

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: July 24, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReBulet dated July 5, 1961.

The photograph of [redacted] was exhibited to CG 5824-S* on July 18, 1961, by SA CARL N. FREYMAN. The source advised that he knows this individual by sight, having met him in the Communist movement many years ago; however, he is not the individual the source had in mind as being identical with the individual at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow during the time in question.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Chicago
(1-A)134-46)

CNF:MDW
(4)

Records place cc in
100-172159
Just

REC-35

100-428091-1453

7-28
17 JUL 26 1961

7/27/61
RECEIVED
FBI - CHICAGO

EX-112

Let to Ottawa

7-27-61

55 AUG 1 1961

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

F B I

Date: 7/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Current Relationship Between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia."

The source of information is NY 694-S*, who furnished this information to SAS [redacted] and GEORGE EDWIN JONES on 7/18/61.

The information in the letterhead memorandum was obtained by informant during conversation with (FNU) HANDL, during the period 6/20-21/61, in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

It is noted that in connection with possible Bureau dissemination, the information contained in the letterhead memorandum concerning the conversation is only known to two individuals and the letterhead memorandum is being submitted on the theory that the Bureau might find it necessary to make limited dissemination of this information.

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

GEJ:mmml
(7)

CC - Wick

EX-107

Approved: g4
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

61 AUG 3 1961

NY 100-134637

Information contained in the letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Top~~ Secret" because, by its nature, it tends to disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence information, and continued acquisition of this information is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memorandum is being given a Washington, D. C. dateline as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/2/60, captioned as above, with respect to information furnished by CG 5824-S*.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/22/61

Attached information obtained by
NY 694-S* while on the ninth solo
mission to the Soviet Union and
Czechoslovakia. Dissemination being
made to Secretary of State Dean Rusk
and Director Allen Dulles of CIA.

Q

gpc



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

July 21, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-428091

REC-20

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Re: Current Relationship Between
The Communist Party of China and
The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, furnished the following information in
July, 1961:

According to an individual by the name of
Handl, whose first name is not known, who is a member of
the International Department of the Central Committee of
the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, in charge of socialist
countries, the Chinese Communist Party people in Czechoslovakia
no longer maintain any social contact with members of the
Czechoslovakian Communist Party. According to Handl, the
Chinese Communist Party officials stick to themselves and
they just seem to disappear "in their own world." There is
not one personal friendship between a Chinese Communist
Party official and a Czechoslovakian Communist Party official
that is known to Handl. The relationship of government
officials between the Chinese and Czechoslovaks is more amiable
and this holds true mostly among the "airline people" who have
a normal and correct relationship.

Handwritten signatures and initials:
S. [unclear]
B. [unclear]
V. [unclear]

100-428091-1454

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Phillips

100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: July 25, 1961
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: REPORT OF XIV CONGRESS OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL
MAY 31 - JUNE 3, 1961

0
Solo

Enclosed for each recipient of this letter are three memoranda dated July 25, 1961, at Washington, D. C., concerning the XIV Congress of the Communist Party of Israel (CPI) which took place at Tel Aviv, Israel, from May 31 to June 3, 1961.

The first of these memoranda is a condensation of a report of the Central Committee of the CPI given at the opening session of the Congress, May 31, 1961, by Samuel Mikunis, General Secretary, CPI. The second memorandum is a summary of a speech of Tawfik Tubi delivered at this Congress. The third memorandum reports excerpts from a speech of Emile Habibi, a member of the Politburo of the CPI, delivered at the Congress.

The information in these memoranda was obtained by this Bureau from a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past. Because of the sensitive nature of our source, this communication and its enclosures are classified "~~Top Secret~~."

Enclosures (3)

1 - Director (Enclosures 3) BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence (Enclosures 3) BY LIAISON

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

SFP:kmo
(9)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

19 JUL 28 1961

57 AUG 1 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office of Security
Department of State

1 - Office of Special Investigations (Enclosures 3) BY LIAISON
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Enclosures 3)
Department of the Army BY LIAISON

Attention: Chief, Security Division

delivered 7-20-61 [signature]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Enclosures were furnished Bureau by New York airtels 7-19 (2) and 7-20-61 "Solo, IS-C." Source is NY 694-S*, who was personally given this material by Georg Zobotka of the International Department of the Czechoslovakian CP during the period 7/12-13/61 while informant was in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Letterhead memoranda dated at Washington, D. C., to provide added security to informant. Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because the unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal our source and thus result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. As information concerning the XIV Congress of the CPI is of interest to other intelligence agencies, these memoranda are being disseminated.

- 2 -

~~Tolson _____~~
~~Belmont _____~~
~~Mohr _____~~
~~Callahan _____~~
~~Conrad _____~~
~~DeLoach _____~~
~~Evans _____~~
~~Malone _____~~
~~Rosen _____~~
~~Sullivan _____~~
~~Tavel _____~~
~~Trotter _____~~
~~Tele. Room _____~~
~~Ingram _____~~
~~Gandy _____~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
July 21, 1961

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Evans ✓
Mr. Malone ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Re: Member of Albanian Consulate in
Prague, Czechoslovakia, Asked for
Asylum of Czechoslovakian Government

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, furnished the following information in
July, 1961:

According to an individual by the name of
Handl, whose first name is not known, who is a member of
the International Department of the Central Committee of
the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, in charge of socialist
countries, a member of the Albanian Consulate, in Prague,
Czechoslovakia, recently asked for and received asylum
from the Czechoslovakian Government. This was a "private
scandal" when the member of the Consulate went to the
headquarters of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian
Communist Party for safety and was subsequently granted asylum
by the Czechoslovakian Government. This member of the Albanian
Consulate claimed that his life was threatened and that he would
have been bound hand and foot and carried back to Albania to
be shot.

Handl did not provide any further reasons for
above-described situation.

E. J. [unclear]
S. B. [unclear]
B. [unclear]
V. [unclear]

100-428091-145

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 7/19/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven (7) copies of a letterhead memo entitled, "Information Concerning Igor Michaelov, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU)."

The source of the info is NY 694-S, who furnished this info to SAS [redacted] and GEORGE EDWIN JONES on 7/17/61. The info contained in the letterhead memo regarding IGOR MICHAELOV was furnished to informant by MICHAELOV during informant's visit to the Soviet Union, 6/21-7/12/61.

It is noted that in connection with possible Bureau dissemination, the info contained in the letterhead memo concerning the conversation is known only to two individuals and the letterhead memo is being submitted on the theory that the Bureau might find it necessary to make limited dissemination of this info.

Info contained in the letterhead memo is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because, by its nature, it tends to disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence info, and continued acquisition of this info is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Enc. 7) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

GEJ:gmg

(7)

Approved: _____

ENCLOSURE

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

1961

NY 100-134637

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memo is being given a Washington, D.C. dateline as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/2/60, captioned as above, with respect to info furnished by CG 5824-S*.



~~SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Washington, D.C.
July 19, 1961

Re: Information Concerning
Igor Michaelov, of the
International Department of the
Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the Soviet Union
(CCCPSU)

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information in July, 1961:

Igor Michaelov is presently a member of the International Department of the CCCPSU, who specializes in United States trade unions, and he is Deputy to Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, who is the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU.

Michaelov has recently returned as Ambassador to Indonesia and now is slated to be Ambassador to Poland. Michaelov was the former head of Komsomol, a youth organization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is a loan to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
100-428091-1457
ENCLOSURE

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date July 26, 1961

Attached are four letters from
Director Allen W. Dulles of Central
Intelligence Agency thanking us for
the information supplied him through
our Ninth Solo Mission. This infor-
mation, as you recall, was obtained
through our informant NY 694-S*.

only 5 noted
during review
on 10/4/76
HCB

[Signature]

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

July 28, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rusk:

A confidential informant who has supplied reliable information in the past has reported that on July 26, 1961, the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations in New York, New York, received instructions from Moscow, Russia, to take action to counter the speech made by President John F. Kennedy on July 25, 1961.

Soviet United Nations officials have been instructed to appear on as many radio stations and television channels as possible to refute President Kennedy's statements with regard to the war danger. The President's speech was referred to as "saber rattling" and the Soviets desire to convince the people of the United States that the Soviet Union is interested in maintaining peace. Attempts to arrange radio and television time have been unsuccessful and the opinion was voiced that executives of these media, through fear, are not willing to cooperate.

This communication has been classified "Top Secret" because of the sensitive nature of our informant. This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-27-61 "Solo, IS-C."

JWL:kmo

(7)

AUG 2 1961

TELETYPE UNIT ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. LaPrade

July 28, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

A confidential informant who has supplied reliable information in the past has reported that on July 26, 1961, the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations in New York, New York, received instructions from Moscow, Russia, to take action to counter the speech made by President John F. Kennedy on July 25, 1961.

Soviet United Nations officials have been instructed to appear on as many radio stations and television channels as possible to refute President Kennedy's statements with regard to the war danger. The President's speech was referred to as "sugar-pattling" and the Soviets desire to convince the people of the United States that the Soviet Union is interested in maintaining peace. Attempts to arrange radio and television time have been unsuccessful and the opinion was voiced that executives of these media, through fear, are not willing to cooperate.

EX-109 REC-29

This communication has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" because of the sensitive nature of our informant. This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091

Tolson

Belmont

Mohr

Callahan

Conrad

DeLoach

Evans

Malone

Rosen

Sullivan

Tavel

Trotter

Tele. Room

Ingram

Gandy

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-27-61 "Solo, IS-C."

JWL:kmo

33(7)

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE

~~SECRET~~

58 AUG 2 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 27, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

At approximately 9:40 a.m., 7/27/61, ASAC McCabe of our New York Office called down to advise that the Soviet United Nations (UN) delegation in New York had received instructions that top Soviet officials should attempt to make radio and television appearances in an effort to counteract the "saber rattling" speech made by President Kennedy on Tuesday, 7/25/61.

ASAC McCabe stated that NY 694-S* advised on 7/27/61 that in a meeting with Vladimir Barkovsky on the evening of 7/26/61 Barkovsky mentioned among other matters the following:

The Soviet UN delegation has received instructions from Moscow to try to arrange that top Soviet UN officials in New York appear on radio and television to refute "Kennedy's saber rattling." As many channels as possible are to be used to counter President Kennedy's statement with regard to the war danger. According to Barkovsky, attempts so far to arrange radio or television time for Soviet officials have been futile. No one is willing to give them radio or television time. The Soviets are anxious to convince the people of the United States that they are interested in maintaining peace. Barkovsky expressed the opinion that top television and radio executives are "afraid" to give the Soviets television or radio time.

ACTION:

EX-103

REC-29/00-428091-1463

We will make appropriate dissemination of this information. However, inasmuch as our informant is the only person in the Communist Party, USA, who has this information at this time, the information will be appropriately paraphrased and disseminated under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox

22 JUL 31 1961

FJB:fk
(5) 3 AUG 2 1961

W.C.S.

send letter to
O'Donnell
of W.H.

Letso O'Donnell
A. Dulles
Rusk + AG
7/28/61
JWL:KMD

INT. SEC.

FBI

Date: 7/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 7/18/61, NY 694-S* furnished to SAS [redacted]
[redacted] and GEORGE EDWIN JONES the following information:

While in Moscow in July, 1961, NY 694-S* discussed with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union, the matter of securing floating visas for CPUSA functionaries, who, as a result of the Supreme Court decision, might have occasion to travel illegally to Moscow.

MOSTOVETS stated that in an emergency, floating visas could be obtained in Rome, but that it would be better if they be obtained in Prague. He said it would not be advisable to obtain such visas in London and Paris, but that the Soviet consulates in London and Paris had definite instructions to issue to CPUSA functionaries, upon request, the standard type visa.

MOSTOVETS said he was aware of the fact that GUS HALL had submitted to [redacted] certain

- ③ - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
- 1 - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
- 1 - NY 134-91 (Inv) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:GEJ:mfd (#41)

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per [Signature]

b6
b7C

b7D

EX-107 REC-3

100-428091-464

13 JUL 22 1961

SEP 28 1961

JUL 27 1961

AIRTEL TO BUREAU
NY 100-134637

economic questions and that MOSTOVETS desired that a copy of [redacted] answers to these questions be sent to him. b7D

MOSTOVETS also requested that he be furnished a copy of ABE UNGER's article which is critical of the CPUSA leadership. He further requested that from now on the CPUSA furnish to the CPSU "political characterizations" of people coming to the Soviet Union. He also requested that the CPUSA furnish such people with "proper credentials."

MOSTOVETS then referred to individuals from the USA who are to attend a meeting of Spanish War Veterans in East Berlin on the 15th of July. He requested that the CPUSA furnish him with a list of those who have been "approved" by the CPUSA for travel to Moscow.

No letterhead memorandum is being submitted, inasmuch as it is considered that the matters mentioned above are not appropriate for dissemination.

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. LaPrade

July 28, 1961

BY LIAISON

165
Honorable Aillon W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 D Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Dulles:

A confidential informant who has supplied reliable information in the past has reported that on July 26, 1961, the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations in New York, New York, received instructions from Moscow, Russia, to take action to counter the speech made by President John F. Kennedy on July 25, 1961.

Soviet United Nations officials have been instructed to appear on as many radio stations and television channels as possible to refute President Kennedy's statements with regard to the war danger. The President's speech was referred to as "saber rattling" and the Soviets desire to convince the people of the United States that the Soviet Union is interested in maintaining peace. Attempts to arrange radio and television time have been unsuccessful and the opinion was voiced that executives of those media, through fear, are not willing to cooperate.

This communication has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" because of the sensitive nature of our informant. This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

AUG 2 1961

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-27-61 "Solo, IS-C."

JWL:kmo (7)

TELETYPE

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 7/21/61

REC-3

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Population Problem in Czechoslovakia."

The source of information is NY 694-S*, who furnished this information to SAS [redacted] and GEORGE EDWIN JONES on 7/18/61.

The information in the letterhead memorandum was obtained by informant during conversation with (FNU) [redacted] during period 6/20-21/61, in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

It is noted that in connection with possible Bureau dissemination, the information contained in the letterhead memorandum concerning the conversation is only known to two individuals and the letterhead memorandum is being submitted on the theory that the Bureau might find it necessary to make limited dissemination of this information.

- 100-134637
- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Encls. 7) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 - 1 - NY (134-91) (INV) (41)
 - 1 - NY (100-134637) (41)

GEJ:mmm1
(7)

REC-3 100-428091-1466

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

57 AUG 3 1961

NY 100-134637

Information contained in the letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Top~~ Secret" because, by its nature, it tends to disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence information, and continued acquisition of this information is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memorandum is being given a Washington, D. C. dateline as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/2/60, captioned as above, with respect to information furnished by CG 5824-S*.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/22/61

Attached information obtained by
NY 694-S* while on the ninth solo
mission to the Soviet Union and
Czechoslovakia. Dissemination being
made to Secretary of State Dean Rusk
and Director Allen Dulles of CIA.

Ch

me



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Washington, D. C.
July 21, 1961

Viper
B
REC-3
NO SECRET
Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. Evans ☒
Mr. Malone ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Ingram ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

Re: Population Problem in Czechoslovakia

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information in July, 1961:

According to an individual by the name of Handl, whose first name is not known, who is a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, in charge of socialist countries, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is greatly concerned with the population problem in Czechoslovakia, namely, the problem caused by a low birth rate.

Handl stated that the Czechoslovakian women simply refuse to have children and that the Party has declared this to be a most serious problem for the future, particularly in the provincial areas of Slovakia and in large population centers in the north. A highly concentrated educational campaign is being conducted by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia amongst the women of the country and the Czechoslovakian Communist Party hopes that some "incentives" will be introduced to encourage the Czechoslovakian women to have large families.

11
DeB...
V...

100-428091-1466 5-0
NO SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: July 27, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS--C

CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 21, 1961, that he had received from NY 694-S* a note advising that the New York informant, while in Moscow, Russia, had received a request from ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to the Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for the forwarding of English dictionaries to this individual.

CG 5824-S* purchased and sent English dictionaries to GRECHUKHIN on July 21, 1961, and they are identified as follows:

- 1) "Word Finder," compiled and edited by J. I. RODALE.
- 2) "Thirty Days to a More Powerful Vocabulary," by Funk and Lewis.

A third book entitled, "Short-Cuts to Effective English," by HENRY SHEFTER, was ordered from Marshall Field and Company but was not available and will be sent to GRECHUKHIN at a later date.

The books were mailed to:

Mr. I. SIRINOV
Post Office Box 341
Moscow, USSR

These items were specifically requested by GRECHUKHIN and are believed to be for his wife who is studying English.

1-1743 JWS
2-Bureau (RM)
1-Chicago

CNF:MDW
(3)

57 AUG 3 1961

REC-10 100-428091-1467
EX-112
JUL 28 1961
INT. SEC.

FBI

Date:

7/26/61

REC-44

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

ReBuairtel, 7/24/61, and NYairtel, 7/18/61, regarding a code to be used by NY 694-S* for "open messages."

On 7/26/61, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that the list of code names furnished by him to the NYO was a copy of an original list prepared by "PETROV." According to the informant, the duplications of code names on the list had been noted by "PETROV," who made corrections on the original list, but failed to do so on the copy given to NY 694-S. The corrections made on the original list, as made by "PETROV," are as follows:

BETTY GANNETT's code name is "CABBY" instead of "TWIG." WILL WEINSTONE retains the code name "TWIG." EVELYN WIENER's code name is "Mrs. CALF," instead of "CALF." ERIC BERT retains the code name "CALF."

With regard to GUS DUISBERG, referred to as "COKE." "PETROV" changed the original list to reflect that EDWARD CHAKA is "COKE." NY 694-S does not know of anyone named GUS DUISBERG, and does not know how it happened that "PETROV" originally had included this name in the list.

ODELL PITTS, mentioned in the list as "TREAD," is HUNTER PITTS/ODELL.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46)- Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637

ACB:ume
(7)

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

FBI

Date: 7/18/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Re NY teletype, 7/14/61, entitled as above,
pertaining to an eight-day "secret service" school attended in
Moscow by NY 694-S*. The teletype further reflected that
one PYOTR LNU, who is in charge of Soviet agents in the U.S.,
stayed with informant throughout the latter's training period,
acting as his interpreter.

On 7/17/61, NY 694-S* advised that PYOTR LNU is also
known and called by the following names: "PAUL," "PETER,"
"PETROV." Informant advised that this individual handed to
him a code which he is to use for "open messages" that informant
sends through his N.Y. contact, VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY, - CODE
Soviet United Nations official.

The code, as furnished by PYOTR, is as follows:

GUS HALL
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
JAMES JACKSON
IRVING POTASH

Birch
Grass
Maple
Elm

JUL 19 1961

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

GEJ:gmg

(7)

63 AUG 2 1961

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

C. C. Wick Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-134637

b6
b7c

MORRIS CHILDS
HY LUMER
[REDACTED]

JACK STACHEL
PHIL BART
ARNOLD JOHNSON
[REDACTED]

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
MANNY BLUM
[REDACTED]

CARL WINTERS
HELEN WINTERS
[REDACTED]

WILL WEINSTONE
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
BILL ALBERTSON
[REDACTED]

HERB APTHEKER
MICKEY LIMA
[REDACTED]

PAUL ROBESON
[REDACTED]

ISADORE WOFSY
[REDACTED]

KERCHMARCK
[REDACTED]

FRED BLAIR
[REDACTED]

JOE NORTH
GEORGE MORRIS
ERIC BERT
JOHN ABT
[REDACTED]

JACK KLING
BETTY GANNETT
JIM TORMEY
JAKE GREEN
SAM DAVIS

Hub
Ash
[REDACTED]

Bud
Corn
Rye
[REDACTED]

Barley
Sand
[REDACTED]

Bulb
Tulip
[REDACTED]

Twig
Root
Leaf
[REDACTED]

Acorn
Pine
[REDACTED]

Lark
[REDACTED]

Pill
[REDACTED]

Cast
[REDACTED]

Keg
[REDACTED]

Weed
Ring
Calf
Park
[REDACTED]

Pot
Twig
Cab
Horn
Perch

NY 100-134637

BURT NELSON
GIL GREEN
HENRY WINSTON
ALEX TRACHTENBERG
[REDACTED]

PETTIS PERRY
T. SANFORD
EVELYN WEINER
PAT TOOHEY
CP, USA - CP SU
National Committee
or Central Committee
NEB
Plenum
Control Committee
International Affairs
Committee
CP Member
Delegate
Visa
Floating Visa
Moscow
Prague
Paris
London
Embassy
Washington
Rome
Brussels

USSR
USA
Czechoslovakia

Medical Treatment
or rest

Cuba

Bass
Book
Last
Page
[REDACTED]

Bell
Steer
Calf
Colt
Boxer

Referee
Trainer
Band
Owl

Dove
Bird
Cousin
Luggage
Brief Case
Hotel
Office
Hamlet
Village
Cashier
Fair
Dock
Pier

Nest
Cove
Beach

Sun

Bay

b6
b7c

NY 100-134637

Puerto Rico
Mexico
Canada
Latin America
South America

Rock
Pebble
Inlet
Sea
Sound

Veterans Abraham
Battalion

Eagles

Book Store

Stable

22nd. Congress

Resort

FBI

Date:

7/28/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel, 7/21/61, captioned as above, reflecting NY 694-S* activities in a "secret service school" in Moscow, and his discussion with the Soviet "PETROV" regarding Dr. VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN.

Extreme caution must be exercised with respect to dissemination of the information herein since, by its nature, it tends to identify NY 694-S*, a valuable informant, as the source thereof. Under no circumstances should this information be included in the investigative section of a report. It should be used only as a lead for further investigation.

On 7/27/61, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] as follows:

"PETROV" made the following additional remarks concerning BURTAN in discussion with NY 694-S* in Moscow:

The Soviets are amazed that BURTAN, for so many years after his release from prison, has been a secret CP member, in contact with IRVING POTASH. Many people in "PETROV's"

4-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
(1-100-262352) (DR. VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-57368 (DR. VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN) (424)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(10)

REC- 59

17 JUL 29 1961

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per *[Signature]*

55 AUG

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-262352-

FBI

Date: 7/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies of a letterhead memo reflecting that IGOR MICHAELOV, member of the International Department of the CCCPSU, in charge of U.S. trade unions, is in contact with trade unionists in the USA.

The source of the info is NY 694-S* who furnished this info to SAS GEORGE EDWIN JONES and [redacted] on 7/18/61.

Info contained in the letterhead memo is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because, by its nature, it tends to disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence info, and continued acquisition of this info is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memo is being given a Washington, D.C. dateline as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/2/60, captioned as above, with respect to info furnished by CG 5824-S*.

- EX-113 REC-7 100-134637
- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Enc. 7) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Enc. 1) (RM)
 - 1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
 - 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:gmg CC: Wick
(7)

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per [Signature]

62 AUG 4 1961

NY 100-134637

office currently are "delving into the archives" to obtain information about BURTAN's activities in the past. This requires much work since they have to "go so far into the past."

"PETROV's" "superiors" are intensely interested in BURTAN and the latter's current activities in Africa. They will co-operate to the fullest extent with NY 694-S* in assisting him to transmit to them information which BURTAN is furnishing to POTASH regarding the situation in Africa.

The Soviets appreciate the personal sacrifices which BURTAN must have made over the years, particularly his going to Africa at this time when he could go into retirement in Cuba. They realize that his trip to Africa must be expensive, and they are inclined to reimburse him for the expenses involved in his African trip.

In the future, for security reasons, correspondence concerning BURTAN should refer to him as "the dentist," rather than "the doctor". Any and all problems arising with respect to BURTAN should be referred directly to "PETROV."

According to NY 694-S*, the informant mentioned to "PETROV" that inasmuch as BURTAN had to postpone going to Cuba, where he planned to go via Prague, it would be necessary that an extension of BURTAN's Czechoslovakian visa be obtained. "PETROV" said, "Don't bother; we'll take care of these things from now on."

"PETROV" instructed NY 694-S* to notify him immediately upon BURTAN's return to the USA from Africa. He also stated that if, after his return to the USA, BURTAN still desires to go to Cuba via Prague, "PETROV" should be notified of the date when BURTAN would arrive in Prague. (NY 694-S* inferred from this remark that "PETROV" would like to contact BURTAN personally in Prague).

"PETROV" then said jokingly that "it would be too bad, if, after his African trip, BURTAN should go into retirement."

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/22/61

Attached information obtained by
NY 694-S* while on the ninth solo
mission to the Soviet Union and
Czechoslovakia. Dissemination being
made to Secretary of State Dean Rusk,
Director Allen Dulles of CIA, and
Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

gpc

A



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Washington, D.C.
July 21, 1961

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Re: United States Trade Unions

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information in July, 1961:

Igor Michaelov, a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU), in charge of trade unions in the United States, has stated that he is in contact with Jeff Kibre, Washington, D.C. representative of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and also with Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union.

Michaelov indicated interest in Elmer Johnson, a trade unionist, associated with the Labor Research Department of the University of Chicago, who desires to visit the Soviet Union.

Michaelov desires that the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) designate a trusted member of the CP, USA, associated with trade unions, to be in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. regarding trade union matters.

Michaelov also desires that the CP, USA refrain from sending trade union delegates to Moscow on November 7th (the date of the annual celebration of the October revolution in Russia). He is willing, however, that trade union delegates go to Moscow on May 1st (the May Day celebration).

100-428091-1471

FBI

Date: 7/28/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text, or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel, 7/21/61, captioned as above, reflecting NY 694-S* activities in a "secret service school" in Moscow and his discussion with the Soviet "PETROV" regarding "the Wall St. man."

On 7/27/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON as follows:

"PETROV" made the following additional remarks concerning [redacted] in a discussion with NY 694-S* in Moscow:

The Soviets are very interested in [redacted] and for a week there had been discussions concerning whether he should be assigned to NIKOLAI MOSTOVET's department or to "PETROV's" department. It was finally decided that he should be assigned to "PETROV's" department.

"PETROV," according to NY 694-S*, obtained from the informant [redacted] full name, home address, and business address. "PETROV" procured a current NYC Telephone Directory and asked the informant to show him the listing therein of [redacted] firm. "PETROV" made a pencil mark alongside the said listing.

4-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)

(1-100-415964)

1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)

1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)

1-[redacted] (ADM.) (41)

1-NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)

1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume

(10)

C. C. Wick

AUG 3 1961

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M Per _____

50 AUG 8 1961

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

NY 100-134637

"PETROV" said that, since, at this time, it is not known exactly what [] can do for, or furnish to, the Soviets, there should be no undue haste in activating []

"PETROV" further stated that in the event NY 694-S* should obtain from [] any important economic information, such information should be transmitted without delay to "PETROV."

"PETROV" also instructed NY 694-S* to keep VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY currently advised of all the informant's contacts with []

To insure the security of NY 694-S*, the information above should not be reported in the investigative section of a report on VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY, but should be utilized only for lead purposes.

The Attorney General

July 25, 1961

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past. Information in this memorandum relates to: the strengthening of Soviet Premier Khrushchev's position at home because of his "peaceful coexistence" policy; the failure of Red China's communes; Czechoslovakia's troubles in agriculture; and the covert operations of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, we have classified this communication and its enclosure "Top Secret."

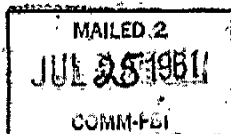
Enclosure

100-428091

1 - Mr. Byron R. White (Enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is being classified "Secret" because enclosure is so classified.



EX 104

REC-33, 00-428091-1473

17 AUG 4 1961

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

57 AUG 7

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 25, 1961

WORLD COMMUNISM AT WORK

Premier Khrushchev Strengthens His Position

Mollie Perlman, a Soviet citizen and a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) for over 35 years, remarked recently in Moscow, Russia, that Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev has strengthened his position in the Soviet Union because of his "peaceful coexistence" policy. At first, there was opposition to this policy inside Russia. Mikhail Suslov, a member of the CPSU Presidium and a loyal Stalinist, was one of the main opponents. Since the 81-Party Conference was held in Moscow, November-December, 1950, Suslov, according to Perlman, has completely changed his views and has become a staunch fighter for Khrushchev's policy of "peaceful coexistence."

Trouble in Red China - The Communes

Itzak Mintz, a noted Soviet academician and historian, stated in late June and early July, 1961, in Moscow, that the Chinese communes are a failure but the Chinese refuse to admit it. They are now carefully and gradually converting the communes into cooperatives because of the great famine in China today.

Trouble in Czechoslovakia - Agriculture

In July, 1961, Georg Zobotka, who is in charge of "Capitalist Countries" of the International Department of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, Prague, Czechoslovakia, stated that the Czechoslovakian Government has a serious agricultural problem. According to Zobotka, Czechoslovakia is having a difficult time "doing away" with small farms owned by individual farmers who resist collectivism - the farmer wants to own his own plot of land. This situation is holding back the country's agricultural production to a level that is almost dangerous. Statistics will show that Czechoslovakian agricultural production has gained over the previous year but, Zobotka confided, those statistics do not give a true picture.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1413

Jul 25 10 28 AM '61
FBI

WCS
JFK

~~SECRET~~

World Federation of Trade Unions

Pearl Wedro, who is the representative of North America, the West Indies, Jamaica and British Guiana for the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in Prague, stated recently that the Secretariat of the WFTU is interested in having delegates from United States trade-unions attend the 5th World Trade Union Congress scheduled to be held in Moscow, December 4-16, 1961.

According to Wedro, she maintains a "paper office" for the WFTU in Prague because all of the trade-unions in the countries which she represents are affiliated with the International Federation of Free Trade Unions, an organization with opposing viewpoints. This "paper office" permits Wedro to hide the identity of WFTU when she corresponds with trade-unions and individuals in the areas assigned to her. These letters are mailed from London, England, and not from Prague. Her principal function is to furnish a current picture to the WFTU Secretariat of the trade-union movement and trade-union activities in the countries under her jurisdiction.

Because of the many newly developed and independent African countries, WFTU has established a number of new "paper offices." These "offices" are necessary, Wedro stated, because the Africans have decided to act independently and form all trade-union federations within Africa itself. She mentioned the WFTU Secretariat is composed of:

Louis Salliant
Larcol Bras
Luigi Grassi
Elena Teodorescu
Lugiri
Proti Rimonov
Ibrahim Zakarin
Ma. CHUN Kou

Franco
Franco
Italy
Italy
Italy
Russia
Africa
China

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure may tend to identify our source, which could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. This information was furnished by NY 694-S* and is contained in New York airtels (4), with enclosures, dated 7-20-61, captioned "Solo, IS-C." This information is being furnished to Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Director Allen W. Dulles of CIA and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General and is being transmitted by letters dated 7-25-61.

- 2 -
~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 7/31/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO:
IS-C

ReNYairtel 7/19/61 enclosing letterhead memorandum referring to statement by [redacted] to the effect that ANASTAS MIKOYAN had been critical of the CPUSA and of GUS HALL. In discussing this matter further with NY 694-S*, he advises he had reference to NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, instead of ANASTAS MIKOYAN as being critical.

A check of original records NYO involved in connection with NY 694-S* dictation reflects the informant dictated MIKOYAN. Informant has been cautioned concerning accuracy. NYO records have been corrected. It is requested Bureau and Chicago correct their records.

- 1243 JWS
- 3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
 - 1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (RM)
 - 1 - NEW YORK (134-91 Inv.) (#41)
 - 1 - NEW YORK (100-134637) (#41)

WTM:DJG
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

61 AUG 9 1961

FBI

Date: 7/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Failure of Chinese Communes." The source of the information is NY 694-S*, who furnished this information to SAS [redacted] and GEORGE EDWIN JONES on 7/17/61.

The information contained in the letterhead was furnished directly to informant by ITZAK MINTZ during informant's stay in Moscow, USSR, during the period 6/21-7/12/61.

By way of background information, NY 694-S* advised that ITZAK MINTZ is an elderly man, who is a noted academician and historian. He was most friendly to NY 694-S* when informant was in the USSR in the 1930's, and this was the first contact that informant has had with MINTZ in approximately 28 years. Informant advised that he tried to see MINTZ on his previous visit to Russia (SOLO trip, February 1960), but was unable to do so. Informant advised that MINTZ was most cordial and emotional when he first met informant during this visit.

It is noted that in connection with possible Bureau

- 3 - BUREAU
1 - CHICAGO
1 - NY 134-91
1 - NY 100-134637

EX - 137
(100-428091) (Encl. 7) (RM)
(134-46-Sub B) (Encl. 1) (RM)
(INV) (41)
(41)

GEJ:msb (41)

(7)

14-6

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

cc - WICK

56 AUG 8 1961

NY 100-134637

dissemination, the information contained in the letterhead memorandum concerning the conversation is known only to the two individuals involved, and the letterhead memorandum is being submitted on the theory that the Bureau might find it necessary to make limited dissemination of this information.

Information contained in the letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because, by its very nature, it would disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence information and continued acquisition of this information is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memorandum is being given a Washington, D. C., dateline, as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/2/60, captioned as above, with respect to information furnished by CG 5824-S*.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date July 21, 1961

Attached obtained by NY 694-S*
during his 9th Solo mission.

It will be disseminated to
State and Central Intelligence Agency.

ERR

B
DP

S/H



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-428091

~~TOP SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

July 20, 1961

Re: Failure of Chinese Communes

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information in July, 1961:

According to Itzak Mintz, a noted Soviet academician and historian, the Chinese communes are a failure, but the Chinese will not admit it. Mintz further stated that the Chinese are gradually converting great communes into cooperatives, but are doing this carefully and gradually. This situation is taking place, according to Mintz, because of great famine conditions in China at the present time.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1475

1-Mr. LaPrade

SAC, New York (100-134637)

August 4, 1961

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Attention is directed to Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated July 21, 1961 captioned "Soviet-Bloc Espionage and Counterintelligence Matters; 'Third Country' Operations," copies of which were furnished New York and Chicago. The letterhead memorandum enclosure to this letter sets out information that the Polish Intelligence provided currency to the Communist Party of the United States through Mexican communists.

You are instructed to review the above-mentioned correspondence. Thereafter NY 694-S* should be contacted by the New York Office and CG 5824-S* should be contacted by the Chicago Office. Both offices should determine from the informants whether they have any knowledge of the CPUSA having ever received financial assistance through the Communist Party of Mexico and whether Poland is known to have ever provided financial assistance to the CPUSA. Caution must be used in interviewing the informants on this matter to assure that the source providing the information to the Bureau is fully protected.

2-Chicago (134-46 Sub, B)

NOTE ON YELLOW

Above-mentioned WFOlet sets forth information concerning the Polish Intelligence Service as provided by [redacted] and carries a classification of "Secret." Soviet and Red China financial assistance to the CPUSA from 9-8-58 to date totals \$764,385. These funds were passed to the CPUSA by an official of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations; by a representative of the Communist Party of Canada both in Canada and New York City; and by the Chinese in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

b7D

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JWL:skn
(6)

EX-129

REC-6



100-428091-1476
19 AUG 4 1961
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

50 AUG 8 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 7/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority, or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven (7) copies of a letterhead memo entitled, "Factors That Helped To Strengthen the Position of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev In the Soviet Union."

The source of the info is NY 694-S* who furnished this info to SAS [redacted] and GEORGE EDWIN JONES on 7/18/61.

It is noted that in connection with possible Bureau dissemination, the information contained in the letterhead memo concerning the conversation is only known to two individuals and the letterhead memo is being submitted on the theory that the Bureau might find it necessary to make limited dissemination of this information.

Info contained in the letterhead memo is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because, by its nature, it tends to disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence info, and continued acquisition of this info is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

- ③ - Bureau (100-428091) (Enc. 7) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

GEJ:gmg
(7)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NY 100-134637

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memo is being given a Washington, D.C. dateline as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/2/60, captioned as above, with respect to info furnished by CG 5824-S*.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date July 21, 1961

Attached obtained by NY 694-S*
during his 9th Solo mission.

It will be disseminated to
State, Central Intelligence Agency and
the Attorney General.

GRR/

B
2/23

APC



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
July 20, 1961

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

Re: Factors That Helped
To Strengthen the Position
Of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev
In the Soviet Union

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information in July, 1961, concerning factors that helped to strengthen the position of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in the Soviet Union:

Source received this information from Mollie Perlman, a Soviet citizen and a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) for over thirty-five years. Perlman was a translator working for the Comintern in about 1932. While Perlman has not occupied any high position in the Soviet Union, she has always held trusted positions and has been in attendance at meetings, or in the company of persons who attended meetings, of the Central Committee of the CPSU (CCCPUSU).

Further, by way of background, Perlman is the person who raised Timur Timofeevich Timofeev, who is presently employed in the International Department of the CCCPSU. Perlman has raised Timofeev since infancy, when he was left in Moscow by Eugene Dennis, now deceased, former General Secretary of the Communist Party, United States of America, and his wife, Peggy Dennis.

Mollie Perlman advised that three factors that helped to strengthen the position of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in the Soviet Union are as follows:

100-428091-1477
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

Re: Factors That Helped
To Strengthen the Position
of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev
In the Soviet Union

1. That Khrushchev survived the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU, despite the fact that he brought the information concerning the atrocities perpetrated by Stalin out in the open. This was a crucial period and Khrushchev came out stronger because of his disclosures.
2. In 1953-1954, there was a period of starvation in the Soviet Union. The only place that had food was Moscow and this was for the purpose of putting on a show for the world. Khrushchev was the only one in the entire leadership who had the courage to come out and speak about it and to call it to the attention of the people that there was not sufficient food.
3. The most important point is Khrushchev's desire for co-existence. At first, he had opposition concerning his policy of co-existence, mainly from Mikhail Suslov, member of the Presidium of the CPSU, who was described as a one hundred ten per cent Stalinist. In recent months, particularly since the Eighty-One Party Congress, Suslov has given himself over completely to Khrushchev's policy of co-existence and has become a staunch fighter for it.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Callahan ☐
Mr. Conrad ☐
Mr. DeLoach ☐
Mr. Evans ☐
Mr. Malone ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Sullivan ☐
Mr. Tavel ☐
Mr. Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Ingram ☐
Miss Gandy ☐
☐
☐

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date July 28, 1961

Attached are two additional letters received from Director Allen W. Dulles of CIA thanking us for the information supplied him through our Ninth Solo Mission. His note on one of these letters to the effect that the information is "unique" refers to data concerning Soviet Premier Khrushchev being slapped on the back by Mrs. Llewellyn Thompson, wife of the American Ambassador to Russia.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date July 21, 1961

Attached obtained by NY 694-S*
during his 9th Solo mission.

It will be disseminated to
State and Central Intelligence Agency.

B
23

ERE

Spice

FBI

Date: 7/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for Bureau are seven (7) copies of a letterhead memo entitled, "Agricultural Problem in Czechoslovakia."

The source of the information is NY 694-S*, who furnished this information to SAS [redacted] and GEORGE EDWIN JONES on 7/18/61.

The information contained in the letterhead memo was furnished directly to the informant by GEORG ZOBOTKA on informant's return trip through Prague, Czechoslovakia, during period 7/12/61-7/13/61.

It is noted that in connection with possible Bureau dissemination, the information contained in the letterhead memo was furnished directly to the informant by ZOBOTKA, and the letterhead memo was submitted on the theory that the Bureau may find it necessary to make limited dissemination of this information.

Information contained in the letterhead memo is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because, by its nature, it tends to

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Enc. 7) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

GEJ:gmg
(7)

EX-137

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

CC - Wick

57 AUG 9 1961

NY 100-134637

disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence information, and continued acquisition of this information is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memo is being given a Washington, D.C. dateline as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/2/60, captioned as above, with respect to information furnished by CG 5824-S*.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

July 20, 1961

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

REC-55

Re: Agricultural Problem
In Czechoslovakia

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information in July, 1961:

According to George Zobotka, of the International Department of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, who is in charge of "Capitalist Countries," the Czechoslovakian government has a most serious situation in agriculture. Czechoslovakia is undergoing a most difficult problem in doing away with small farms, that is, the single-owner farms. This situation is holding back their agricultural production almost to a dangerous level. Zobotka stated that statistics will show that Czechoslovakian agricultural production has gained over the previous year but he confided that this is not a true picture.

Zobotka remarked that the situation in Czechoslovakia is similar to that which took place in Poland and is still taking place where there are too many small farms owned by individual farmers who resist collectivism. One of the principal reasons for this is the nature of the Czechoslovakian farmer and his strong desire for owning his own plot of land.

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 7/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven (7) copies of a letterhead memo entitled, "Information Concerning the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)."

The source of the info is NY 694-S*, who furnished this info to SAS [redacted] and GEORGE EDWIN JONES on 7/18/61. Atlantic Hotel, Na Porici 9, Prague, Czech.

Info furnished by PEARL WEDRO which is not included in the letterhead memo is as follows:

WEDRO is negotiating with the United Automobile Workers (UAW) Local No. 3 in Cleveland, Ohio, to send delegates to the Fifth World Trade Union Congress in Moscow, U.S.S.R. (12/4-16/61). One person corresponding with her in this matter is one [redacted] WEDRO also has received correspondence regarding this Congress from [redacted] Seattle, Washington, and this correspondence has been going back and forth via London.

WEDRO advised that her address is as follows:

"Atlantic Hotel, Na Porici 9, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia."

- Bureau (100-428091) (Enc. 7) (RM)
- 1-- Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

GEJ:gmg
(7)

62 AUG 2 1961

cc - Wick

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NY 100-134637

It is to be noted that in connection with possible Bureau dissemination, the info contained in the letterhead memo concerning the conversation is only known to two individuals and the letterhead memo is being submitted on the theory that the Bureau might find it necessary to make limited dissemination of this info.

Info contained in the letterhead memo is classified ~~Top Secret~~ "because, by its nature, it tends to disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence info, and continued acquisition of this info is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memo is being given a Washington, D.C. dateline as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/2/60, captioned as above, with respect to info furnished by CG 5824-S*.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Washington, D.C.
July 20, 1961

Re: Information Concerning the
World Federation of Trade
Unions (WFTU)

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, furnished the following information in July, 1961:

According to Pearl Wedro, who is attached to the
World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in Prague, Czechoslovakia,
and who is the representative of North America, the West
Indies, Jamaica and British Guiana, the Secretariat of the
WFTU is most interested in having delegates from the United
States trade unions attend the Fifth World Trade Union Congress
in Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is to be
held December 4 through 16, 1961.

According to Wedro, her office can be referred to as
a "paper office" in the WFTU because all of the trade unions
in the countries which she represents are affiliated with the
International Federation of Free Trade Unions, which is the
opposite of the WFTU. The reason for the "paper office" is
because she works partially illegally. She cannot write officially
to any trade union in the United States, Canada or other areas
which she represents. If she writes letters to trade unions
or individuals in these areas, the letters are mailed from London
and not from Prague, in order to hide the identity of the WFTU.
Her principal function is to give a picture at all times of the
trade union movement and activities in the countries which
she represents to the Secretariat.

This document contains neither

recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI.

It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;

it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-428091-1484

~~ENCLOSURE~~

~~NO SECRET~~

Re: Information Concerning the
World Federation of
Trade Unions (WFTU)

Wedro stated that since the recent creation of the many new African countries, there are many new "paper offices" existing in the WFTU. This has been done because of the fact that the Africans have decided to act independently and form all trade union federations within Africa itself.

According to Wedro, the Secretariat of the WFTU is as follows:

Louis Saillant - France
Luigi Grassi - Italy
Proti Rimenov - Russia
Elena Teodorescu - Italy
Marcel Bras - France
Lugiri - Italy
Ibrahim Zakarin - Africa
Ma. CHUN Kou - China

World Federation
of Trade Unions

~~NO SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: August 2, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReCGlet dated June 30, 1961.

By Bulet dated May 4, 1961, Chicago was instructed that details concerning disbursement of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau by the fifth of the month following the month being reported.

Balance of funds in possession of
CG 5824-S* as of July 1, 1961

\$103,045.00

Additions

None

Disbursements

to JACK KLING on July 28, 1961, for reimbursement of transportation expense to Soviet Union as member of CP, USA, May Day Delegation in order to maintain reserve funds in possession of KLING at \$10,000

706.00

to MORRIS CHILDS on July 28, 1961, as reimbursement for the following specific expenses incurred, including:

EX-105

491.00

\$106 for books, periodicals, and other literature plus postage on such items transmitted to foreign CPS

REC-18

\$40 as cost of gift transmitted to the delegation of Soviet editors and newspapermen visiting Chicago, May, 1961

AUG 2 1961

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637-Sub A)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(4)

62 AUG 9 1961

7-61 Sub A

COPIES
EX-105

INT. SEC.

CG 134-46, Sub F

\$40 spent on behalf and at specific request of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Chairman, CP, USA

\$105 as excess cost of transportation and lodging in connection with two trips to New York City, June and July, 1961, made in accordance with official CP, USA, direction and in excess of the amount received as reimbursement from Bureau

\$200 as reimbursement for personal loan to LENA SCHERER, New York City. Money received as repayment to loan to be returned to Solo Funds

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S*
as of July 31, 1961

\$101,848.00

Date 8/1/61

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-428091		Field Division NEW YORK
Title and Character of Case SOLO IS-C		
Date Property Acquired 2/13/61	Source From Which Property Acquired NY 694-S*	
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE - SIX MONTHS	
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SA 		

(1) One phonograph case - empty.

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
11 AUG 10 1961

Field File # **100-134637-1B11**
cc: **66-6649**

55 **11** **1961**

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
INDEXED

F B I

Date: 8/1/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting that in a conference in the Crimea during May, 1961, between Soviet and American intellectuals, the Soviets resented statements by the Americans that the CPUSA is "an arm of the CPSU" and would be powerless without Soviet support.

The source of the above information is NY 694-S*, who furnished this information to SA [redacted] on 7/31/61. The informant received the information in Moscow during July, 1961, from NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU.

The information contained in the letterhead memorandum is classified "Top Secret" because, by its nature, it tends to identify NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence information, and continued acquisition of this information is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memorandum is being given a Washington, D.C. dateline as was suggested by the Bureau in its letter of 11/2/60, captioned as above, with respect to information furnished by CG 5824-S*.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM) (Encls. 7)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM) (Encl. 1)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(7)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

56 AUG 10 1961



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C.
August 1, 1961

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

Bufile 100-428091

Re: Conference in the Crimea during
May, 1961, Between Soviet and
American Intellectuals Concerning
US-USSR Relations

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information in July, 1961.

In May, 1961, a group of intellectuals from the United States conferred in the Crimea with a group of Soviet intellectuals. One of the leaders of the American group was Norman Cousins, Chairman of the Greater New York Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy. Among the Soviet group was Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU).

The Soviets were very disturbed at the conference because the Americans, particularly Norman Cousins, continually stated that the Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA), is an "arm" of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), that the CPUSA is subsidized by the CPSU, that the CPUSA is "at the beck and call" of the CPSU, and that without CPSU support the CPUSA would be powerless and would "disappear from the scene."

The Soviets, after the conference, felt that the only purpose the conference had served was to pave the way for conferences, not of intellectuals, but of "the working people." The Soviets would prefer to talk to "the American working man and his family."

ENCLOSURE

* ~~SECRET~~

1487

~~SECRET~~

Re: Conference in the Crimea during
May, 1961, Between Soviet and
American Intellectuals Concerning
US-USSR Relations

The above-mentioned source referred to "The New York Times" edition of May 13, 1961, page 1 thereof, which, according to the source, contained an article announcing that prominent Americans and Russians would hold a conference in the Crimea on USA-USSR ties; that Norman Cousins was co-chairman of the USA group; that the United States State Department had approved the conference; and that the Ford Foundation would pay the travel costs of the American group.

The above-mentioned source further referred to "The New York Times" edition of June 1, 1961, page 11 thereof, which, according to the source, contained an article reflecting that the private Crimea conference on USA-USSR relations had ended on an optimistic note.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 8/1/61

From FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-SubA).

by 5/7 SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO: NY)

Records of the NYO reflect that as of 7/31/61, transactions in the SOLO account reported by NY 694-S* since the date of the last accounting have been as follows:

Credit

On hand 6/31/61 \$78,833.00

Debit

To for latter's personal use 7/20/61	\$ 300.00
To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP, USA National Office, 7/31/61	<u>\$10,000.00</u>
	<u>\$10,300.00</u>
<u>Balance</u>	<u>\$68,533.00</u>

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the NYO, where consistent with security, is attempting to trace transfers of SOLO funds. The result of said tracing investigations will be reported under the caption of the CP, USA functionaries to whom money from abroad has been transferred.

- 5-1243 for*
- ② - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (134-46-SubF) (SOLO FUNDS) (INFO) (RM)
 - 1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
 - 1 - NY 100-128861 (CP, USA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (415)
 - 1 - NY 100-134637-SubA (41)

ACB:gmg
(6)

REC-51
EX-134

100-428091-1488

4 AUG 2 1961

Memo Bureau to Sullivan
8-7-61
W.L. Jones
62 AUG 9 1961
157

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: August 2, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On July 25 and 26, 1961, CG 5824-S* advised SA CARL N. FREYMAN that [redacted] of Miami, Florida, the manufacturer of the cover product used by Arisco, Inc., was in Chicago in connection with an industrial convention.

During the period of his visit, he was in contact with CG 5824-S* and CG 5824-S* accompanied [redacted] to the last day of the industrial convention. CG 5824-S* also entertained [redacted] and his family for dinner and conducted them on a tour of the International Trade Fair now in progress in Chicago.

It is felt by the informant that this was a good public relations move and that it will assist NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* in maintaining their cover with this concern.

It is suggested that New York may desire to convey this information to NY 694-S*.

1-1243 [initials]
2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637)
1-Chicago

CNF:MDW
(4)

REC-26

100-428091-148930

AUG 2 1961

EXP. PROC.

57 AUG 9 1961

FBI

Date: 8/2/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

ReNYairtel 7/21/61 and Buairtel 7/24/61.

ReNYairtel reflects that one "PYOTR LNU", aka "PAUL",
"PETER", and "PETROV" was in charge of Soviet agents in the
U.S. and had been in contact with NY 694-S* in Moscow during
6/61.

ReBuairtel instructed that every effort be exerted
to positively identify "PYOTR" LNU, aka "PAUL", "PETER", and
"PETROV" who reportedly was in charge of Soviet agents in the
U.S.

A comprehensive review of the CG Solo file reflects
that by CGairtel captioned as above and dated 11/16/59,
CG 5824-S* met during 10/59 with a "Comrade PETER" in an apart-
ment in Moscow at which time matters relating to the establish-
ment of direct contact between the Communist Party of the Soviet
Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) were dis-
cussed in detail. PETER was described as follows:

3-Bureau (RM)

1-New York (100-134637) (RM)

1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-17

EX-107

153
12 AUG 9 1961
Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

CG 134-46, Sub B

Age: 40-42
Height: 5'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "-7"
Weight: 160
Hair: Dark with streaks of grey and worn
in crew cut
Complexion: Dark

In NYairtel 8/3/60 and captioned as above there were set forth details concerning a "meeting in Russia with two members of the 'Secret Department' of the CPSU" held during 6/60. At this time CG 5824-S* met with one individual identified as "IVANOV" (ph) and a second individual who acted as interpreter.

By NYairtel 8/5/60 and captioned as above it was noted that "IVANOV" had been identified from a photograph by CG 5824-S* as one "BORIS S. IVANOV."

By NYairtel 8/10/60 and captioned as above CG 5824-S* again viewed photographs and identified SERGEI NIKOLAEVICH ANTONOV as possibly being identical with the second individual he had met in Moscow during 6/60.

This same NYairtel also noted that from photographs of Soviet citizens known to have been in NYC during 1958, CG 5824-S* had selected a photograph of one "PETR PAVOVICH BORISSOV" (Bufile 105-28360) as possibly being identical with one of the members of the "Secret Department" of the CPSU with whom he had met on a prior trip to Moscow.

On 8/1/61 CG 5824-S* advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN that he felt that the individual he tentatively identified as PETR PAVOVICH BORISSOV might possibly be identical with "PYOTR LNU", aka "PAUL", "PETER", and "PETROV" who met with NY 694-S* and he suggested that this photograph, together with the other photographs mentioned above, be displayed for purposes of possible identification.

The above is being set forth for info and possible assistance of NY.

GALE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 1, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

There is set forth in "The New York Times" newspaper issue of 8-1-61 the first available complete text of the Draft Program, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), which is to be presented to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU in October, 1961. The available text was translated into English by Tass, the official Soviet press agency.

Some of the major points of the Draft Program of the CPSU are:

PART I

The Transition from Capitalism to Communism is the Road of Human Progress

Nuclear War - The imperialist camp is preparing for the worst crime against mankind - a world thermonuclear war that can bring unprecedented destruction and wipe out entire nations. The peoples must concentrate their efforts on curbing the imperialists to prevent them from using lethal weapons. "The important thing is to ward off a thermonuclear war, not to let it break out."

Banishing War - Capitalism established rule with fire and sword, but socialism does not require war to spread its ideals. Its weapon is superiority in social organization, political system, economy, the improvement of the standard of living and spiritual culture. The growing strength of communism and anti-war forces in the world "actually makes it possible to banish war from the life of society."

Policy on War - The CPSU will oppose all wars of conquest, including wars between capitalist countries, and local wars aimed at strangling peoples emancipation movements but will support the sacred struggle of oppressed peoples and their just anti-imperialist wars of liberation.

"Peaceful Coexistence" - This serves as a basis for the peaceful competition between socialism and capitalism. By pursuing this policy, the socialist countries are steadily strengthening the positions of the world socialist system in its competition with capitalism. "Peaceful coexistence" with capitalist countries is an objective necessity for the development of human society.

100-428091

SENT DIRECTOR
8-1-61

EX - 107

JWL:kmo
(6)

50 AUG 10 1961

AUG 8 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

The United States - The economic, political and military center of imperialism has shifted from Europe to the United States, which is the mainstay of international reaction. United States imperialism is performing the function of "world gendarme" supporting reactionary, dictatorial regimes and decayed monopolies and launching aggressions against peoples fighting for independence.

Religion - Clericalism is acquiring ever greater importance in the political and ideological arsenal of imperialism. The clericals do not confine themselves to using the church and its ramified machinery. They now have their own big political parties which, in many capitalist countries, are in power. They set up their own trade-union, youth, women's and other organizations and split the ranks of the working class and all working people. The monopolies lavishly subsidize clerical parties and organizations which exploit the religious sentiments of the working people and their superstitions and prejudices.

PART II

The Tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Building a Communist Society

Communism - The building of a communist society has become an immediate practical task for the Soviet people. The gradual development of socialism into communism is an objective law, which has been prepared by the development of Soviet socialist society throughout the preceding period. In the next 20 years "the material and technical basis of communism will be created in the Soviet Union" with a living standard higher than that of any of the capitalist countries.

National Income - The national income of the USSR in the next ten years will increase nearly 150 per cent and about 400 per cent in 20 years. The per capita increase will be more than 250 per cent in 20 years.

Soviet Housing - In the course of the second decade, housing will be gradually provided to all citizens rent free.

Social Welfare - At the end of 20 years there will be free: maintenance of children at children's institutions, maintenance of disabled people, education, medical services, housing and public transportation.

Production - Soviet steel production will be lifted to 250 million tons in 20 years. Power production will be tripled by 1970 and increased 100 to 150 per cent more by 1980. More automobiles will be provided and a national system of good highways built.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Preparedness Stressed - The CPSU is doing everything to insure that the Soviet Armed Forces are a well-knit and smoothly operating organism, that they have a high standard of organization and discipline, and are prepared at any moment to administer a crushing rebuff to imperialists. One-man leadership is a major principle of the organization of the Soviet Armed Forces.

OBSERVATIONS:

This manifesto of the CPSU is a restatement of the unequivocal intent of Soviet Russia to engulf the world with communism by promise of better living conditions and peace.

NY 694-S*, on a mission to the Soviet Union during June and July, 1961, obtained information on a number of pertinent items that appeared in the above Draft Program. This information was disseminated to top officials of the Government on 7-18-61 and the Director received from Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, a personal letter dated 7-20-61 pointing out that such information is a particularly good example of the sort of information the State Department finds useful.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Just 7 Rusk
Johns *gh* *AWB* *Keyne*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 7, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Malone ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram ☒
Gandy ☒

My memorandum 7-6-61 sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Communist Party, USA, during the month of June, 1961. These funds have been received from the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds together with the receipts and disbursements during July, 1961.

SUMMARY

Total received from Soviets 9-58 to 7-31-61	\$714,385
Total received from Red China 2-60 to 7-31-61	50,000
Grand total received 9-58 to 7-31-61	\$764,385
Total disbursements 10-58 to 7-31-61	594,004
Balance of Fund 7-31-61	<u>\$170,381*</u>

\$68,533 maintained by NY 694-S in safe deposit box and in checking account, both New York City; and \$101,848 maintained by CG 5824-S* in safe deposit box, Chicago, Illinois.

DETAILS

Total received from Soviets 9-58 to 6-30-61	\$714,385
Total received from Red China 2-60 to 6-30-61	50,000
Grand total received to 6-30-61	\$764,385
Total disbursements 10-58 to 6-30-61	582,507
Balance of Fund 6-30-61	<u>\$181,878</u>

Receipts during July, 1961

Disbursements during July, 1961

7/20/61 - to [redacted] for his \$ 300
personal use

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

JWL:kmo

(5)

50 AUG 10 1961

EX-105

REC-95

100-428091-149

AUG 8 1961

b6
b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

7/28/61 - to Jack Kling for transportation expense to Soviet Union as member of CPUSA May Day Delegation in order to maintain reserve funds in possession of Kling at \$10,000	706
7/28/61 - to Morris Childs as reimbursement for following specific expenses incurred, including:	491
(1) \$106 for books, periodicals, and other literature plus postage on such items transmitted to foreign CP's	
(2) \$40 as cost of gift transmitted to delegation of Soviet editors and newspapermen visiting Chicago, May, 1961	
(3) \$40 on behalf and at specific request of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn	
(4) \$105 as excess cost of transportation and lodging in connection with two trips to NYC, June and July, 1961	
(5) \$200 as reimbursement for personal loan to Lena Scherer, NYC. Money received as repayment to loan to be returned to Solo funds	
7/31/61 - to Isadore Wofsy, for use of CPUSA national office	10,000
	<u>\$11,497</u>
Balance of Fund 7-31-61	<u><u>\$170,381</u></u>

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is being submitted for your information and an up-to-date accounting of these Solo funds will be brought to your attention each month. Details of the accounting of these funds are not being disseminated.

Joe Z Riva

jsm/s

Joe

SAC, New York (134-91A)

August 28, 1961

Director, FBI (100-340711)

NY 694-S

Reurlet 8-18-61.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. J.S. Johnson
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox
- 1 - Mr. Donohue

Based upon your recommendation and the value of the intelligence furnished by the informant as a result of the ninth Solo mission, authority is granted to reimburse him in the amount of \$753.50 as itemized in relet.

1 - 100-134637 (Solo)

JDD:had
(12)

NOTE: See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 8-25-61 captioned as above, JDD:had.

63 AUG 31 1961



100-428091-
100-134637-
NOT RECORDED
168 AUG 30 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-340711-463

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 8/8/61

From FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

w ReBulet, 8/4/61.

On 8/7/61, NY 694-S* was contacted by
SAS [redacted] and GEORGE EDWIN JONES and
was interviewed along the lines as requested in reBulet.

NY 694-S* advised that he has no knowledge of
the Communist Party, USA ever having received financial
assistance through the Communist Party of Mexico. He also
advised that he has no knowledge of Poland ever providing
financial assistance to the CP, USA;

Informant was of the opinion, in regard to above
matter, that if financial assistance was provided to the
CP, USA from above sources, he would have had knowledge of
same because of his long association with the CP, USA
reserve fund operation.

- 1-1243*
2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

GEJ:mm1
(5)

EX - 102

REC-97

100-428091-1494

8-10
10 AUG 9 1961

ADH
66 AUG 15 1961

b6
b7c

EXP. PROC.

R

FBI

Date: 8/8/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:NY)

ReNYairtel, 7/27/61, captioned as above, reflecting on page 4, paragraph 4 thereof, that, in accordance with instructions from VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY, NY 694-S*, at their next meeting, is to give BARKOVSKY a private address where mail can be sent to the informant.

On 8/7/61, in discussing with SA [redacted] the necessity of obtaining, for mailing purposes, the private address mentioned above, NY 694-S* stated that he anticipated being contacted within a few days by BARKOVSKY, who was to give him codes and cyphers, and secret writing material, with which the informant is to work in the future.

NY 694-S* further stated that since he cannot, for security reasons, use such materials as mentioned above, in his home or office, it would be necessary that he obtain an apartment in the mid-Manhattan area, where he can work in secret, and with full security, with the aforesaid material. He noted that he could meet BARKOVSKY in such an apartment, and that CG 5824-S* also could use the apartment for contacts in NYC. He also mentioned that the apartment could serve as the mail drop which BARKOVSKY has requested.

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM) REC-33
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (INFO) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
1 - NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:gmg
(8)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

WICK

NY 100-134637

NY 694-S* was asked whether he could request the Soviets to pay for such an apartment, inasmuch as the work which the informant will do in the apartment would be for the benefit of the Soviets. NY 694-S* advised that to ask the Soviets to pay for the apartment would jeopardize his relations with them; that the Soviets do not feel it necessary to become involved in administrative details of an operation of this character, and would expect him, as an ostensibly affluent businessman, to handle such details without their assistance.

NY 694-S* was instructed to furnish the NYO with all pertinent details regarding the type of apartment needed--whether furnished or unfurnished--and the size and location thereof. He was further advised that upon receipt of such info, the NYO would submit the same to the Bureau for approval.

For info.

Mr. Donohue
Mr. LaPrade

August 10, 1961

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-134637)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) - 1495
REC-33
EX-101

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel dated 8/8/61 setting forth considerations being given to obtaining an apartment for use by NY 694-S*, such apartment to be used by informant in working with codes and ciphers, secret writing, as a mail drop, for meetings with Vladimir Barkovsky and for use by CG 5824-S* for intelligence contacts while in New York City.

The Bureau feels that the potential afforded by this situation is excellent provided: (1) detailed planning assures that NY 694-S* does not cause the Soviets to become suspicious of him; (2) every possible aspect as to utilization of the apartment is thoroughly analyzed prior to action; and (3) all necessary investigative techniques can be employed to afford coverage of the apartment under conditions of absolute security.

The questions raised by your office with NY 694-S* as to whether the Soviets should be requested to pay for the apartment are quite in order. It must be assumed that the Soviets keep well abreast of the financial ability of their sources and contacts and, therefore, voluntary expenditures by NY 694-S* beyond his obvious financial means can readily arouse Barkovsky's suspicion. It is known that the Soviet intelligence does not hesitate to make all necessary financial outlays demanded by an important intelligence operation. Although the Soviets may expect NY 694-S* to bear such expenditure as indicated by the informant, NY 694-S*, nevertheless, must bring this point up with Barkovsky.

1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JWL:kmo

(6)

64 AUG 17 1961

TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to New York
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Further discussions with Barkovsky by NY 694-S* as to the type of apartment to be obtained and its location are also desirable and necessary. Such discussions centering around previous matters brought up by Barkovsky, such as obtaining a mail drop, the use of girls for code work and as couriers, and the establishment of direct radio communication with Moscow, if handled tactfully, should elicit further indications as to the possible use of the apartment by the Soviets. Careful planning, as well as a calculation of benefits to be derived for the Bureau are dependent upon such information.

Complete coverage of the apartment is most important and must be accomplished without the informant's knowledge. As soon as this matter develops to the point of locating an apartment, you must assure that the space obtained can be covered with absolute security. Some of the items that must be kept in mind are: would other tenants be suspicious of the occupants of the apartment, whether Barkovsky would logically frequent such a location, whether other Soviets either engaged in the legal or illegal intelligence apparatus could be expected to risk visiting or using the apartment and whether radio communication with Moscow could be effected if desired.

The points being raised are for your guidance and direction and are not deemed to be all inclusive. You will certainly encounter many situations which must be thoroughly considered if this operation is to be completely secure and fully productive. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of pertinent developments and the additional plans of action recommended by your office.

FBI

Date: 8/11/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBuairtel 7/24/61 and CG airtel 8/2/61,
concerning efforts to identify one "PYOTR LNU", aka "PAUL",
"PETER", and "PETROV".

On 8/10/61 SAS [redacted] and
GEORGE EDWIN JONES exhibited to NY 694-S* photographs of
BORIS SEMENOVICH IVANOV, SERGEI NIKOLAVICH ANTONOV and PETR
PAVOVICH BORISOV and he advised that none of the aforesaid
individuals is identical with PYOTR LNU, aka.

Photographs of known or suspected Soviet
Intelligence Agents will be exhibited to informant. Inasmuch
as this category encompasses several thousand photographs,
it is anticipated that this process will take considerable time.

Every effort will be made to effect this
identification and the Bureau will be promptly advised of results.

- 1-1243 JWS
③ - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 SUB B) (\$M)
1 - NEW YORK (100-134637) (#41)

GEJ:DJG
(6)

REC-20

25 AUG 12 1961

EX 104

NOV 11 1961
REC-7

Approved: _____

D. Q. Wick

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

F B I

Date: 7/28/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS=C

ReNYairtel, 7/21/61, captioned as above, reflecting
NY 694-S*' activities in a "secret service school" in Moscow,
and his discussions with the Soviet "PETROV."

On 7/27/61, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted]
[redacted] as follows:

On several occasions "PETROV" mentioned to
NY 694-S*, while the latter was in Moscow recently, that
the informant "should consider finding a young person who
someday can succeed you."

NY 694-S* told "PETROV" that he had considered this
matter, that he had it definitely in mind, and that he was
"looking around."

NY 694-S* advises he has no intention of taking any
action in this regard.

REC-6

66-1244
4-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
(1-100-340711) (NY 694-S*)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(8)

100-428091-1497
17 JUL 29 1961
8/16

EX-107

Approved: 99 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

58 AUG 21 1961

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-340711

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: August 15, 1961

FROM : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

SUBJECT: ~~PEACE OFFENSIVE~~

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Evans
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. M. A. Jones
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Moore
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Donahoe

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Enclosed you will find an article appearing in the Washington Post on Sunday, 8-13-61, entitled "U. S. Plans to Open Big Peace Offensive To Expose Red Peril." It will be recalled that the Domestic Intelligence Division prepared a memorandum recommending precisely this type of peace offensive and it was sent by the Director to the Attorney General some days ago.

Whether or not the Director's memorandum was responsible for this plan as described in the enclosure is not known, but at least the plan described is identical in essence with what the Director suggested.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

Enclosure
WCS:td (11)

ENCLOSURE

REC-9

100-428091-1498

EX-107

AUG 17 1961

63 AUG 23 1961

INT. SEC.

8

U. S. Plans to Open Big Peace Offensive To Expose Red Peril

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Kennedy May Address U. N. In September

By Murrey Marder
Staff Reporter

The United States is contemplating a major "peace offensive" in the next few weeks, dramatizing the threat to world order posed by Soviet challenges to Berlin, to a nuclear test ban, and to over-all international cooperation.

President Kennedy is considering a personal appearance before the regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opens in New York on Sept. 19.

No firm plans have yet been made on the sequence of United States actions. There is growing support inside the Administration, however, for the need to demon-

President Kennedy to see Llewellyn Thompson, U. S. Ambassador to Moscow, Monday on his return from weekend at Hyannis Port.
Page A2.

Russian news reports tone down Khrushchev's blustering in his speeches concerning the Berlin crisis.
Page A18.

strate to the world that Soviet demands on Berlin are but one element of a world-wide challenge.

The President is reported to be weighing some elements of coordinated moves in this direction during his stay at Hyannis Port, Mass., this weekend.

Another Try at Geneva

Mr. Kennedy has said that on Aug. 24 a decisive attempt will be made in the Geneva nuclear test ban talks to see if there is any hope for agreement with the Soviet Union, before making "appropriate decisions" for the U. S.

These decisions involve the question of resuming nuclear testing. The Kennedy Administration is determined that if it does resume tests, there should be world understanding of its motives, and United Nations participation, if possible, in testing to perfect methods of detecting tests.

The President also said in his Thursday news conference that he would like to see a new effort made in the United Nations "to have space insured for peaceful purposes."

A third subject in the same range of significance in the United Nations meeting will be the perennial one of disarmament. In addition, still outstanding is Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's insistence on revolutionizing the executive power of the U. N. by installing a troika system of veto, although American officials believe that attack has rebounded against the Kremlin.

Then, more critical than any of these topics, there is the See POLICY, A15, Col. 1

8/13/11
The Washington Post and Times Herald (Sunday)
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1498

Berlin crisis, which will be developing new alarm signals in September.

Whether or not the President goes to the U. N., a "peace offensive" operation by the United States is almost certain. It is likely to get under way about the end of this month.

While an early Western diplomatic initiative for negotiations in the Berlin crisis was turned down in last week's Paris meeting of the Allied Big Four foreign ministers, the gap it was supposed to fill is just as vast.

This is the gap of initiative, on the Western side, between now and Sept. 17, the date of the West German elections, which has become one of the major watersheds in the stages of the Berlin crisis.

West German maneuverability on Berlin is literally frozen until then, and so, in turn, is much of the Allied public position. In the interim, while the Western powers will be quickly probing Soviet positions and intentions through diplomatic channels, the Communist bloc will be pounding at its developing theme that the West offers no counter to Soviet insistence on a peace treaty for East Germany, except the "threat" of "military aggression."

This line may be scorned by Westerners as Soviet duplicity which turns the facts upside down. But American officials are aware that the West's complex defense of its rights in West Berlin can sound only legalistic in the world propaganda battle, where simplicity and slogans often win.

Probably the major, and unwritten, outcome of last week-end's Paris conference of foreign ministers was the new evidence it provided that leadership in the Berlin crisis rests on the United States.

In the inconclusive 1959 East-West foreign ministers' conference on Berlin, in Geneva, the United States in fact was not the Western leader. In the shaping day-to-day strategy in Geneva, the United States was in a mediating role, between relative British flexibility on one side, and relative West German-French stiffness on the other.

For one thing, Britain had been taking the lead in pressing for negotiations on that round of the Berlin crisis. Secondly, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter was then a "new boy" on the job—he took office from fatally ill John Foster Dulles only three weeks before that foreign ministers' conference began.

Britain, this time, is not in the same posture. It is not taking a vigorous lead on negotiations, while West Germany and France are still in about the same position as the

last time around. Western Europe generally regards the Berlin crisis with considerably less urgency or alarm than does the United States.

As the crisis rolls on, the

United States will be confronted, American officials recognize, by the increasing need to take a United States lead toward a Western negotiating initiative, if there is to be

one. Until a diplomatic initiative is developed, many officials are convinced, the United States must speed up its pace in the world propaganda battle.

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald 8/13/61
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

1 - Mr. LaPrade

SAC, New York (100-134637)

August 17, 1961

Director, FBI (100-428091) -1499

SOLO EX-112 REC-18
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 8-11-61 setting forth information concerning meeting of NY 694-S* with Vladimir Barkovsky and the receipt of a coded message from Barkovsky by the informant.

The Bureau desires additional details concerning the coded message. Advise whether the message was in open or closed code; whether the Moscow author of the message is set forth; and whether it is possible for your office to retain the original encoded message as evidence after the decoded message has been supplied to Gus Hall. In the event it is not possible to obtain the original encoded message, you should photograph the document and retain the photograph as evidence. In the future, such documents should be handled accordingly.

1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Vladimir Barkovsky, representative of Soviet delegation to the United Nations, appeared at the office of NY 694-S* on 8-11-61 and turned over to the informant secret writing material, along with codes and ciphers. The informant was also given what was described by New York as a "coded" message for Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA. Although New York set out an interpretation of the message, no details were provided to the Bureau as to type of code used and author of the message. This message evidences close control of the Communist Party, USA, by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and it is deemed advisable to assure such documents' retention by the New York Office as evidence against the Communist Party, USA. JWC 11 8 01-41

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____

JWL:eab
(5)

DO NOT WRITE IN
THIS SPACE

7
Rov
mrg

62 AUG 23 1961 TELETYPE UNIT

F B I

Date: 8/11/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C
(OO: NY)

On 8/11/61, NY 694-S* advised SA _____
as follows:

Shortly after noon on 8/11/61, VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY came to the informant's office, and without saying a word, deposited on NY 694-S* desk the secret writing material and the codes and ciphers concerning which the Bureau previously has been advised. He indicated by pointing at a calendar that he would contact NY 694-S* at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 8/15/61, at the Townhouse Restaurant in Queens.

BARKOVSKY, before leaving, handed NY 694-S* a coded message for GUS HALL, the interpretation of which is as follows:

"The CPSU deeply respects and trusts the National Committee, headed by GUS HALL, and is ready to provide any assistance to the National Committee in its activity aimed at consolidating the CP, USA ranks on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles, and the National Committee's struggle for better life of the U.S. working class and the toiling masses. We would like to see HALL in the Soviet Union at any time he may choose to visit the Soviet Union in order to exchange views on

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (134-46-SubB) (SOLO) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
- 1 - NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
- 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:gmg
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

CC Wick

Special Agent in Charge

AUG 12 1961

NY 100-134637

problems of mutual interest, and that he might get some rest, and acquaint himself with life in the Soviet Union.

"As to the request of the National Committee, to discuss with PAUL ROBESON, [redacted] behaviour, it should be taken into account that we did not have any talks with him on CP, USA subjects, being unaware of his role in CP, USA affairs. He feels much better now. However, it would still be harmful to discuss serious matters with him. Should the opportunity arise to talk to him on any subject, we would like to receive from you advice as to the desirable angle from which to discuss CP, USA affairs with ROBESON and what exactly should be conveyed to him about [redacted] behaviour.

b6
b7C

"A translated copy of the Party program of the CPSU has been sent to the Washington Embassy and also was given to [redacted] who left Moscow on August 1st, 1961.

"The Central Committee invites WINSTON and family to come to Moscow for a rest and a cure. He will be provided with all the necessary accommodations and care in the Soviet Union as long as he wishes to stay."

The Bureau will be advised of the results of NY 694-S*'s contact with BARKOVSKY on 8/15/61.

1 - Laboratory
1 - Mr. LaPrade
8-18-61

AIRTEL

To: SAC, New York (100-134637)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Attention is directed to your airtel 7-21-61 which sets forth details concerning training afforded NY 694-S* while in the Soviet Union. You noted that it would be necessary for the informant to confer with a Bureau laboratory technician in order for the informant to explain thoroughly the training received. You indicated that when the informant received the codes and ciphers and secret writing material the Bureau would be requested to send a laboratory technician to New York to interview NY 694-S* in detail.

Attention is also directed to your airtel 8-11-61 which sets forth that NY 694-S* was given the secret writing material and the codes and ciphers by Vladimir Barkovsky on 8-11-61. In view of the fact Barkovsky is to be outside the country from approximately 8-16-61 to 9-10-61 it appears this would be a desirable time to have the Bureau laboratory technician confer with NY 694-S*. You are instructed to promptly advise the Bureau the date you desire the laboratory technician to be in New York.

1 - Chicago (134-46 SUB B).

REC-18

NOTE ON YELLOW:

EX-112

19 AUG 21 1961

NY 694-S* while in Moscow, Russia, recently, attended a "Secret Service School" for 8 days where he took an intensified course in microfilming, invisible inks and codes and ciphers. Memorandum of F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan 7-25-61 set out details concerning this training and recommended that a Bureau laboratory technician be sent to NY to examine the material which was to be supplied to the informant by the Soviets. This action was approved by the Director.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JWL:blw (6)

88 AUG 22 1961

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Robert J. [unclear]
MB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 18, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Malone ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram ☒
Gandy ☒

NY 694-S* met Vladimir Barkovsky, Counsel Soviet Delegation to United Nations, on 8-15-61. This meeting was arranged on 8-11-61 when Barkovsky unexpectedly appeared at the informant's office in New York and supplied NY 694-S* with codes and ciphers and secret writing material.

At the meet on 8-15-61 the informant turned over to Barkovsky microfilm of various documents of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). This unclassified material included letters and memoranda of the CPUSA; an economic analysis prepared by [redacted] for Gus Hall, General Secretary CPUSA, and letters of Dr. Gregory Valentine Burtan. Burtan is a Security Index subject who is interested in opening a medical clinic in Kenya, Africa, which will possibly be used as a cover for work to be done by Burtan for the Soviets. b7D

Barkovsky told the informant he was in a hurry as he planned to leave on 8-16-61 for a vacation in Moscow, Russia. He grudgingly consented to talk with the informant during which time he denied any knowledge of the proposed Soviet peace conference which the Soviets discussed with NY 694-S* while the informant was in Russia. Barkovsky did state that there has been no change in the war danger situation during the past three weeks but he did not elaborate.

No currency was passed to the informant for the CPUSA during this meet. Barkovsky said he would return to New York from Russia shortly before 9-10-61 and would contact NY 694-S* on 9-10-61.

ACTION:

None. For information. You will be kept advised of meets between NY 694-S* and the Soviets.

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Brannigan
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

FBI - NEW YORK
REC-61
100-428091-501

14 AUG 22 1961

EX-112

56 AUG 24 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

relate the intelligence of our material in any form but that the Soviets, by an analysis of the document, could possibly detect that an American source was involved.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

If you agree, our Liaison Agent will relate to CIA that we do not approve the attached document for dissemination abroad; that we do not approve downgrading our information from "~~Top Secret~~" to "~~Secret~~"; and it will be reiterated that our "~~Top Secret~~" information concerning the Sino-Soviet dispute should not be incorporated in any future documents it proposes to disseminate outside the country as the FBI information was derived from extremely delicate and valuable sources.

Just 7 RWR

gk

ADDENDUM:

7 | The attached document has already been approved for dissemination and CIA advised. There should be no change. No one questions that our informant must be protected. However, in this instance our informant is adequately protected. There is no chance of endangering the informant. Furthermore, what has been included from the informant is in the main, public source information contained in an article in East Europe in July, 1961, with many diverse sources listed (pg. 3-4 and pg. 42-43) magazine attached. Lastly, this is not a CIA position per se. It is a USIB matter in which there was FBI representation in preparing the study [redacted]. I recommend the previously approved memorandum remain accepted.

W.C.S
W. C. Sullivan
8-14-61

Jaeger

b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: August 14, 1961 *CS*

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Condon
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. LaPrade

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

The memorandum of R. W. Smith to Mr. Sullivan of 8/9/61

which was acquired by CG 5824-S* while abroad.

On a number of occasions.

Referral/Consult

We have insisted that information provided by CG 5824-S* retain the classification of "Top Secret" and that our information not go outside the country.

A review of instant document disclosed that information provided by CG 5824-S* is paraphrased without using readily detectable phraseology of the informant. However, the fact still remains that by lowering the classification from "Top Secret" to "Secret" and permitting foreign dissemination is taking a calculated risk of possibly jeopardizing our informant. Such an unnecessary risk is inadvisable and foreign dissemination should not be permitted. A "leak" by a friendly foreign country of our material could possibly result in the suspicions of the Soviets being aroused. The continued operation of our informant abroad could then possibly result in the informant being identified. It is deemed practically impossible to

Enc.

100-428091
58 AUG 24 1961
JWL:kmo (8)

Enclosure
filed memo
Smith to Sullivan
8/16/61
"Authorized and Control in
the Communist movement"

3-Just

FBI

Date: 7/27/61

REC-43

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel, captioned as above, dated 7/21/61, reflecting on pages 9, 10 and 11 instructions given NY 694-S* in Moscow regarding future contacts with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY.

On 7/27/61, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] as follows:

Pursuant to instructions given him in Moscow regarding how he is to contact VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY in the future (see referenced airtel), the informant contacted BARKOVSKY telephonically on 7/25/61 and 7/26/61, and arranged to meet the latter in the vicinity of the Townhouse Restaurant in Queens, NYC, at 7:00 p.m. on 7/26/61.

The informant left the Townhouse Restaurant promptly at 7:00 p.m. on 7/26/61 and observed BARKOVSKY having a drink at a soda fountain nearby. When BARKOVSKY saw the informant, he immediately left the soda fountain, and then walked for about twenty minutes to the Hillside Avenue station of the Independent Subway. Upon arrival at the said station, he stopped and waited for the informant. BARKOVSKY and the informant exchanged greetings and agreed to go by subway to the area of Parsons Blvd., where they would go to a restaurant. After a subway ride to Parsons Blvd., they walked to Salerno's Restaurant at Hillside Avenue and Parsons Boulevard, where they had dinner, and talked.

- 3 - BUREAU
- 1 - CHICAGO
- 1 - NY 134-91
- 1 - NY 65-15026
- 1 - NY 100-134637

(100-428091) (RM) REC-43
(134-46-Sub B) (RM)
(INV) (41) EX-105
(VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (341)
(41)

100-428091-1503

JUL 28 1961

ACB:msb
(8)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

Wick

50 AUG 28 1961

NY 100-134637

They first discussed the war situation, BARKOVSKY asking whether NY 694-S* "had anything new" in that regard. The informant told BARKOVSKY what he had been told in Moscow concerning the current tense international situation (previously reported by NY 694-S*). BARKOVSKY then stated that the Soviet U.N. delegation had received instructions from Moscow to try to arrange that top Soviet U. N. officials appear on radio and television to refute "KENNEDY's sabre rattling." As many channels as possible are to be used to counter President KENNEDY's statements with regard to the war danger.

According to BARKOVSKY, attempts so far to arrange radio or television time for Soviet U. N. officials have been futile. No one is willing to give them radio or television time. He also stated that the Soviets are anxious to convince the people of the United States that they are interested in maintaining peace. BARKOVSKY expressed the opinion that top television and radio executives are "afraid" to give the Soviets television or radio time.

After NY 694-S* mentioned what he had been told in Moscow concerning the Soviet appraisal of President KENNEDY (previously reported), BARKOVSKY said that when KHRUSHCHEV's son-in-law recently visited the Soviet U. N. delegation headquarters, he had described President KENNEDY as "clever, aggressive and rash." NY 694-S* asked BARKOVSKY in what sense the word "rash" had been used in the description of President KENNEDY. BARKOVSKY replied that by "rash" it was meant that the president is "inexperienced and young."

NY 694-S* then advised BARKOVSKY that of 48 people who had attended the 25th anniversary celebration of the International Brigade in East Germany--Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and their families--23 were presently stranded in East Germany. (See NY airtel dated 7/25/61, captioned "Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Inc., IS - C, ISA - 1950".) NY 694-S* explained that transportation expenses for these people had been guaranteed by the East German government, but that after the celebration, the East German government had stated that it did not have sufficient "valuta" to honor its commitment to pay the transportation expenses of the VALB delegates.

NY 100-134637

NY 694-S* told BARKOVSKY that the CPUSA, realizing that both the East German government and VALB could be politically embarrassed by this situation, had asked NY 694-S* to transmit to the Soviets a request that the Soviets arrange that East Germany send the 23 people referred to above to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and that the Czechoslovakian government provide the necessary transportation to New York for the stranded people.

BARKOVSKY, upon hearing about this situation, became very angry. He said, "You mean the East Germans don't have any valuta? They are crazy! They certainly have!" BARKOVSKY then said he understood the gravity of this situation, and that he would immediately transmit to Moscow the CPUSA request for assistance. He said, "They (Moscow) will know about this in a few hours."

Referring to the coming CPSU 22nd Congress, BARKOVSKY stated that when KHRUSHCHEV's son-in-law visited the Soviet UN hdqtrs. recently, the latter said that "the new party program" would be "a most startling document, containing many surprises of world significance."

BARKOVSKY then said that as yet, he had not received from Moscow the codes and ciphers, and secret writing material which NY 694-S* is to use in his operations with BARKOVSKY. (See referenced airtel.) He said he expected to receive this material from Moscow probably during the first week of August, 1961.

Referring to the three ^{mail} drops - ~~mail~~ AUGUSTA, ~~mail~~ BLANCHE and CELIA" (see referenced airtel, pages 10 and 11)--where, according to instructions received by NY 694-S* in Moscow, NY 694-S* is to leave messages for BARKOVSKY, BARKOVSKY inquired whether the informant had inspected these drops. NY 694-S* replied that he had, and that he had discovered that with regard to the drop "CELIA," supposedly located in a subway station at 163rd Street and Northern Boulevard, there is no subway station at this location.

^{mail wrap}
BARKOVSKY stated that such was true, and that "CELIA" was in the Long Island Railroad station at that location.

NY 100-134637

BARKOVSKY and NY 694-S* then discussed the matter of installing in the informant's radio an instrument that could convert the radio into a short wave receiving set, permitting NY 694-S* to receive messages from BARKOVSKY (See referenced airtel, page 9)..

BARKOVSKY said that by reason of the informant's office being located in "a sky-scraper area," it would not be feasible to have such an installation there since "signals would be weak and would fade out." BARKOVSKY stated that at a later date, consideration should be given to putting such an installation in a private apartment or house for NY 694-S*' use. He also stated that he believed that at some time in the future, it could be arranged that NY 694-S* receive short wave communications directly from Moscow instead of from BARKOVSKY. He noted that such procedure would be more secure in that "local transmitters can be detected."

BARKOVSKY then said that at their next meeting, NY 694-S* should be prepared to give him the telephone number of a telephone booth ~~to~~ to which BARKOVSKY can make calls to the informant. As in the situation where NY 694-S* desires to contact BARKOVSKY (see referenced airtel, pages 9 and 10), a similar procedure will be followed by BARKOVSKY when he desires to contact NY 694-S*. BARKOVSKY will call the informant's office at 12 noon, and will call the informant at the telephone booth at 4:05 p.m. BARKOVSKY will call only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. After NY 694-S* receives a call at his office at 12 noon, he is to be at the telephone booth at 4:05 p.m. to receive BARKOVSKY's call making final arrangements for a personal contact, or for picking up material at a drop.

BARKOVSKY then stated that at their next meeting, NY 694-S* should be prepared to give him "a private address" where mail can be sent to the informant. NY 694-S* suggested that a post office box be used for this purpose, but BARKOVSKY said, "No good!"

S. D. [Signature]
BARKOVSKY told NY 694-S* that the latter should attempt to find "some trusted young people"--preferably girls--to do the informant's coding and decoding work, and to act as "couriers" who would leave and pick up material at the drops. |||

NY 100-134637

[redacted] BARKOVSKY expressed considerable interest in [redacted] and requested that NY 694-S* brief him regarding the background of the aforesaid informant. After NY 694-S* had briefed him as requested, BARKOVSKY said he was most anxious to meet [redacted] and inquired whether NY 694-S* could not arrange "a reception" at which he and [redacted] might become acquainted.

NY 694-S* advised BARKOVSKY that it would not be possible to have BARKOVSKY meet [redacted] at a reception, but that he would devise some other means of introducing BARKOVSKY to the aforesaid informant. NY 694-S* suggested that such a meeting be postponed until BARKOVSKY has an opportunity to read an economic report which [redacted] is preparing for GUS HALL. b7D

NY 694-S* asked BARKOVSKY whether the latter knew how to talk the language of a market analyst and economist. BARKOVSKY replied that he had talked to VICTOR PERLO, who is an economist. BARKOVSKY stated that the time might come when he, instead of NY 694-S*, might contact [redacted]. NY 694-S* replied that he would have no objection, but at least for the present he would continue to contact [redacted].

When NY 694-S* mentioned "PETROV," who was the informant's interpreter when NY 694-S* recently attended a "secret service school" in Moscow, and whom NY 694-S* believes to be in charge of Soviet espionage in the USA, BARKOVSKY disclaimed any knowledge of "PETROV."

BARKOVSKY then requested that NY 694-S* obtain for him all available information regarding HENRY ABRAMS, who had been a member of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, but who had left that organization to join "another peace group." BARKOVSKY said he was particularly interested to learn why ABRAMS had left the aforesaid committee. BARKOVSKY remarked that he knew ABRAMS well enough to request that ABRAMS return to the aforesaid committee.

Before leaving NY 694-S* at the Salerno Restaurant,

NY 100-134637

BARKOVSKY said that he might go to Moscow at the end of August for a 10-day vacation. He stated that in view of the current international situation, the Soviet U. N. delegation is not permitting its personnel to take vacations "as such."

BARKOVSKY then left the restaurant, promising to contact NY 694-S* as soon as he receives from Moscow the codes and ciphers and secret writing material mentioned above.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 8/18/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet, 8/17/61, requesting additional information concerning a coded message given to NY 694-S* by VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY.

For the information of the Bureau, the code used in the above-mentioned message was the one given to NY 694-S* in Moscow by the Soviet "Pyotr," and described in NY airtel to Bureau, dated 7/18/61. In this code, such words as "Birch," "Grass," "Maple" and "Elm" identify CPUSA functionaries, and other such words identify the CPUSA, the CPSU, cities, countries, etc. The codes and ciphers delivered to the informant in NY by BARKOVSKY were not involved in this message.

According to NY 694-S* the message, intended to be transmitted to the CPUSA, was sent to the Soviet UN Delegation in accordance with regular procedure followed with respect to transmitting messages from Moscow. Upon receipt of the message at Soviet UN Headquarters, BARKOVSKY wrote the message in the code which, it was agreed in Moscow, he and NY 694-S* should use for the transmittal of "open messages."

The message, according to NY 694-S*, did not reflect the name of the author, but in view of the nature thereof, he assumes it was composed by a representative of the CCCPSU. The informant did not retain the paper on which BARKOVSKY had written the coded message. He has been instructed that in future he should do so.

- ② - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
- 1 - NY (134-91) (INV) (41)
- 1 - NY (100-134637) (41)

ACB:mm1
(4)

REC-16

100-428091-1504

23
25 AUG 21 1961

EX-113

63 AUG 25 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

8/14/61

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY
SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESP - R
(OO:NY)

Re NY airtel, dated 8/2/61, double captioned,
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FUNDS: IS - C and COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE: IS - C.

In referenced airtel, it was set forth that
NY 694-S*, on 8/1/61, received \$15,000 in \$20 notes from
GUS HALL, CP, USA, General Secretary, with instructions to
deposit it with the CP, USA reserve funds.

HALL stated that the \$15,000 was part of a sum of
\$20,000 given to him on 8/1/61, by an elderly couple for
use of the CP, USA. HALL did not mention these people by
name, but described them as friends of his wife. He said
this money represented their savings and that they inten-
ded to live hereafter on their income from Social Security.

In referenced airtel NY opined that the above
funds may have been from the estate of MARY DEKER, St. Louis
area, who died in 1960.

- 5 - Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
 (1 - 100-3-63) (CP, USA - FUNDS)
 (1 - 100-3-104) (CP, USA - COUNTERINTELLIGENCE)
 (1 - 100-42801) (SOLO)
1 - New York (100-74560) (CP, USA - FUNDS)
1 - New York (100-129802) (CP, USA - COUNTERINTELLIGENCE)
1 - New York (100-134637-Sub A) (SOLO)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV)
1 - New York (100-84994) (GUS HALL)
1 - New York (65-17696)

LM:jar
(11)

100-1428091-
NOT RECORDED
162 AUG 18 1961

55 AUG 30 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-65405-18

NY 65-17696

Comparison of the \$15,000 against the list of money known to have been issued to Soviets in NY and WFO proved negative.

When analyzed and serialized for enclosure in the index maintained in captioned case, the following resulted.

The following chart reflects the breakdown of the \$15,000 according to series and federal reserve district.

A - Boston

1934	1
1934B	1
1950	2
	<u>4</u>

B - New York

1934C	2
1950	11
1950A	8
1950B	1
	<u>22</u>

C - Philadelphia

1950	2
	<u>2</u>

D - Cleveland

1934	1
1934A	2
1934D	1
1950	2
1950A	4
	<u>10</u>

E - Richmond

1934A	1
1950	8
1950A	8
	<u>17</u>

F - Atlanta

1934B	1
1934C	2
1950	7
1950A	4
1950	1
	<u>15</u>

NY 65-17696

G - Chicago

1934A	1
1934C	3
1934D	2
1950	14
1950A	15
	<hr/>
	35

I - Minneapolis

1934	1
1934D	1
1950	3
	<hr/>
	5

K - Dallas

1934	2
1934C	2
1934D	1
1950	7
1950A	1
	<hr/>
	13

H - St. Louis

1934	1
1934C	1
1934D	1
1950	5
1950A	2
	<hr/>
	10

J - Kansas City

1934	1
1934D	1
1950	12
1950A	8
1950B	3
	<hr/>
	25

L - San Francisco

1928	1
1934	10
1934A	29
1934B	7
1934C	55
1934D	29
1950	255
1950A	197
1950B	9
	<hr/>
	532

As the above chart reflects, \$3,220 of the \$15,000 was in 1934 series notes.

Such an amount is unusual and generally indicates the notes were not in general circulation through the years. In other words, the notes were stored.

NY 65-17696

The above chart further reflects the SFFRD issued 592 notes of 78.9% of the \$15,000.

Continuous observation of the index, plus many examinations of money in NY banks reflects that, with rare exceptions, money obtained in a FRD overwhelmingly consists of money of that district.

Because of this, agents conversant with the index are inclined to the definite belief that the above \$15,000 was not obtained in St. Louis, NY, etc. The only possible place the money could have been obtained was within fiscal reach of the SFFRD.

In addition to the above, observation of all money thus far recovered in CP and/or Soviet espionage operations, regardless of the locale of the operation - England, France, NY, Moscow - has reflected, with rare exception, that the major portion of the money recovered consists of SFFRD issue.

The above \$15,000, maintains this pattern. Handling agents are therefore heavily inclined to disbelieve GUS HALL's story.

A comparison of the \$15,000 against money previously recovered by CO 5824-S and NY 694-S*, failed to reflect even one identical note in any of the 12 FRDs.

In inserting the \$15,000 into the index, numerous patterns indicating sequence with money previously recovered in CP or espionage operations were noted. Several examples are as follows:

An asterisk denotes money from the \$15,000. C.P. indicates money previously recovered in CP operations.

NY 65-17625

L75512643A
C37A

*
CP

L25643675D
5583

*
CP

L26957354B
167D

CP
*

No patterns of serializations were noted in any of the remaining 11 FDs.

The above information is not to be set forth in report form or dissemination memorandum without specific Bureau authority.

FBI

Date: 8/16/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:NY)

Utmost caution must be exercised with respect to dissemination of the information herein since, by its nature, said information tends to identify NY 694-S*, a valuable informant, as the source thereof. Under no circumstances should this information appear in the investigative section of a report.

On 8/15/61, NY 694-S* advised SA [] as follows:

As in the past, NY 694-S*, on 8/15/61, walked out of the Townhouse Restaurant in Queens, N.Y., promptly at 7:00 p.m. He noticed VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY standing on the street some distance from the restaurant. When BARKOVSKY observed NY 694-S*, he proceeded to walk for about 15 minutes in the general area of the restaurant--the informant following him--and finally stopped at the Van Wyck Station of the subway.

Without preliminary conversation, BARKOVSKY, referring to microfilm material which informant was to give him,

- 1-1743 juw
3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (134-91) (Inv.) (41)
1 - New York (65-15028) (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

ACB:gmg
(8)

REC-36

22 AUG 17 1961

Approved: []

Sent []

M. Per []

64 AUG 29 1961 Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-134637

said abruptly, "Hand it over." NY 694-S* was surprised at this remark because, in the past, he would give such material to BARKOVSKY in a restaurant where they dined and talked. After the informant gave BARKOVSKY a small package of microfilm, the latter merely nodded and started to walk away from NY 694-S*.

The informant grasped BARKOVSKY's arm and said, "Wait, I have to talk to you." BARKOVSKY, with obvious annoyance, replied, "We don't talk after an exchange. Besides, I'm in a hurry. I'm leaving tomorrow," (for Moscow). After NY 694-S* insisted that they should talk for a few minutes, BARKOVSKY grudgingly consented, instructing the informant to take the subway to the next station (Sutphin Boulevard) and to join him there. The informant rejoined BARKOVSKY at Sutphin Boulevard, and they walked from there to Hillside Ave.

While walking on Hillside Ave., NY 694-S* briefed BARKOVSKY regarding the agenda at the CP, USA NEC meeting of 8/12/61, and the NC meeting of 8/13/61. (this information has been furnished to the Bureau). The informant then instructed BARKOVSKY to inform the Soviets in Moscow that if they were desirous of Dr. GREGORY VALENTINE BURTAN's returning to Kenya, Africa, and opening a medical clinic there, they should arrange a personal contact with BURTAN to determine what the latter's future activities in Africa should be. BARKOVSKY received these instructions without making any comment.

NY 694-S* then asked BARKOVSKY whether the latter could tell him anything about the peace conference which the Soviets--according to information NY 694-S* had received while recently in Moscow--would arrange in the near future. BARKOVSKY denied any knowledge of the said peace conference.

When asked by NY 694-S* whether he believed there was any change in "the war danger situation," BARKOVSKY replied,

NY 100-134637

"There has been no change in the past three weeks."

NY 694-S* then attempted to draw BARKOVSKY into a conversation regarding the apartment which the informant is to secure for the purpose of using it as a mail drop, and in which he can work with codes, ciphers and secret writing material. It was the informant's intention to obtain BARKOVSKY's suggestions as to the type of apartment to be obtained, its location, etc. BARKOVSKY cut the discussion short by telling NY 694-S* that the matter of the apartment was strictly the informant's problem, and that he would not further discuss it.

BARKOVSKY then told NY 694-S* that he would leave for a vacation in Moscow on 8/16/61, and would return to New York shortly before September 10th. He said he would contact NY 694-S* on September 10th. At this point, he abruptly bid the informant good-bye, and walked away.

NY 694-S* advised that he had given to BARKOVSKY undeveloped microfilm of the following material: CP, USA letters and memoranda (previously furnished to the Bureau); a letter written by IRVING POTASH concerning the Teamsters convention held in Miami, Florida, in early July, 1961--(furnished to Bureau by airtel, 8/4/61, captioned, "CP, USA - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY."); an economic analysis prepared by [redacted] (furnished to Bureau by airtel, 8/4/61, captioned, [redacted]); report of IRVING POTASH of letters of DR. VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN, dated 7/11/61, 7/15/61, and 7/16/61 (furnished to the Bureau by airtel, 8/14/61, captioned, "Dr. VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN, SM-C."); and five letters addressed to BURTAN (furnished to the Bureau by airtel, 8/15/61, captioned, "Dr. VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN, SM-C.").

b7D

1 - Laboratory
1 - Mr. LaPrade

August 24, 1961

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-134637)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 8/22/61 concerning your plan to request a Bureau Laboratory technician for interview with NY 694-S* subsequent to 9/8/61.

As pointed out in Bureau airtel 8/18/61, it is most desirable to have the technician interview the informant during the time Vladimir Barkovsky is in Russia. Your airtel of 7/21/61 set forth that the technician would be requested when NY 694-S* received the secret writing material and codes and ciphers. Barkovsky delivered these items on 8/11/61 per your airtel of that date.

Although you permitted the informant to take a vacation starting 8/21/61, it is still desirable that the informant be interviewed by the Laboratory technician prior to the return of Barkovsky from Russia on or about 9/10/61. You are instructed to supply all pertinent information available to your office as to the exact date Barkovsky will return to New York. Set forth whether you will effect the desired interview prior to Barkovsky's return. In the absence of assurance that this matter will be handled subsequent to the informant's return from vacation and prior to Barkovsky's return to New York, you are instructed to submit your recommendations as to what other course of action you will pursue to effect the interview as desired.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

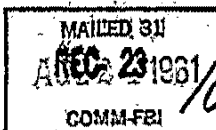
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

JWL:kmo

(6)

EX-107



100-428091-1506
AUG 25 1961

AUG 30 1961
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to New York
RE: SOLO
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

NY 694-S* attended a "secret service school" for eight days while in Moscow, Russia, recently. The training included microfilming, invisible inks and codes and ciphers. Memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7/25/61 set forth details concerning this training and, in accordance with request of our New York Office, recommended that a Bureau Laboratory technician interview the informant and examine the materials which were to be provided to the informant by the Soviets in New York for use in his clandestine operations. This action was approved by the Director. Instant material was delivered to NY 694-S* on 8/11/61 and New York failed to request Laboratory technician which New York stated would be done according to their airtel of 7/21/61. NY 694-S* went on a vacation beginning 8/21/61, ~~to~~ to recuperate from his recent trip abroad and is vacationing in the New York area. It is felt every effort should be made to have the Laboratory technician interview the informant during the time Barkovsky is in Russia.

EDI-7021ICE
REC.D - 20771AVH

7254 15 18 61 21

FBI

Date: 8/22/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies of an informant's statement dated 8/18/61 containing information orally furnished on 8/18/61 by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on 8/22/61.

This informant's statement sets forth comments related by CHARLES "BOB" COE which had been received from the Chinese for transmission to MORRIS CHILDS of Chicago.

GALE

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (RM)
(1-100-134637)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

C G - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 AUG 31 1961

August 18, 1961

~~CHARLES "BOB" COE~~ returned to the United States on August 12, 1961, from a trip to the People's Republic of China and subsequently on August 15, 1961, met with MORRIS CHILDS in New York City.

According to COE, officials of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent back with him their regards to MORRIS CHILDS together with their thanks for the material that he has been sending to them in regard to the Communist Party, USA, and other matters.

- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

100-428071-1507

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: August 25, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReBulet dated August 4, 1961, and NYlet dated August 8, 1961.

CG 5824-S* on August 24, 1961, in line with instructions set forth in ReBulet, advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN as follows:

To his personal knowledge, he has never heard nor known of financial assistance being furnished by the Poles directly to the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA). If such financial aid were so rendered, the source felt certain that he would be cognizant of it through either his top echelon contacts in the Party or in regard to financial matters handled personally by himself. However, the source does not rule out the possibility that Polish funds might have been sent into the United States since it is known that on an individual basis there is direct contact between certain Party people, for example [redacted] of Detroit, who have been known to have personal dealings with Polish diplomatic personnel. Money easily could be transmitted to such individuals in the forms of sales, commissions, royalties, and the like and thereafter utilized by such recipients to finance Polish activities in the United States which might be carried on by or through such individuals who may be connected with the Party.

b6
b7C

REC-13

100-428091-1508

2-Bureau (RM)

1-New York (100-134637) (RM)

1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(4)

SEP 1 1961

SEP 30 8 04 AM '61

ROM 11/11/61
1120

64 SEP 6 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: September 1, 1961

FROM : R. C. L'Allier *L'*

SUBJECT: DRAFT PROGRAM OF TRADE-UNION ACTION
INTERNAL SECURITY-COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

On 8/31/61, [redacted]

furnished the following information to the Liaison Agent:

Referral/Consult

This matter was discussed with the Internal Security Section. It was agreed that we could not arbitrarily declassify our document without first knowing exactly how the document appearing in the Chinese newspaper would read if it were translated. It is conceivable that the document obtained from our source (who is very sensitive) would not have exactly the same meaning as the one appearing in the Chinese paper if it were translated. Therefore, by declassifying our document we would be open to the possibility of having our source identified with the 54-page document obtained by our source in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during his ninth solo mission.

RECOMMENDATION:

That we advise [redacted] our document which we furnished to them by letter dated 7/24/61, cannot be disseminated or declassified and 1961 that to do so in the opinion of this Bureau would be jeopardizing a most sensitive source.

WOC:ns (8)

1-Mr. Belmont 1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Internal Sec. 1-Mr. Fred Fox
1-Mr. Papich 1-Mr. Cregar
1-Liaison

57 SEP 10 1961

Records please copy in
100-428091 (Solo) Jut

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-428091-1

SAC, Chicago (134-46) 1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. LaPrade August 25, 1961

Director, FBI (61-7665)

CG 5824-S*

Reurairtel 8/21/61.

In accordance with your recommendation, authority is granted to pay an additional \$100 to CG 5824-S* for expenses incurred in connection with the trip to New York, New York, of 8/8-18/61.

Authority is denied to advance CG 5824-S*, for expenses; an additional \$50 in connection with future trips to New York. Submit itemized accounting of expenses actually incurred in connection with such future trips. When the necessary expenses exceed \$250, submit along with the itemization your recommendation for additional disbursement.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Referenced Chicago airtel goes into considerable detail concerning expenditures of CG 5824-S* during trips made to NYC. Chicago points out that such trips have become more frequent recently; that they are of longer duration; and that the informant spends more than the \$250 which he is currently advanced for such trips. Chicago sets forth that on trip to NYC from 8/8-18/61, informant's expenditures totaled approximately \$430. It will be noted this figure is estimated. Chicago requested authority to pay the informant an additional \$100 in connection with this trip. Chicago also requests permission to advance an additional \$50 for expenses for a total of \$300 in connection with future trips of informant to NYC. The desired type of control of expenditures in operating this informant makes it necessary that expenditures for future trips to New York be itemized and reviewed at the Bureau.

1 - J. S. Johnson (6221 IB)

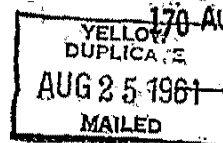
1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

JWL:kmo (7)

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED

170 AUG 30 1961



56 AUG 31 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 61-7665-741

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

August 25, 1961

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. J.S. Johnson
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox
1 - Mr. Donohue

NY 694-S

Pursuant to instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), NY 694-S departed on 6-18-61 from Chicago, Illinois, for Moscow. He returned on 7-13-61 after completing the ninth Solo mission by our top informants. As an official representative of the CPUSA, informant consulted with top officials of the Soviet Union in the Kremlin. As a result, we obtained highly sought-after information on such topics as: the Berlin situation; the Kremlin's analysis of the recent Vienna-Austria meeting between President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev; plans for Soviet mobilization of a World Peace Congress to propagandize against the United States and other matters concerning American-Soviet diplomacy. The outstanding value of the intelligence information developed by this trip is evidenced by the White House comments of the Special Assistant to the President, comments by the Attorney General, six personal letters to the Director from the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and a personal letter to the Director from the Secretary of State.

NY 694-S pointed out to New York before he left on the mission that because of his perforated eardrums he would have to travel by first-class accommodations rather than economy-tourist accommodations and since the CPUSA insists on its people traveling at the cheapest rates, he does not want to take the additional cost of the first-class accommodations from the Party funds. NY 694-S paid \$1,403.80 for a round trip first-class air flight to Moscow. The cost of the economy-tourist flight for the same flight is \$799.60. Informant requested that he be reimbursed by the Bureau for the difference in cost which amounts to \$604.20. In addition, since informant was traveling under an alias, he felt it necessary to purchase clothing on which there would be no identifying dry cleaner's or laundry marks and as a result he paid \$85 for a suit and \$16.30 for shirts and underwear. In addition to these items, the informant spent \$53 for his flight to Chicago where he conferred with CG 5824-S prior to departing for Moscow. The Bureau approved this trip to Chicago by airtel 6-5-61. The total amount for which informant has requested reimbursement as a result of his recent trip to Moscow is \$753.50.

Enclosure

100-340711

1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

JDD:had

(9)

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED

168 AUG 30 1961

55 AUG 30 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: NY 694-S
100-340711

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the value of the outstanding intelligence obtained by informant during the ninth Solo mission, it is recommended that we reimburse informant in the amount of \$758.50 as above enumerated. For approval, there is attached an appropriate letter to the New York Office authorizing this payment.

1 - Mr. LaPrade

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

September 1, 1961

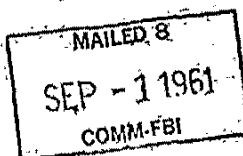
Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 7/13/61 and Bulet 7/19/61, both
concerning the passport of CG 5824-S* under the
name of Martin A. Camp.

You are instructed to promptly resolve
whether any changes are to be made in this passport
in accordance with referenced Bulet.



100-428091-1509
REC-20

21 SEP 5 1961

EX-107

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JWL:kmo
(4)

64 SEP 8 1961

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

9-1-61

airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-134637)

From: Director, FBI (100-423601)

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 8/23/61 concerning interview of NY 694-S* by Laboratory technicians.

[redacted] and I. W. NEWFHER, FBI Laboratory, will be available in New York 9/3/61, 9:00 A.M. for desired interview.

- 1 - Chicago (134-43 Sub B)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan, W. C.
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

NY 694-S* attended a "secret service school" for eight days while in Moscow, Russia, recently. Training included microfilming, invisible inks and codes and ciphers. Memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7/25/61 set forth details concerning this training and, in accordance with request of New York Office, recommended that informant be interviewed by FBI Laboratory technician. This action approved by the Director. New York airtel 8/25/61 in response to Bureau airtel 8/24/61 indicated availability of NY 694-S* on 9/8/61 for desired interview.

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Evans _____
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Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 31
SEP - 1 1961
COMM-FBI

64 SEP 8 1961

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC- 68

100-428071-1510

SEP 1 3 33 AM '61

21 SEP 6 1961

UWN:eb

(40)

F14

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 9/1/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO: NY)

Records of the NYO reflect that as of 8/31/61, transactions in the SOLO account reported by NY 694-S* since the date of the last accounting have been as follows:

Credit

On hand 7/31/61 \$68,533.00

Debit

On instructions of GUS HALL gave [redacted] \$300.00 for latter's personal use, 8/9/61 300.00

On instructions of GUS HALL gave CG 5824-S* \$11,400.00 for transmittal to HALL for use of "THE WORKER" and CP National Office, 8/16/61 11,400.00

To GUS HALL \$2,000.00 for use of CP National Office, 8/17/61 2,000.00
\$13,700.00

Balance \$54,833.00

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the NYO, where consistent with security, is attempting to trace transfers of SOLO funds. The result of said tracing investigations will be reported under the caption of the CP, USA functionaries to whom money from abroad has been transferred.

- (2) - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
- 1 - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub F) (SOLO FUNDS) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-128861 (CP, USA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (415)
- 1 - NY 100-134637-Sub A (41) (VW) (21)

GEJ:DJG
(6)

REC-52 100-428091-1512

64 SEP 12 1961

EX-107

FBI

Date: 8/22/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBuairtel 8/18/61, which instructed that the Bureau be promptly advised as to the date that the NYO desires a Laboratory Technician to be in NY so that NY 694-S* can explain thoroughly the training he received in regard to codes, ciphers and secret writings.

As the Bureau is aware, on advice of his personal physician, NY 694-S* is presently vacationing at a summer resort in the NY area. The physician ordered complete rest and relaxation. NY 694-S* will return to NYC on or about 9/8/61 and at that time the NYO will make a request of the Bureau to send a Laboratory Technician to NY to confer with informant.

- 3 - BUREAU (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (RM) (134-46 SUB B)
1 - NEW YORK (100-134637) (#41)

GEJ:DJG
(6)

REC-29

100-428091-1513

4 AUG 23 1961

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

56 SEP 12 1961

FBI

Date: 8/25/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

ReBuairtel 8/24/61, advising of the desirability of having Bureau Laboratory technicians available for interview with NY 694-S* prior to 9/10/61, when VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY is to return from Russia.

This is to advise that BARKOVSKY is presently in New York City, having been observed departing the Soviet UN Delegation, 680 Park Avenue, NYC, NY, as recently as 10:29 AM, this date. There is no record of BARKOVSKY having travelled to Russia during this month.

During contact with informant this date arrangements were made to have informant available for aforementioned interview on Friday, 9/8/61.

It is, therefore, requested that Bureau Laboratory technicians be sent to NY to be available for said interview by 9 AM, on 9/8/61.

NY 694-S* has requested, that if available, the technicians bring with them various samples of plain bond paper further described by informant as "coated stock" in the general class of "25 to 50 lb." weight; about 20 or 30 sheets, in variety, fitting in the above class.

The meeting place will be arranged under secure conditions in a New York City hotel.

- 4 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
(1 - Attention FBI Laboratory)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (RM)
1 - NEW YORK (100-134637) (#41)
GEJ:DJG
(7)

REC-29

20 AUG 26 1961

Wick

Approved: _____

Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

SEP 12 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub F)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: September 1, 1961

ReCGlet dated August 2, 1961.

By Bulet dated May 4, 1960, the Chicago Office was instructed that details concerning disbursement of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau by the fifth of the month following the month being reported.

Balance of funds in possession of
CG 5824-S* as of August 1, 1961

\$101,848.00

Additions

None.

Disbursements

To GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, on August 29, 1961, in accordance with his request; final disposition of this sum unknown.....\$1,500.00

To MORRIS CHILDS on August 31, 1961, on instructions of GUS HALL. This money to be paid in equal amounts of \$500 each to GILBERT GREEN as financial aid and to FRED BLAIR, State Chairman, Communist Party of Wisconsin, as subsidy to finance organizational work for Communist Party of Wisconsin.....\$1,000.00

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(4)

66 SEP 13 1961

16 SEP 8 1961

5-7-61
W C Sullivan
Bureau of Finance

CG 134-46, Sub F

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S*
as of September 1, 1961

\$99,348.00

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the Chicago Office, where feasible and consistent with security, will attempt to trace transfers of Solo funds. The results of such tracing investigation will be reported under the caption of the Communist Party member to whom such money may have been transferred.

LaPrade

September 13, 1961

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) -1516

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In accordance with your letter of 9/7/61, there is enclosed Passport Number 815642 issued to Martin A. Camp.

If after further consideration you still deem it absolutely necessary or desirable to change this passport, submit proposed changes for approval prior to returning the passport to the Bureau.

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Chicago by letter dated 7/13/61 submitted to the Bureau the passport of CG 5824-S* and pointed out that when last in Russia, the Soviets raised questions with the informant as to why all the port of entry stamps were in New York. The Soviets observed that such re-entry at the same spot could jeopardize his security. Chicago proposed that consideration be given to possibly altering the passport, obtaining a new passport or attempting to have his passport reissued through our Liaison contact at the Department of State. We pointed out to Chicago by letter dated 7/19/61 that it should be determined whether the Russians made any recommendations as to what changes should be made in order to strengthen informant's security. It was pointed out that a new passport or altered passport

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JWL:kmo
(4)

55 SEP 13 1961 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED:

could arouse the suspicions of the Russians and also that the informant by leaving the United States and returning via Chicago or Boston as opposed to New York would possibly resolve the problem. Chicago, after discussing the matter with CG 5824-S*, has now requested that the passport be returned for further consideration and noted that CG 5824-S* has been named a delegate to the October, 1961, 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: September 7, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 - Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReBulet 9/1/61 and Bulet 7/19/61.

On 9/6/61, following the return of CG 5824-S* from another trip to New York, the questions raised in reBulet were propounded to the informant.

With regard to possible solutions that might have been suggested by the Russians the informant advised that the Russians offered no solutions. The informant said that the Russians expect an agent to work out his own solutions to such technical problems because the agents are supposed to know how best to work out these matters. He said that the only thing the Russians told him was that they disliked stamps always indicating a port of entry as New York, because they believed it jeopardized the informant's security. The informant, during the course of conversation, stated that the Russians had placed a number of stamps in his passport indicating travel particularly to Czechoslovakia, which he, the informant, had never done. He stated that they did this by merely stamping these alleged ports of entry in the informant's passport.

With regard to the Bureau's additional question as to whether the Russians felt the informant would be more secure by leaving the United States and returning from cities in the United States other than New York as well as having alternate places of departure, the answer on the face would appear to be yes. However, the problem of travel arrangements from other ports, according to the informant, places additional thousands of miles of travel on the informant solely for the purpose of effecting a re-entry or a departure satisfactory to the Russians. It was the informant's initial purpose to attempt to avoid such unnecessary travel and to save the government money.

② - Bureau (RM) 10 JO VH, 21
1 - Chicago

REC-31

100-428091-1516

CNF:JVK
(3)

Antel to Chicago
9/13/61
JVK: [signature]

EX-113 SEP 14 8 52 AM '61

[signature]
[signature]

[signature]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS* DATE: July 25, 1961

FROM : ~~Mr. F. J. Baumgardner~~ *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Baumgard
1 - ~~Mr. Branigan~~
1 - Mr. Fox

Tolson _____
Belmont ☒ _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
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Gandy _____

Memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-15-61 sets out information that NY 694-S*, while in Moscow, Russia, on the Ninth Solo Mission, attended a "Secret Service School" for eight days where he took an intensified course in microfilming, in invisible inks, and in codes and ciphers.

Attached New York airtel 7-21-61 sets forth description of courses taken by informant in Moscow and material used in connection therewith. Soviets told informant that he will receive material in the United States to be used in connection with his clandestine operations (special paper for secret ink writing and materials to be used in connection with codes and ciphers). When NY 694-S* receives this material from the Russians, our New York Office will advise the Bureau and has recommended that a Bureau Laboratory technician be sent to New York at that time to examine this material and to discuss the training received by the informant while in Moscow. We agree.

While in Moscow, arrangements were made for further clandestine meetings in New York City between our informant and Vladimir Barkovsky, Counsel, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations. Discussing telephone taps, one "Petrov" in Moscow, whose identity has not as yet been positively established but who was reportedly in charge of Soviet agents in the United States, told NY 694-S* that the Soviets recently learned that an anti-tapping device has been installed in the White House and in the State Department.

OBSERVATIONS:

A new telephone system was installed in the White House at the change of administrations and more direct lines to other agencies of the Government, such as the State Department, were installed for added security protection. The White House and the State Department constantly check for tapped wires but we are not aware of any antitapping devices, as such, in existence. As you know, our countermeasures developed in our Laboratory have been in

Enc.

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REC- 3

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

use for several years at the White House and on the phones of high Government officials, including the State Department. These counter-measures prevent the telephone from being used as a microphone when the telephone is in a "hung-up position." They do not prevent monitoring of conversations when the telephone is in use. "Petrov" may have conceivably been referring to our antimicrophone devices. We are attempting to establish the identity of "Petrov" and have instructed our New York Office to exhibit photographs of Soviet nationals to NY 694-S* for a positive identification.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you agree, when the New York Office advises that NY 694-S* has received the material from the Russians for his clandestine operations, a Bureau Laboratory technician will be sent to New York to examine the material and to have a talk with the informant concerning the use of this material and methods to be used in carrying out the operation. Courses taken by the informant while in Moscow will also be explored further.

7
Wesley
[Signature]
[Signature]
GRZ
V.

FBI

Date: 7/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

ReNYtel, dated 7/14/61, captioned as above, furnishing information concerning an eight-day "Secret Service School" attended in Moscow by NY 694-S*. Said teletype reflected that one "PYOTR LNU", who was in charge of Soviet agents in the United States, stayed with the informant throughout the latter's training period and acted as his interpreter.

Reference is also made to New York airtel, dated 7/18/61, captioned as above, which advised that "PYOTR LNU" also is known as "PAUL," "PETER," and "PETROV."

On 7/18/61, NY 694-S* furnished to SAS GEORGE EDWIN JONES and [redacted] further information concerning the above-mentioned Secret Service School. Inasmuch as the information concerning this matter is highly technical in nature, the informant is being quoted. His report is as follows:

3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
 1 - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
 1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:msb (41)
 (7)

REG-3

ENCLOSURE

Handwritten: 7-25-61 777: [unclear]

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NY 100-134637

"On the second day after my arrival in Moscow, I had my first formal meeting with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEXEI GRECHUKHIN. We discussed reports which I was to submit regarding matters relating to the CPUSA; that is, meetings held by the CPUSA, GUS HALL's report, the Supreme Court decision, etc. It was agreed that I should submit memoranda with regard to these matters.

"In that connection, I asked them whether I was to include in my report the matter concerning Africa and "the comrade" who is there (Valentine Gregory Burtan). NIKOLAI indicated that I was to submit a report on Africa, but that it would be a separate report. He told me that on the following day, I should meet with a comrade who would assist me with respect to the report on Africa. He indicated that the matter of Africa was not of special interest to his department, but was of interest to another department. I told him that I had brought with me excerpts from the letters of the comrade in Africa and that I would give a report on BURTAN which had been furnished to me by IRVING POTASH. This report would include BURTAN's reason for going to Africa, and what he expects to accomplish while there.

"I explained to NIKOLAI and ALEXEI that my time was limited and that, if possible, I should like to return to the United States within ten days. They expressed regret at my not being able to stay longer in their country, but said that they could appreciate and understand that I must return to the United States as soon as possible in view of the serious situation in which the CPUSA now finds itself.

"NIKOLAI stated that the comrade who would contact me on the following day with regard to the African situation would also arrange that I receive instructions in communication methods. Later on that day, I received a call from ALEXEI, telling me that he would bring this comrade to meet me at 10:00 a.m. on the following morning.

"On the following morning at 10:00 a.m., ALEXEI came to my hotel, bringing with him another individual. This person was a handsome fellow, of about 38 years of age. He was about 5'9½" tall, of medium build, very well groomed, neatly dressed in stylish American clothes, of dark complexion, and had black curly hair, hazel eyes and fine features. He

NY 100-134637

"was introduced to me by ALEXEI as 'comrade PETROV'. After the introduction, ALEXEI left us.

X "PETROV, who speaks good English, but with a noticeable accent, then said to me, 'We'll go for a ride.' We left my hotel and went to his car, which was parked in the vicinity of the hotel. The automobile was a "Vulga," a medium-sized, five-passenger car, driven by a chauffeur.

reference
"During a 25-minute ride, PETROV told me that he knew of me and my work; that I was not exactly a stranger to him, and that it was a great pleasure for him to meet me. He said that 'we' are interested in Africa and also in the [redacted]. This was my first clue to the fact that PETROV is engaged in work of a special secret nature, since he must have received his information regarding [redacted] from VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY, who is the only Soviet to whom I had mentioned [redacted] BARKOVSKY undoubtedly reported to PETROV concerning what he had learned from me about [redacted]. I told PETROV that it was interesting that he should know about [redacted]. I asked him whether he was interested in this fellow. He replied that he definitely was interested in [redacted] but at the moment was more interested in Africa.

aka MR. NEW YORK
"After riding for 25 minutes, the chauffeur let us off at a busy intersection in a new part of the city, Southwest on Leningradski Prospect. We walked around for a while in the area of Leningradski Prospect and finally entered a building on another street, the name of which I do not know; and went to apartment #59 in this building. It was a new apartment, and well furnished. The door was covered with leather padding and there were double locks on the door. From what I observed in the apartment, I concluded that no one lived there, but that it was used only for a particular purpose--in this case, as a photography school.

"At the apartment, we were welcomed by a man, whose name was not furnished to me. He was about 40 years of age, about 5'6" in height, weighed about 175 lbs., had brown hair and green eyes, was light complected, and wore glasses. PETROV

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"did not furnish my name to this individual. PETROV sat down and told me that at this point he wished me to know that I was to be taught three things: Microfilming, the use of secret inks, and codes and ciphers. He said that what I would be taught at this particular time was microfilming, which would require fifteen hours of study on my part. He stated that the man to whom I had been introduced would be my instructor and that he, PETROV, would act as my interpreter.

"The instructor then said to me, 'We are going to teach you microfilming.' We sat down and the instructor brought out a brand-new Minox camera, Model S-3, 9 mm. He described the functions of the camera and its use with respect to microfilming. It is my opinion that the instructor had not been told that I had done microfilming work before. He talked to me as though I were a novice. He told me that this course ordinarily would require from 45 to 50 hours study, but that since I was to be in Moscow for only a few days, I should have to complete the course in three lessons, which would require about fifteen hours of work. He also told me that I would have to do 'homework,' meaning that I would have to do some microfilming in my hotel room.

"After explaining to me how the camera worked, he showed me how to load it and then asked me to do so. After that, he explained what he meant by focal range, distance and timing, and exposures.

"He told me that the conditions under which I would do microfilming would be difficult conditions, such as I might be confronted with in the performance of my work on the outside. He said that I should work with no gadgets, no stands, and no props, and that I should have to improvise as best as I could, using only the camera. He said it would be imperative that I get sharp and clear pictures, even under difficult conditions.

"With the Minox and the chain which is used with it for copying at distances, the instructor used whatever available materials there were around the apartment, such as books and newspapers, and made exposures at various distances, with the

NY 100-134637

"chain as a measure and using no props. After making about ten such exposures, he asked that I do what he did. He instructed me to set the camera in the correct position for loading; to load the camera; to make sure that my filters were not covering the lens; to make sure that the lens was clean; to set the lens, taking into consideration the available light which I had at that moment.

"I then made about 35 exposures. In one instance, I photographed an entire newspaper by dividing the newspaper into six exposures; in other words, I took six different shots of the newspaper. Having finished, I unloaded the exposed roll. The instructor then explained to me that although there are special containers and tanks which make developing easy, we must work under difficult conditions.

"He told me to go into the dark room, which in this case was a washroom; to take an ordinary pencil, with two thumbtacks, needles or straight pins; and to unload, with the pencil, the film, moving counter-clockwise on the pencil. The next operation was to insert the film, on the pencil, in a chemical which he used. In this way, we developed the film on the pencil. It was then washed with water from the kitchen. After the washing process, the instructor lit a gas jet in a gas range and from a distance waved the film so that it would become dry.

"When the roll was developed and dried, the instructor took a magnifying glass from his pocket, went to the window, and looked at my work. I personally thought I had botched the job terribly because I have never photographed copy in that manner before, with no props, and also, it seemed to me, that the room was much too dark. I also thought that the vibration of my hand would produce a 'fuzzy' negative. However, when the instructor looked at my exposures, he said that they were amazing, and as sharp and clear as his were. Turning to PETROV, he said, 'Who is this man?' The point of this question was that he was expressing surprise that I did as well as I did. PETROV made no reply to his question.

"The instructor then brought out another Minox camera,

NY 100-134637

"which had an exposure meter attachment, and began to explain the workings of the camera to me. I told him that he would have to excuse me, that I was terribly tired, and was not interested in that particular model because no one works with such a model. He indicated that we might discuss this camera at some other time and then told me to take back to my hotel with me material which I could use for practicing microfilming in my hotel room.

"On the return trip to my hotel, PETROV and I discussed Africa. I asked him how soon he would want the African story, most of which had been furnished to me verbally by IRVING POTASH, who in turn had received communications from BURTAN. I told him that I did not know the full details regarding BURTAN's activities in Africa, but that I would furnish to him as much as I knew regarding this matter. PETROV left me at my hotel and told me that he would be in contact with me.

"The following day was Sunday and PETROV did not communicate with me. I spent the day in practicing microfilming in my hotel room.

"On the following Monday, PETROV came to my hotel and told me that on that day, I was to learn about invisible inks.

"Incidentally, during the periods when I attended these instruction courses, nobody came near me. NIKOLAI and ALEXEI would call me either early in the morning or late at night to inquire about my health. They asked me no questions about what I was doing.

"On this occasion, we went to the same general neighborhood where we had gone for instruction in microfilming. We went to an apartment in a building in this area, the apartment being similar to the one where I had studied microfilming. I was introduced by PETROV to my instructor, who in this instance was a young woman. Again no names were mentioned. The young woman and I merely shook hands. She

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"was about 25 years of age, about 5'4" in height, weighed about 130 lbs., had brown hair and brown eyes, and had a light complexion. She spoke in Russian, and again PETROV interpreted.

"She had a briefcase which contained all kinds of white blank papers, a box full of pencils, and a box containing colored paper of the same size as the white paper. The papers were blank, about 8½ x 11" in size. Some paper was lined writing paper which would fit a small #6 American envelope. I don't know the exact size of the other paper--it was of standard size, such as is used for personal stationery.

"She told me that in invisible ink writing, it was of paramount importance to have the proper type of paper. She said the paper had to be tested, since not all paper is good for use in writing with invisible ink. She also told me that it was important that a certain kind of medium-grey pencil be used. She had with her a German pencil, which had on it the following markings: 'A. W. Faber - Castell, 9000 Germany, 2B #1 or #2, #395 BA.' She said that these were German pencils, but that I should have to get similar pencils in the country in which I live. (She was not told--nor was the microfilming instructor--that I lived in the U.S.A.)

"The instructor lectured to me for about five hours and showed me the processes involved in writing with invisible ink. I cannot explain this in words. I shall have to demonstrate to someone who has knowledge of invisible ink writing. She then gave me a pad of paper, several sheets of which had been impregnated with invisible ink chemicals. I was told to take this back to my hotel room and to practice invisible ink writing. I was also given a pencil, such as I described above, to use in my work. This was my 'homework.'

"The lectures on invisible ink writing were given in three sessions, consisting of five hours each. The course in photography also extended over three sessions of five hours each.

"On the third day, PETROV called for me again. I

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"noticed that on each occasion when PETROV took me from my hotel to the place of instruction, he brought with him a different automobile and a different driver. In each instance, however, the car was a 'Volga.' We drove to a neighborhood which I believe to be in the center of Moscow, although I am not sure of this. We went to Frunze Street, which is not far from the Kremlin. We went to an apartment in a building on this street. It was a spacious two-room apartment. I could not determine whether anyone lived there regularly or not. At this apartment, I was introduced by PETROV to my instructor, again no names being mentioned. This individual was a man about 35 to 40 years of age, about 5'6" in height, having light blond hair, green eyes, and a very light complexion.

"My instructor told me that he was to teach me codes and ciphers. He spoke in Russian, but had a knowledge of English lettering. The first five hours of my instruction were devoted to teaching me how to formulate a key. He had me practice formulating a key and assigned to me the key words, 'elastic conscience.' The key contained forty squares. After five hours of this instruction, 'homework' was given to me.

"Preparation of messages depends upon the combined use of key words and the use of a booklet containing 28,000 groups of ciphers--referred to as 'gamma'--half of which are in black and half in red. The black are for transmission; the red are for receiving. A new key must be prepared with each message. The instructor informed me that all names, addresses, and important numbers should appear twice in a text.

"Upon the termination of all my courses, the woman instructor in invisible inks exhibited to me a large spiral notebook, which contained, I think, fifty sheets of lined paper, and told me that I would receive a similar notebook in New York. She said that although this notebook contained fifty sheets of paper, it contained only three sheets that were impregnated with secret ink. She then asked that I tell her which three pages of the fifty I should like, in the notebook that I am to receive, to be impregnated with secret ink. I told her that I should like to have pages four, five and six, from the rear, as the secret ink sheets.

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"The instructor told me that one sheet could be used from twenty to forty times. She showed me a bottle of ink, which looked like a bottle of Sheaffer ink, and told me that I would receive such a bottle of ink in New York. She told me I should have to provide my own pencils.

"Then the cipher instructor told me that I was to receive two sets of gamma. He referred to gamma as a very small pad of tissue papers bound together--one in black for transmission of messages, and one in red for reception of messages. The gamma consists of ten groups of ciphers--five in each--and, I believe, fifty down. This is highly inflammable. The pads can be hidden in water, milk, or any liquid for years at a time. They will never spoil or dissolve.

"The gammas are used as follows: If my message contains ten lines, I am to destroy ten lines and use remaining lines. The paper in this operation seems to be a very fine, but strong, tissue. The gamma package is about one inch square.

"In a conversation later with PETROV, we discussed how I should maintain contact with BARKOVSKY. He stated that BARKOVSKY's code name hereafter should be 'Mr. New York.' PETROV stated that hereafter with regard to money to be delivered by BARKOVSKY to me, all such deliveries should be made to my office. He said that consideration is being given to giving me an instrument which can be inserted in my personal radio--wherever it may be--which can be tuned to a certain wave length and which will provide me with a means of receiving communication from BARKOVSKY. The radio could be set at a certain wave length and at a designated time, I would hear a signal which would sound like automobile horn honks. This would be notice to me that I was about to receive a message. I was given the impression that I, myself, could make installation of this instrument in the radio. PETROV also stated that BARKOVSKY would have to be consulted with regard to the advisability of giving me such an instrument.

"PETROV also gave me the following instructions with regard to how I am to contact BARKOVSKY in New York in the future:

"I am to call BARKOVSKY's New York number, ENdicott 2-7658, at 10:05 p.m. at night and again at 8:35 a.m. on the following morning. I am to let the phone ring twice and then

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"hang up. On the day when I call him at 8:35 a.m., I am to call the number CI 7-9335, which is the number of a telephone booth, exactly at 4:05 p.m. Someone will answer my call. I am to say, 'Hello, this is Irving. Who is this?' The answer must be, 'Amery.' If the person answering the phone says, 'This is Amery,' I am to say, 'Sorry, I can't have lunch or dinner with you today.' I am to say, 'Goodbye,' and then hang up. This conversation means that at 7:00 p.m. on that evening I am to go to the Townhouse Restaurant in Queens, New York, where we have met before, and do exactly as I have done in the past; that is, to walk out of there at 7:00 p.m. sharp and walk as I have done in the past. BARKOVSKY is to follow me and make contact.

"If I have an important message to deliver to BARKOVSKY, but there is no need to see him personally, I am to do the following:

"I am to contact him telephonically as previously, at 10:05 p.m. and again at 8:35 a.m. on the following morning at ENdicott 2-7658. I am to let the phone ring twice and then hang up. On the day that I make the call at 8:35 a.m., I am to call again at 4:05 p.m., to the CI 7-9335 number, and say, 'Hello, this is Irving. You know my sister Augusta (or Blanche, or Ceilia -- each of these names refers to a particular place). She would like to see you. Will tonight be all right?' I am then to hang up.

"If the name Augusta is used, it refers to the 111 Club Cafe, at 111th Street and Jamaica Avenue, Queens. It further means that I will walk into the washroom at this address and deposit under the wash basin a message, in a small magnetic box, of the type used to conceal automobile keys. At 7:15 p.m. sharp, BARKOVSKY is supposed to come and pick up the message. At 9:00 p.m., I am to call CI 7-9335 and ask, 'How did you like my sister Augusta? Did you have a nice time?' If he should say, 'Yes,' that would indicate that everything is O.K. If he should say, 'No,' then I am to go immediately to the above-named washroom and retrieve the message which I had left there.

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"If, during the call at 4:05 p.m. to CI 7-9335, I should refer to 'my sister Blanche,' BARKOVSKY is to understand that I will leave a message at a place called 'Bar, Wines and Liquors,' at 1037 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn, under the same circumstances as at the 111 Club Cafe.

"If, during the call at 4:05 p.m. to CI 7-9335, I should refer to 'my sister Ceilia,' BARKOVSKY is to understand that I will go to the Broadway Station at 163rd Street and Northern Boulevard--on the side where trains to New York run--and leave a message there. It further means that I will go into the washroom at this station, close the door, and face the said door from the inside of the washroom. As one looks toward the right side of the door, from inside the washroom, one can see a pipe near the wall about ten inches from the bottom. I will place the magnetized box under the said pipe.

"With regard to microfilm which I have occasion to deliver to BARKOVSKY, I was instructed by PETROV to give to him only undeveloped film. In other words, I am to take exposed film out of the cartridge, wrap it in light-proof paper, and hand it to him. In the event that anybody might take this microfilm from him, it would immediately become fogged upon opening.

"On our return trip to my apartment with PETROV, PETROV and I discussed surveillances. I told him that in New York City I was particularly careful to look for surveillances. He said to me that one always takes it for granted that he is being surveilled. He stated that when you are being surveilled by only two people, you may assume that this is 'a normal surveillance.' Such type of surveillance, he said, usually takes place on a particular day; for instance, on a Monday or a Friday, and on succeeding Mondays and Fridays. In other words, there is 'regularity' in such a surveillance.

"He said, however, that if the surveillances are conducted irregularly--for instance, first on Tuesday, then on Saturday--and there are more than two surveilling agents,

NY 100-134637

"then such a surveillance spells trouble. In that situation, it is best to 'stop dead in your tracks' and avoid making any contacts whatsoever.

"We also discussed telephone taps. He said that, in his opinion, some of the best ways to offset a telephone tap are running water, a running motor, or even a metronome. He said that nevertheless, noises can be separated from words and that tapping is hard to avoid. He said that he always takes it for granted that a telephone conversation is being overheard, and wherever possible avoids the use of a telephone.

||| "According to PETROV, the Soviets recently learned that an anti-tapping device has been installed in the White House and in the State Department."

reducing ||| NY 694-S* states that he realizes that he has not been able to explain clearly the technicalities involved in the microfilming, special ink, and code and cipher courses, which are mentioned above. He suggests that when he receives from the Soviets the material to be used in the secret ink writing, codes and ciphers, etc., mentioned above, he confer with a Bureau laboratory technician, to whom he can demonstrate what he has attempted to explain above. When this material arrives, Bureau will be advised, with a request that a laboratory technician be sent to New York to interview NY 694-S* in detail.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: September 7, 1961 *WCS*

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

My memorandum dated August 7, 1961, sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Communist Party, USA, during the month of July, 1961. These funds have been received from the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds together with the receipts and disbursements during August, 1961.

SUMMARY

Total received from Soviets 9-58 to 8-31-61	\$714,385
Total received from Red China 2-60 to 8-31-61	50,000
Grand total received 9-58 to 8-31-61	<u>\$764,385</u>
Total disbursements 10-58 to 8-31-61	<u>610,204</u>
Balance of Fund 8-31-61	<u>\$154,181 *</u>

* \$54,833 maintained by NY 694-S* in safe deposit box and in checking account, both New York City; and \$99,348 maintained by CG 5824-S* in safe deposit box in Chicago, Illinois.

DETAILS

Total received from Soviets 9-58 to 7-31-61	\$714,385
Total received from Red China 2-60 to 7-31-61	50,000
Grand total received to 7-31-61	<u>\$764,385</u>
Total disbursements 10-58 to 7-31-61	<u>594,004</u>
Balance of Fund 7-31-61	<u>\$170,381</u>

Receipts during August, 1961
Disbursements during August, 1961

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

EX-112

REC-84

100-428091-1578

SEP 11 1961

64 SEP 15 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: SOLO
100-428091

8/9 - to [redacted] for personal use per instructions of Gus Hall	\$ 300
8/16 - to Gus Hall for use of "The Worker" and CP National Office	11,400
8/17 - to Gus Hall for the use of CP National Office	2,000
8/29 - to Gus Hall per his request	1,500
8/31 - to Fred Blair, State Chairman of CP of Wisconsin	500
8/31 - to Gilbert Green (recently released from prison after serving sentence for violation of Smith Act) as financial assistance	<u>500</u>

Total Disbursements during August, 1961	<u>\$ 16,200</u>
Balance of Fund 8-31-61	<u>\$154,181</u>

ACTION

None- This memorandum submitted for your information and an up-to-date accounting of the SOLO Fund will be brought to your attention each month. Details of the accounting of these funds are not being disseminated.

John F.
JSM/s *W. G. G.* *A*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 28, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Administrative Division
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

This memorandum is to recommend incentive awards and commendations in connection with Solo Mission Number Nine.

SYNOPSIS:

New York F.O.

The Ninth Solo Mission provided the Bureau and the U. S. Government with highly valuable intelligence information at an extremely critical point in international relations. NY 694-S* departed for Moscow, Russia, on 6-18-61 and returned to this country on 7-13-61. As an official representative of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), the informant consulted with top officials of the Soviet Union in the Kremlin. This exposure of NY 694-S* to considerable personal danger resulted in our obtaining highly sought-after information on such topics as: the Berlin situation; the Kremlin's analysis of the recent Vienna, Austria, meeting between President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev; plans for Soviet mobilization of a World Peace Congress to propagandize against the U.S.; insights into the program being planned for the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU); status of relations between Red China and Soviet Russia; Soviet direction of Cuba; Khrushchev's plans for retirement; and other matters concerning American-Soviet diplomacy. Also, NY 694-S* attended a Soviet intelligence school in microfilming, codes, ciphers and the use of invisible inks in preparation for further clandestine operations in the U.S.

The outstanding value of the intelligence information developed by this Solo Mission is evidenced by the White House comments of the Special Assistant to the President, comments by the Attorney General, six personal letters to the Director from the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and a personal letter to the Director from the Secretary of State.

The SAC, New York, by letter 7-25-61 recommends: incentive awards of \$250 each for Special Agents [redacted] (field supervisor) and [redacted] incentive award of \$150 for Special Agent George Edwin Jones; incentive awards of \$100 each for Stenographers [redacted]. All awards are recommended for performance which involved overcoming unusual

Enc. 8-1-61 XEROX
100-428091-18

JUL 28 1961

CLASS

See Addendum Administrative Division page 3c.

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b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

difficulties. Individual letters of commendation were recommended for stenographers [redacted] for outstanding work performed and a general letter of commendation to the SAC, New York, a copy of which will be placed in the personnel files of other employees who assisted in this matter in various degrees. By airtel 7-25-61 the SAC, New York, recommended an award of \$1,000 for NY 694-S* for unusual services rendered at personal risk and sacrifice.

b6
b7C

OBSERVATIONS:

The valuable intelligence information developed on Solo Mission Nine is in large measure attributable to excellent and careful planning, both in the field and at the Seat of Government.

At this critical point in international relations bordering on a major world conflict, the FBI has produced intelligence data extremely important to our Government.

All information developed from this operation has been disseminated expeditiously on a "~~Top Secret~~" basis to high officials of the Government and to appropriate Government intelligence agencies.

The training of NY 694-S* by the Soviet intelligence indicates the possibility of even more high level information being funneled through this informant to and from Russia. We will be in a position to completely cover such action and derive full benefit from the information being handled.

Personnel action deleted. See original

Personnel action deleted. See original

ACTION:

(1) Attached for approval is an appropriate communication to the SAC, New York, which encloses a personal letter of commendation from the Director to NY 694-S*. Appropriate instructions are included regarding the manner in which this communication should be made available to the informant. Instructions are also included to afford the informant a cash award of \$1,000.

AM
11/31

(2) This over-all memorandum should be forwarded to the Administrative Division for handling relative to the above recommendations for incentive awards and personal commendations along with a general letter of commendation.

Just

AM
11/31

↓
AM

- 3 -

Personnel action deleted. See original

Pages 3a, 3b, 3c, 3D + 3E

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091.

DETAILS:

The SAC, New York, by letter dated 7-25-61 recommends: incentive awards of \$250 each for Special Agents [redacted] (field supervisor) and [redacted] incentive award of \$150 for Special Agent George Edwin Jones; incentive awards of \$100 each for Stenographers [redacted]. All awards are recommended for performance which involved overcoming unusual difficulties. Individual letters of commendation were recommended for Stenographers [redacted] [redacted] for outstanding work performed and a general letter of commendation to the SAC, New York, a copy of which will be placed in the personnel files of other employees who assisted in this matter in various degrees. By airtel 7-25-61 the SAC, New York, recommended an award of \$1,000 for NY 694-S* for unusual services rendered at personal risk and sacrifice.

The Solo operation pertains to liaison activities between the CPUSA and the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union, Red China and other Iron Curtain countries.

Solo Mission Number Nine provided the Bureau and the U.S. Government with extremely valuable intelligence information at a critical time in international relations when the world is confronted with the dangerous possibilities of a major destructive war. NY 694-S* departed for Moscow on 6-18-61 with credentials issued by Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary. He returned to this country on 7-13-61. The unusual, outstanding and valuable information obtained by the informant included: plans of Soviet Union relating to the Berlin crisis, that the danger of war will continue to get greater, that the pact with East Germany will be signed, but that the Soviets desire to avoid war; an appraisal by Soviet officials of the meeting held between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev in Vienna 6/3-4/61 when Khrushchev concluded that the President is clever, tough and sagacious; plans for the mobilization of a World Peace Congress to place the onus upon the U.S. for the responsibility of world tensions; a listing of important announcements to be made at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU in October, 1961, as obtained from a member of the staff drafting the program for this Congress; status of relationship between the Soviet Union and Red China; direction of Cuba by the Soviets in training Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in Marxism-Leninism and the contemplated merger of the Communist Party of Cuba with Castro's July 26th Movement; the fact Khrushchev is contemplating retirement at age 70 in three years but desires to see his "peaceful coexistence" idea work effectively; and personal comments of Khrushchev concerning American-Soviet diplomacy and personal incidents at the American Embassy in Moscow.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

The Soviet intelligence trained NY 694-S* for eight days in the highly technical use of microfilm, codos, ciphers and invisible ink. Detailed plans were made for further clandestine meetings in New York between the informant and a member of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations.

The above examples certainly indicate the extraordinary value of the information developed on this Solo Mission. It is impossible to put a money value on information received as this type of information is not available through any other source. The inestimable value must be considered through a thorough appreciation of the situation whereby an American is present in the Kremlin and thereafter provides us with information on the Kremlin's thinking and plans.

A certain measure of the high value of this accomplishment is evidenced by personal commendations made by P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, praising our information which was immediately made available to the President; comments of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy who stated our information was most significant; six letters from Allen W. Dulles, Director of CIA, thanking the Director for providing him with extremely valuable intelligence information; and a personal letter to the Director from Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, pointing out that information provided to him is a good example of the sort of information he has found most useful.

Role of Special Agent [REDACTED]

Special Agent [REDACTED] is the field supervisor who was responsible for supervising this operation. He engaged in preparation of the operation, supervising the briefing of the informant, taking immediate and decisive action in numerous emergency-type problems which arose prior to the informant's departure, assisted in the formulation of advice on the concealment of information, the type of clothing to wear, security precautions to be exercised abroad and coded means of communication with the New York Office in the event of an emergency. The extremely apprehensive position of the informant from a security as well as a health standpoint was in large measure overcome through the supervisory assistance of Special Agent [REDACTED].

Full details of information developed on this Mission were expeditiously acquired through a special setup arranged under the direction of Special Agent [REDACTED]. He put in long hours both at night and on the weekends to obtain the information and expedite its transmission to the Bureau. Special Agent [REDACTED] has performed his responsibilities in an exemplary manner and at a personal sacrifice.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Role of Special Agent [REDACTED]

The on-the-scene direction and control of NY 694-S* is the assigned responsibility of Special Agent [REDACTED]. He, in consultation with Special Agent [REDACTED] prepared the informant for this Mission, briefed the informant as to the type of information that was desired by the Bureau, successfully resolved numerous emergency-type problems, minutely detailed methods for the concealment of information and security precautions to be utilized abroad, consulted on the type of clothing the informant was to wear, devised a means of coded communication with the New York Office in the event of an emergency, utilized his personal outstanding abilities in successful consultations with the informant which were highly important in assisting the informant to overcome extreme apprehension concerning the trip both from a security as well as a health standpoint.

Special Agent [REDACTED] played a key role in setting up a completely secure situation for obtaining the information brought back by the informant which is complicated by the unusual security problems presented. He put in long hours both at night and over the weekend to obtain the information available to the informant and to expedite its transmission to the Bureau. Special Agent [REDACTED] meritorious actions in connection with this Solo Mission were performed at a personal sacrifice.

Role of Special Agent Jones

In connection with this Solo Mission, Special Agent Jones was assigned to interview the informant along with Special Agent [REDACTED] in order that all the information developed while abroad could be obtained expeditiously. In this capacity, Special Agent Jones spent long hours obtaining the information during interviews which were most difficult due to the fact that the informant was relying, for the most part, on memory and it was necessary that the Agents explore his memory to assure all information was obtained. Ingenious injection of questions by Special Agent Jones clarified many points which arose. After the information was obtained, he then correlated it and extracted the pertinent portions to be prepared for submission to the Bureau. The ability to fully evaluate and analyze the material was acquired by Special Agent Jones' spending considerable time reviewing files in order to become fully acquainted with names and positions of various individuals as well as the political situations of the countries involved. The outstanding work performed by Special Agent Jones under unusual pressure was done at a personal sacrifice.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Role of []

[] were specifically chosen for the assignment of taking dictation from NY 694-S* due to their ability to work under considerable pressure, as well as their outstanding attitude. [] along with [], met with the informant in a hotel room rented for the purpose of obtaining the information brought back by the informant. The dictation was taken over a two-day period, including late evening hours. The taking of dictation under the conditions was most difficult because informant was not in the habit of dictating this type of information, which resulted in various interruptions as well as inquiries on the part of participating Agents. This resulted in a most difficult transcription job, which difficulty was aggravated by the pressure on []. Due to her efficiency in handling the informant's dictation, the morale of the informant was considerably raised and on several occasions the informant commented on his appreciation for the manner in which the work was handled. Valuable time was saved due to the efficient performance of [] as a very minimum amount of corrections were necessary in connection with her work.

b6
b7C

Role of []

[] shared the assignment of taking dictation from the informant in a hotel room rented for that purpose. She took dictation over a two-day period, including late evening hours. The difficulty in handling this type of dictation and the pressure prevalent to transcribe the notes in the shortest period of time were overcome readily due to her personal sacrifice and outstanding attitude. The informant also commented on [] efficient way of handling his dictation. Extremely valuable time was saved due to the outstanding performance of [].

b6
b7C

Role of []

[] were assigned to handle the overflow of material which could not be handled by []. These Stenographers worked diligently taking the dictation and transcribing it in the shortest possible time. They showed an exemplary attitude in that they gave up all rest periods in order to expedite the matter. Their accuracy and neatness in transcribing this material was outstanding and resulted in a saving of considerable time. The work of these employees warrants a personal letter of commendation for each.

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

July 31, 1961

SAC, New York (100-134637)

Director, FBI (100-428091)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

- 1 - Administrative Div.
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

NEW YORK F.O.

The Bureau feels that the outstanding contributions afforded to the success of captioned operation by NY 694-S* are deserving of special recognition. There is enclosed an appropriate letter addressed to the informant under his true identity. You are to personally deliver this letter to the informant and afford him the opportunity to read it. The letter should then be brought back by you to the New York Office where it is to be retained in the safe. Under no circumstances are you to relinquish control of this letter at any time.

EX - 102 REC-44

100-428091-1528

In addition to the above, the ~~SER 14-190~~ *100-428091-1528* feels that the manner in which the informant discharged his duties in connection with Solo mission number nine is deserving of recognition in the form of a cash award over and above his authorized remuneration. At the time the above-mentioned letter is delivered to the informant authority is granted herewith to furnish him a cash award in the amount of \$1,000.

Any pertinent observations which you may have relative to the reaction of our informant to this letter and cash award should be made available to the Bureau.

Enclosure

1 - J. S. Johnson (Room 6221 IB)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 7-28-61, same caption, JWL:kmo.

JWL:blm
(10)

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57 SEP 18 1961

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED ROOM 1

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-428091-1528

XEROX
AUG 31 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *dfc*

DATE: September 18, 1961

FROM : Mr. J. W. LaPrade *jw*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

This memorandum outlines the material developed during Solo Mission Nine and will assist in locating pertinent data.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
1. ALBANIA	
a. Invitation to World Federation of Trade Unions to visit Albania	100-428091-1452
b. Deportation Albanian consul from Poland	1449
c. Political asylum request by Albanian consul in Prague, Czechoslovakia.	1456
2. BUDISH, Jacob - Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) representative to World Marxist Review.	1391
3. CHINA	
a. Current relationship between Communist Party of China (CPC) and Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU)	1421
b. Failure of communes	1475
4. COE, Charles "Bob" - Re travel to China	1447
5. CRIMEA CONFERENCE - Soviet and American intellectuals including Norman Cousins.	1487

100-428091

JWL:dds

(3)

64 SEP 22 1961
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. LaPrade

REC-32

EX-107

SEP 19 1961

5 Jan
classifying

Memorandum to Mr. Baumgardner
Re: SOLO
100-428091

- 6. CUBA
 - Merger of Communist Party of Cuba
with the July 26th Movement. 1411
- 7. CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 - a. Relationship between Communist
Party of Czechoslovakia and CPC. 1454
 - b. Agriculture problem 1482
 - c. Population problem 1466
 - d. Assistance to CPUSA in illegal
travel. 1408
- 8. FOSTER, William Z.
 - a. Visit with 1381
 - b. Mental condition 1413
 - c. Document by criticizing CPUSA 1416
- 9. GUERILNICK, Harry
 - Canadian representative to "World
Marxist Review"; attended XIV Congress,
Communist Party of Israel; wife Anne
Bueller writer re women in Czechoslovakia 1434
- 10. ITINERARY NY 694-S* 1362
- 11. KHRUSHCHEV, Nikita
 - a. Plans for retirement 1414
 - b. Factors that helped his position 1477
 - c. Information provided by wife (Nina)
to Elizabeth Hall 1429 & 41
- 12. MICHAELOV, Igor
 - Former Soviet ambassador to Indonesia -
slated to go to Poland - specialist on
U. S. Trade Unions. 1403

Memorandum to Mr. Baumgardner
Re: SOLO
100-428091

13. MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

- a. Reception Central Committee CPSU for graduates of military academies. 1405
- b. June 22, 1961, speech of Khrushchev 1405
- c. Joint Soviet - Korean Communique 7/11/61 1405
- d. Arrival of Kwame Nkrumah in Moscow 1405
- e. China stands for Peaceful Coexistence 7/10/61 1390
- f. International Relations in New Stage General Crisis of Capitalism 1390
- g. The Leninist National Policy in Action 1390
- h. Heroic Exploit of Soviet People 6/22/61 1390
- i. Information Bulletin, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia 1424
- j. Economic Report by "World Marxist Review." 1389

14. MORTIMER, WYNDHAM
To be CPUSA guest of Soviet Union 1396

15. PYOTR, also known as Paul, Peter, Petrov
- a. School provided in microfilming, secret writing and codes and ciphers. 1517
 - b. Open code 1468 & 69
 - c. Remarks re "Wall Street Man" 1472 & 1464
 - d. Efforts to identify 1490
 - e. Info that microfilm given Vladimir Barkovsky not received by Aleksei Grechukhin or Nikolai Mostovets 1404

Memorandum to Mr. Baumgardner
Re: SOLO
100-428091

16. REPORT OF XIV CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL
 - a. Speech by Emile Habibi 1445
 - b. Condensation of report, Central Committee, Communist Party of Israel 1448
 - c. Speech by Tawfik Tubi 1451
17. ROBESON, Paul (Sr. and Jr.)
Info re mental condition 1422
18. SOVIET UNION
 - a. Momentous decisions to be made by 22nd Congress CPSU 10/61 1395
 - b. Attitudes members Central Committee CPSU re war danger 1401
 - c. Twenty Second Congress CPSU, info re 1402
 - d. Appraisal of President John F. Kennedy 1399
 - e. Subscriptions to CPUSA publications by CPSU 1427
 - f. Endorsement of Gus Hall's political thinking by Presidium CPSU 1420
 - g. Info re date Americans due to return from Russia 1440
 - h. Criticism CPUSA by CPSU per Dorothy Healey 1409
 - i. Soviet reply to protest of CPUSA 1419
 - j. Visit of Soviet journalists to United States - info re 1386
 - k. Remarks by functionaries CPSU re Henry Winston 1398

Memorandum to Mr. Baumgardner
Re: SOLO
100-428091

1. Info re CPUSA trusted member to
contact Soviet Embassy re U. S.
Trade Unions. 1471
19. VENDUGA, MARTINIS
Recommended to CPUSA by Soviets as
reliable Mexican contact 1394
20.
Attendance at Secret School in Moscow
along with ten other Canadian communists 1415
21. WORLD BOOKS
Information concerning 1382
22. WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
a. Information concerning 1484
b. Draft program for Congress to be
held 12/4-16/61, Moscow 1442
23. "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW"
a. Circulation of in United States 1417
b. Article attacking U. S. Supreme
Court 1407
c. Louis Saillant, member of Secretariat 1397
d. CHOU Yi-min, Head Chinese Communist
Party member representative to "World
Marxist Review." 1397
24. WORLD YOUTH FORUM
Moscow meeting 7/25/61 1433

ACTION:

None. File for record purposes.

7

1 - Mr. Krupinsky
1 - Mr. Ladd

9/7/61

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SACS MILWAUKEE
NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

~~SECRET~~

(U) [REDACTED] SECURITY MATTER DASH C. RE NEW YORK
TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND MILWAUKEE SEPTEMBER SIX INSTANT. [BUREAU
DEEMS CONTACTS WITH AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TO TRACE SOLO
FUNDS EXTREMELY DANGEROUS TO SECURITY OF VALUABLE BUREAU INFORMANTS.
MILWAUKEE IS INSTRUCTED NOT TO CONTACT ANYONE AT UNIVERSITY OF
WISCONSIN IN THIS MATTER. FURNISH BUREAU WITH INFORMATION AS TO
WHETHER SUBJECT MAINTAINS BANK ACCOUNT; WHETHER TOP OFFICIAL AT
SUCH BANK CAN BE TRUSTED UNEQUIVOCALLY; WHETHER THERE IS ABSOLUTE
ASSURANCE COVERAGE OF DEPOSITS WILL IN NO WAY BECOME KNOWN TO
SUBJECT; AND YOUR SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATION AS TO WHETHER COVERAGE
AT THE PARTICULAR BANK SHOULD BE INSTITUTED.] X

JWL:KMO (5)
NOTE ON YELLOW:

(U) Referenced New York teletype sets forth that CG 5824-S*
has made available \$1,700 from Solo funds to subject for college
expenditures at University of Wisconsin. New York requested
Milwaukee to place stop at University of Wisconsin to obtain
serial numbers of cash disbursements by subject in effort to X

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED PAGE TWO

(U) 1 - 100-428091 (Solo) X

Classified by: NOT RECORDED
Declassify on: OADR 300 SEP 21 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
DUPLICATE YELLOW OF
WIRE TRANSMITTED

56 SEP 14 1961

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-15577-879

Teletype to Milwaukee

New York

RE:

b6
b7c

NOTE ON YELLOW:CONTINUED:

- (U) [trace Solo funds. Considerable efforts have been exerted to obtain legally admissible evidence tracing disbursements from Solo funds. It is felt, however, contacts with University of Wisconsin would be extremely dangerous and could jeopardize CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*. It appears subject would most likely utilize a banking institution for maintaining such a sizable amount. Depending upon recommendation of SAC, Milwaukee, consideration will be given to effecting coverage at subject's bank.] ~~SECRET~~

If radio contact missed, send by encoded teletype.

~~SECRET~~

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

☐ Radio

☒ Teletype

URGENT 9-6-61 6:23 PM JFA

~~SECRET~~

BAUMGARDNER

TO DIRECTOR 17 AND SAC, MILWAUKEE

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 062135

SOLO

- (U) [REDACTED] SECURITY MATTER - C. OO: MILWAUKEE.
ON SEPTEMBER 5, 1961, CHICAGO 5824-S* ADVISED THAT SOLO FUNDS
WERE GIVEN BY HIM ON THIS DATE TO [REDACTED] UPON INSTRUCTIONS
FROM GUS HALL IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,700 TO DEFRAY EXPENSES FOR
COLLEGE TUITION, ETC., ON [REDACTED] BUREAU HAS
INSTRUCTED THAT CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY AN ATTEMPT SHOULD BE
MADE TO TRACE THESE FUNDS GIVEN TO COMMUNIST PARTY FUNCTIONARIES
INTO THE HANDS OF PAYEES. MILWAUKEE, THROUGH ESTABLISHED
SOURCES CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY, SHOULD PLACE A STOP WITH
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN TO OBTAIN SERIAL NUMBERS OF PAYMENTS
MADE IN CASH BY OR IN BEHALF OF [REDACTED]

RECEIVED: 6:28 PM. TELETYPE

6:29 PM CODING UNIT HL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-15871-879

CC 808RB

Records place
Copy in

100-428091 (SOLO)

5-Jul

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by 16781/410
Declassify on OADR

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
200 SEP 11 1961

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CONRAD *Jul*

FROM : *A.C.F.* C. F. DOWNING

SUBJECT: *SOLO*
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: September 11, 1961

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Captioned case involves Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who recently attended a "Secret Service School" for eight days while in Moscow, which included microfilming, secret inks and codes and ciphers, and who was provided communications materials by Soviets in New York 8/11/61 for use in his clandestine operations. Informant interviewed 9/8/61 in New York by Special Agents [redacted] and I. W. NEWPHER, FBI Laboratory, and pertinent secret ink and cryptomaterials brought to Laboratory for examination. *b6 b7C*

Informant's cryptosystem is typical Russian "agent" method using substitution rectangle and a miniature, one-time cipher pad. Cipher pad is approximately 2 inches by 1 3/4 inches by 1/8 inch and readily adapted to concealment in clothing, wallets, etc. It consists of two sections of thirty five pages each bound as a unit, one printed in black for enciphering and one printed in red for deciphering, with each page containing 10 columns of 40 five-digit key groups. Twenty eight thousand key groups in this miniature cipher constitute a volume sufficient to handle approximately 250 messages. Pad pages are folded to half size and are manufactured with a nitrocellulose base which will not dissolve in water or similar liquids but will burn readily with practically no trace of ashes.

Two secret ink procedures given informant. One system, for messages to be prepared by the informant, is similar to previously encountered Soviet techniques which make use of transfer sheets, that is, specially prepared sheets of paper, in this instance three pages located in the 4th, 5th and 6th positions from the rear of an innocuous appearing, spiral bound notebook. These selected pages are impregnated with an invisible secret ink material and are used like carbon paper so that by writing with a medium soft pencil on any paper placed on top of the "carbon," an invisible writing image is transferred to the face of an innocuous appearing communication underneath the "carbon." For secret ink messages

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

IWN:mjm
(8)

REC-91

100-428091-1522

SEP 21 1961

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

ENCLOSURE

66 SEP 27 1961

0 8

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Solo
Internal Security - C

received by informant, he will dilute some specially prepared Parker QUINK ink with water and swab this solution over blank spaces in cover letters he receives. This will develop secret impressions of incoming cipher messages in miniature size, approximately same size as informant's one-time cipher pad sheets.

Photographic training consisted of microfilming with a Minox camera; no microdot training included.

Above-noted materials are being returned to New York Office by noon Monday 9/11/61 for return to informant.

|| Attached are photographs of informant's secret ink and cipher materials. Miniature cipher pad was wrapped by Soviets in black paper and carried in a folded white envelope. Photographs of cipher pad pages with numbers appearing thereon are actual size of original material.

ACTION:

For information.

✓

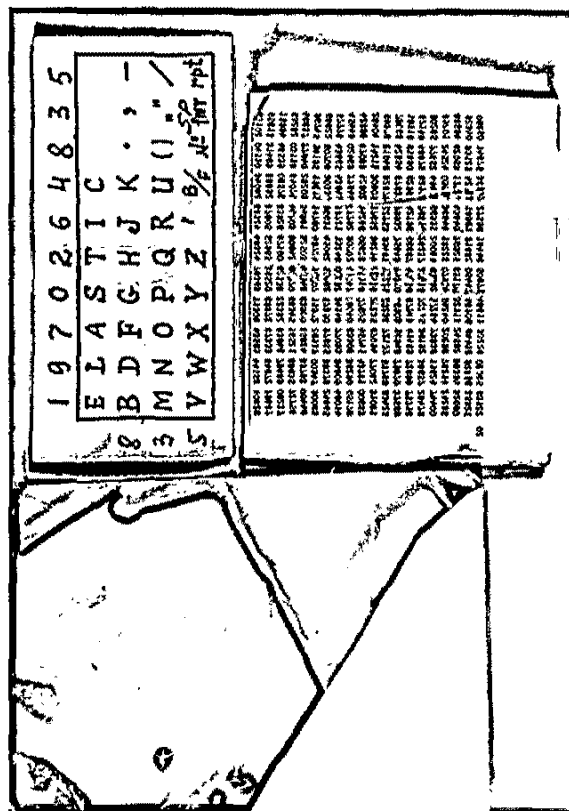
grc

SP

JS

AS

128

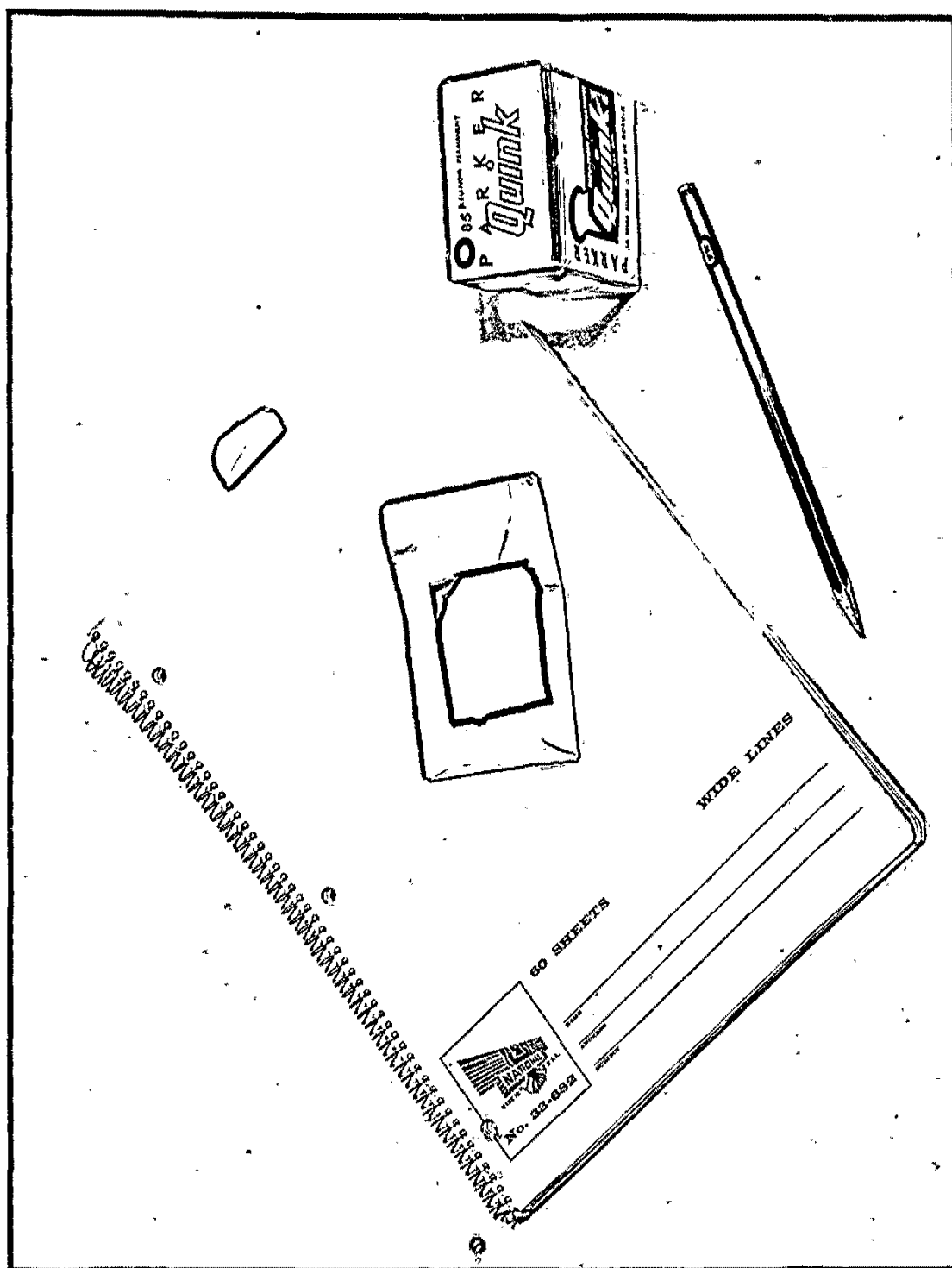


1 9 7 0 2 6 4 8 3 5

E	L	A	S	T	I	C
B	D	F	G	H	J	K
M	N	O	P	Q	R	U
V	W	X	Y	Z	'	8/4

8 3 5

1970 2648 3512 4835 5123 6487 7123 8456 9123 10456 11234 12345 13456 14567 15678 16789 17890 18901 19012 20123 21234 22345 23456 24567 25678 26789 27890 28901 29012 30123 31234 32345 33456 34567 35678 36789 37890 38901 39012 40123 41234 42345 43456 44567 45678 46789 47890 48901 49012 50123 51234 52345 53456 54567 55678 56789 57890 58901 59012 60123 61234 62345 63456 64567 65678 66789 67890 68901 69012 70123 71234 72345 73456 74567 75678 76789 77890 78901 79012 80123 81234 82345 83456 84567 85678 86789 87890 88901 89012 90123 91234 92345 93456 94567 95678 96789 97890 98901 99012

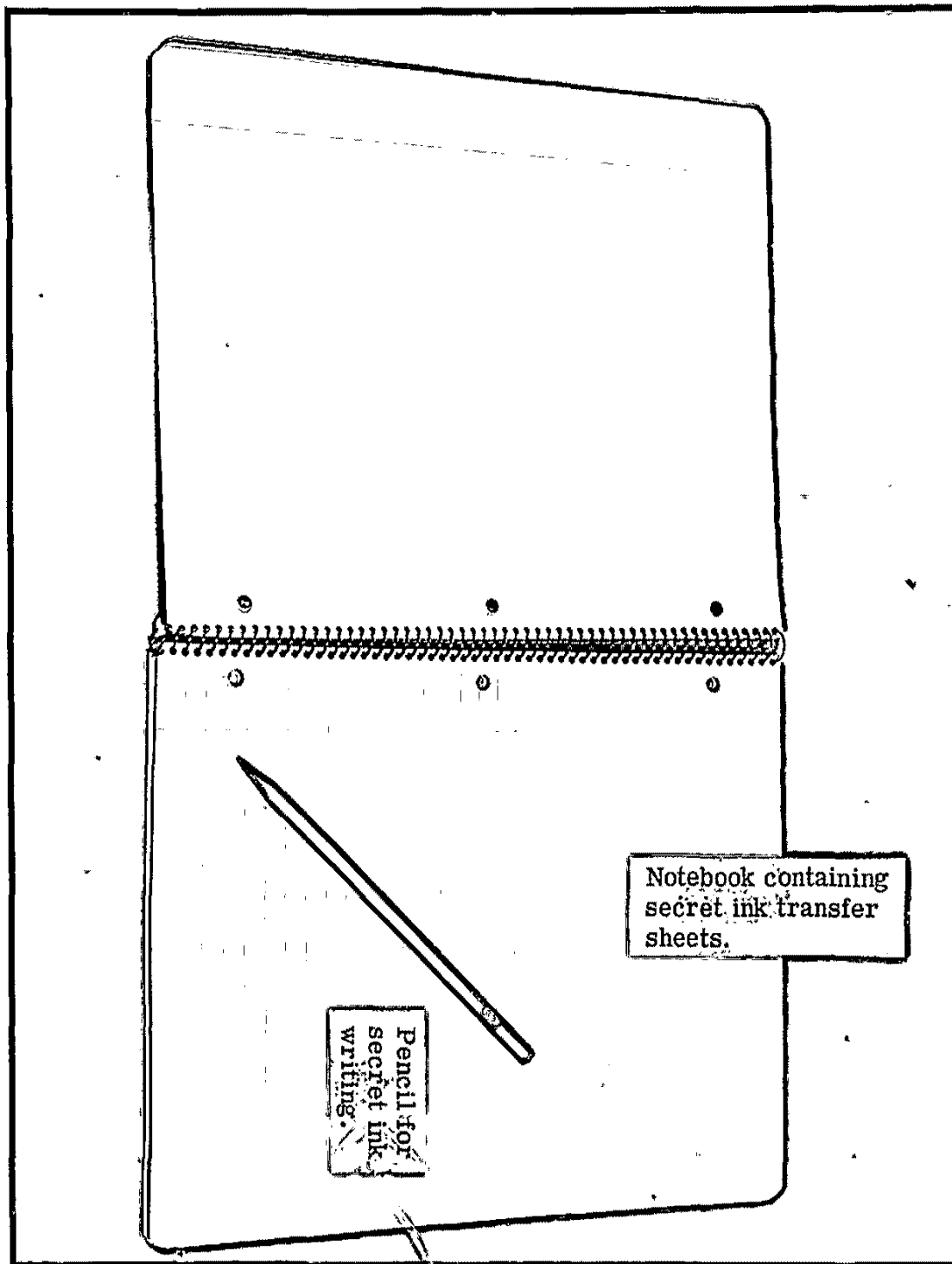


First page of one-time cipher pad.

16986	94475	2025	4384	8462	87223	44971	56875	7598	34815	2646
16988	8383	22710	4374	3045	24793	24793	46853	7304	73928	
16246	7434	6040	3734	5412	33076	47735	36082	3526	46252	
16989	7487	14675	3638	3938	20373	49330	49330	1550	42525	
16990	32764	1675	6045	3420	23609	14452	20705	4088	62376	
16991	32764	1675	6045	3420	23609	14452	20705	4088	62376	
13948	1021	73002	6040	2404	26336	5777	17776	4040		
13949	10075	6026	3037	17471	7375	26645	674	9774	3035	
16992	3646	2471	2456	4184	22502	4027	6246	3409	8119	
16993	34377	6038	2471	2006	17775	4687	6036	3407	22504	
16994	34377	6038	2471	2006	17775	4687	6036	3407	22504	
16457	7004	2606	5268	5050	4494	20094	1550	7316	1748	
16458	2720	3208	5470	8221	39816	15719	6522	3197	24824	
16459	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16460	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16461	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16462	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16463	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16464	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16465	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16466	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16467	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16468	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16469	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16470	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16471	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16472	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16473	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16474	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16475	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16476	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16477	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16478	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16479	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16480	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16481	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16482	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16483	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16484	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	5667	
16485	3161	4006	2470	2080	10816	15767	3763	5425	56	

3

Cipher pad with substitution rectangle.



Pencil for
secret ink
writing.

Notebook containing
secret ink transfer
sheets.

Special ink for
developing secret
ink messages.

Notebook containing
secret ink transfer
sheets.

One-time
cipher pad.

1 Mr. Krupinski
1 Mr. LaPrade

9/12/61

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

~~SECRET~~

TO SACS MILWAUKEE
NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

Classified by 123/85
Declassify on: OADR
1678241 BLC

(U)

SECURITY MATTER DASH C. REURAIRTEL

SEPTEMBER ELEVEN LAST AND BUREAU RADIOGRAM SEPTEMBER SEVEN LAST.
[IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR RECOMMENDATION, AUTHORITY IS GRANTED TO
MONITOR CASH DEPOSITS TO SUBJECT'S BANK ACCOUNT MAINTAINED AT
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MADISON, WISCONSIN, THROUGH THE
ESTABLISHED RELIABLE SOURCE OF YOUR OFFICE. EXERCISE CAUTION
TO ASSURE BANK EMPLOYEES ARE NOT AWARE OF THIS COVERAGE BEING
PLACED BY YOUR OFFICE. INSTITUTE COVERAGE PROMPTLY. PROVIDE
NEW YORK WITH SERIAL NUMBERS OF CASH DEPOSITS AS DEVELOPED.] X

JWL:KMO
(5) X

NOT RECORDED

98 SEP 13 1961

NOTE ON YELLOW:

CG 5824-S* has provided \$1,700 from Solo funds to subject for college expenditures at the University of Wisconsin. Considerable efforts have been exerted to obtain legally admissible evidence tracing disbursements from Solo funds. Bureau radiogram 9/7/61 instructed Milwaukee to provide information as to whether subject maintains bank account, whether top official at such bank can be trusted unequivocally, whether there is absolute assurance coverage of cash deposits would in no way become known to subject, and a recommendation as to whether coverage at the bank should be instituted. Milwaukee airtel

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED PAGE TWO

1 - 100-428091 (Solo) X

~~SECRET~~

55 SEP 19 1961

Radiogram to Milwaukee
New York

RE:

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

- (U) 9/11/61 sets forth that office has a completely reliable source who is the brother of a former Bureau Agent at the bank where the subject maintains a current account. Milwaukee assures that reliable complete coverage of the account can be instituted without it becoming known to branch bank officials and recommended that such coverage be authorized. Solo funds given to subject's mother on 9/5/61 by CG 5824-S*. Radiogram used as prompt handling necessary to assure coverage. ~~X~~

If radio contact missed, send by coded teletype.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CONRAD

DATE: September 18, 1961

FROM : C. F. DOWNING

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Captioned case involves Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who on 9/8/61 provided Bureau with description of cipher system and one-time cipher pad keys for use in his clandestine operations.

Supervisor [redacted] New York Office, telephonically gave us today a 47-group message in cipher which he indicated the informant intended to pass to his principals and which he gave to a Bureau Agent today for checking. [redacted] requested that New York be furnished with contents of this text today.

Our decipherment of the message, which is in English, is as follows:

MAILING ADDRESS FOR BROOKS IS, S. J. FELDMAN, REPEAT
S. J. FELDMAN, 840 COLUMBUS AVENUE, REPEAT 840
COLUMBUS AVENUE, APT. 5 - N. Y. C. 25, N. Y. 5
N. Y. C. 25 N. Y.

Underlined portions were garbled in the cipher text but did not preclude valid decryption.

The above message text and the small errors found in the cipher text have been coordinated with Inspector J. A. SIZOO, Domestic Intelligence Division, and he is handling this matter.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Sizoo, J. A.

REC-38

EX-113

SEP 21 1961

58 SEP 27 1961

b6
b7c

F B I

Date: 9/19/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 9/18/61, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] that when next he meets VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY he will give the latter a message, in the closed code recently furnished to him by the Soviets through BARKOVSKY, reflecting that S. J. FELDMAN, 840 Columbus Ave., NYC, will be the mail drop to which BARKOVSKY may send messages to the informant. The messages from BARKOVSKY are to be addressed to JACK BROOKS, the alias used by NY 694-S* when traveling abroad.

NY 694-S* further advised that the above-mentioned mail drop will be used until the informant eventually obtains an apartment. As the Bureau is aware, the matter of the apartment at the moment is controversial in that BARKOVSKY has indicated that it will be NY 694-S*' responsibility to obtain and pay for the maintenance of an apartment, and the NYO feels that NY 694-S* should make every effort to have the Soviets pay for the said apartment. Pursuant to instructions from the NYO, NY 694-S*, at his next meeting with BARKOVSKY, will inform the latter that he does not have the financial means to maintain such an apartment at his own expense.

NY 694-S* further advised that SIMON J. FELDMAN is a former business manager of the "Morning Freiheit," and currently is employed in the composing room of the said newspaper. ISADORE WOFSY, who is active in the CP Reserve Fund operation, arranged that FELDMAN be used as a mail drop. FELDMAN is subject of Bufile 100-15. (EN ST)

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-95 100-428091-1524

SEP 21 1961

ACB:ume

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge
64 OCT 2 1961
C. C. Wick

Sent _____ M

NY 100-134637

The specific message in code to be delivered to BARKOVSKY is as follows: "Mailing address for Brooks is, S. J. Feldman, repeat S. J. Feldman, 840 Columbus Avenue, repeat 840 Columbus Avenue, Apt. 50 NYC 25, NY, repeat 50 NYC 25, NY."

For the past several days NY 694-S* has been attempting, without success, however, to contact BARKOVSKY to arrange a personal meeting with the latter.

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

September 27, 1961

Director, FBI (100-428091)

1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. LaPrade

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau 9/21/61, with copies to New York, setting forth contemplated expenditures of CG 5824-S* in connection with forthcoming mission to Russia. You noted in compiling expenses that Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), funds which could be used by informant for travel should not exceed \$700.

For your information, New York airtel to the Bureau dated 9/22/61 captioned "CPUSA, Funds, IS - C," sets forth that on 9/11/61 NY 694-S* supplied Isadore Wofsy \$8,000 from Solo funds. Of this amount, \$3,000 was to be used for the payment of transportation to Moscow of [redacted] and his family, [redacted] and [redacted]

An analysis of these disbursements indicates that approximately \$1,000 is being provided for each individual traveling to Moscow, whereas CG 5824-S* indicates only \$700 would be available. Although authority was granted to make available to CG 5824-S* necessary funds for expenditures as set forth in Bureau airtel 9/26/61, you should point out to CG 5824-S* the fact that an amount larger than \$700 is being provided to other members of the delegation. The informant should consider whether an additional \$300 of CPUSA funds could be used in connection with the Tenth Solo Mission.

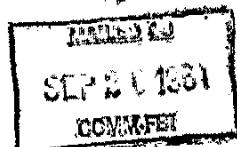
2 - New York (100-134637)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JWL:kmo
(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐



56 OCT 2 1961

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. LaPrade

September 27, 1961

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In preparing CG 5324-S* for the Tenth Solo Mission, the Bureau feels a number of general objectives relating to matters of interest to the Bureau and the United States Government should be assigned to him.

Matters of a general nature which the informant should be thoroughly briefed to be alert for on this Mission are:

- (1) Soviet plans in every category of the Berlin issue.
- (2) Information on results of Soviet nuclear bomb tests.

(3) Military information of Russia, such as (a) nuclear submarines, (b) nuclear weapon stockpile; (c) target plans and capability of rockets to hit a target, (d) antimissile accomplishments.

(4) Information on potential or actual nuclear progress of Red China as well as current willingness of Soviets to assist Red China in this.

EX 106

100-428091-1526

(5) Any future plans being formulated by Russia concerning trouble spots, such as Laos, Africa, Cuba and Latin America.

(6) Current status of Sino-Soviet dispute.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

1 - New York (100-134637)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE THREE

JWL:kmo

(10)

56 OCT 2 1961

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 28 1961

Airtel to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

- (7) Future plans of Khrushchev to meet President Kennedy.
- (8) Soviet and satellite strategy on filling United Nations Secretary-General position.
- (9) Recent or contemplated changes in Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU) hierarchy.
- (10) Instructions for Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), if pending United States Supreme Court action is against the Party.
- (11) Reactions to the Peace Corps as to whether it is a serious threat to Russia's plan to spread communism and if it is a threat, what course of action will be pursued to counter the Peace Corps.
- (12) Public source information identifying CPUSA delegates to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU and accounts of their participation.

This list is designed to serve as a guide as to the type of information desired. Although CG 5824-S* may not be in a position to obtain information on all matters of interest, it is felt he will be successful on many of the topics if he is alert to what is desired.

Due to contemplated length of Solo Mission Ten and fact the international situation is at such an acute state, you should discuss with the informant the desirability of the Bureau receiving promptly highly valuable intelligence information. Any information developed on this Mission in consultations with Soviet officials relating to imminent danger of war should be supplied immediately and the informant, depending upon the circumstances, should cut short his Mission to report such information if this develops.

You should also discuss with CG 5824-S* the desirability of determining the extent of dissemination and availability of documents which he most likely will obtain at this Congress in order that a more intelligent evaluation can be made of their usefulness to the Bureau. Determine whether material from the Congress can be forwarded directly to NY 694-S* or the mail drop in Chicago prior to the return of the informant to this country.

Airtel to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

The informant is not to make any written notes concerning the above targets nor should he ask any direct questions which might place him under suspicion. Caution must be exercised so the informant will take no action which might jeopardize his security. In briefing CG 5824-S* he should be impressed with the fact the Bureau considers his security of primary importance. Although the informant has evidenced good judgment in the past, you should point out to him that no medical treatment should be accepted while in the Soviet Union if such treatment requires an anesthetic except in an emergency involving life or death and return to this country is impossible.

New York handle above matters if necessary.

Chicago submit teletype summary of information developed by CG 5824-S* on this Mission promptly upon his return. Immediately thereafter submit letterhead memoranda under appropriate subject caption. Such memoranda should be dated at Washington, D. C., and carry a classification as high as ~~"Top Secret"~~ depending on information contained.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

CG 5824-S* has been selected by Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA, as one of five delegates to attend the 22nd Congress of the CPSU as representatives of the CPUSA. Congress to convene 10/17/61. Informant contemplates travel during first week of October, 1961. Informant anticipates Mission will take eight weeks as subsequent to the Congress. he will confer with top Soviet officials as well as travel to some Soviet satellite countries. Information developed from previous Solo Missions has been afforded a classification of ~~"Top Secret"~~ for practically all material obtained due to the sensitive nature of the source.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: September 25, 1961 *WCS*

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

7 SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
Belmont ☒ _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen ☒ _____
Sullivan ☒ _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

This is informative memorandum pointing out successful accomplishment of tracing \$1,940 of Soviet funds provided to the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA).

We have been exerting efforts to trace by serial number currency provided by the Soviet Union to the CPUSA when these funds are disbursed by the CPUSA. These funds are maintained by CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*. The successful accomplishment of this objective provides us with information which corroborates information supplied by the informants and also provides us with legally admissible evidence.

Isadore Wofsy, member of CPUSA Audit Committee, was supplied \$8,000 by NY 694-S* on 9/11/61 from Soviet funds maintained by NY 694-S*. Wofsy indicated to NY 694-S* that \$3,000 of this amount would be used for transportation expenses of three CPUSA National Committee members who will attend 22nd Congress of Communist Party, Soviet Union, in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961. NY 694-S* determined from Wofsy on 9/21/61 that transportation for these National Committee members was being purchased through Si Gerson, a Security Index subject who is employed by Afton Tours (a travel agency) in New York.

A reliable source of the New York Office at the Manufacturers Trust Company made available to New York on 9/22/61 information concerning a large cash deposit by Afton Tours. Included in this deposit were 103 twenty-dollar notes, 97 of which (\$1,940) were identified as part of the money delivered by the Soviets to NY 694-S* on 6/10/61.

OBSERVATIONS:

This sum of \$1,940 out of \$3,000 is the largest single amount of Soviet funds we have been able to trace directly by serial number. Accomplishments of this type provide us with

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

REC-44

EX 106

SEP 27 1961

62 OCT 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

corroborative information and valuable legally admissible evidence showing that the CPUSA is financed by the Soviet Union.

ACTION:

For information. We will continue to bring to your attention pertinent developments in this matter.

Just
Z
wcgs

82

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 25, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. J. S. Johnson
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. LaPrade

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach ☒ _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan ☒ _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

CG 5824-S* planning to depart for Moscow, Russia, during first week of October, 1961, on Tenth Solo mission. Chicago requests authority to advance informant \$1,325 for expenses, two months regular payment for services amounting to \$2,200 and proposes CG 5824-S* travel to Moscow via Canada. We approve advance of funds requested but do not approve of departure from Canada. We recommend departure from Baltimore or Miami, or some other city in the United States.

BACKGROUND

Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), has selected CG 5824-S* as one of five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union due to convene in Moscow on 10-17-61. CG 5824-S* is currently undergoing medical treatment for removal of an internal abscess but he is formulating plans for this mission assuming he will be able to travel the first week of October, 1961.

DURATION OF MISSION

Estimated duration of mission is eight weeks. Preliminaries for and the Congress itself will take four weeks. Thereafter CG 5824-S* will confer with top Soviet officials and has number of assigned tasks in various Soviet satellite countries, all of which will take another four weeks.

REC-96 100-428091-1528

EXPENSES

X-102

16 SEP 28 1961

Total expenses for mission estimated by Chicago office are \$2,025. The CPUSA will pay \$700 for travel of CG 5824-S*. Chicago requests authorization to advance CG 5824-S* \$1,325 for expenses. Authority also requested to advance regular payments for services to informant in amount of \$2,200 for period of 10/1-11/30/61. This advance for expenses and services is in line with amounts approved for previous Solo missions.

100-252591-15 13 BW.21

Enclosure

JWL:had *had*
(7) 82 OCT 3 1961
F-116

Just
3
[Signature]

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

TRAVEL PLANS

CG 5824-S* will travel under his assumed identity and desires to depart from a Canadian port. The reason for this is that on informant's last mission the Soviets raised a question of security due to fact his passport carries stamps of departure and re-entry only at New York. Chicago also requests authorization for NY 694-S* to meet CG 5824-S* in Canada prior to departure for briefing and planning of mission.

CANADA EMBARKATION PROBLEM

Recently [redacted] raised questions concerning visits of NY 694-S* to Canada. [redacted] continues to press our Legal Attache in Ottawa for particulars concerning activities of NY 694-S* in his contacts with functionaries of the Communist Party of Canada. It is, therefore, not deemed prudent for CG 5824-S* or NY 694-S* to travel to Canada at this time. Security questions raised by the Soviets can be overcome by departure of CG 5824-S* from Baltimore, Miami or other city in the United States and NY 694-S* can meet CG 5824-S* at such point for necessary briefing.

b7D

OBSERVATIONS

Travel of our informant to Russia at this critical time in international relations should provide us with extremely valuable information relating to such matters as Soviet plans in the Berlin issue and testing of nuclear weapons.

ACTION

Attached is airtel to Chicago, copies to New York, authorizing advance of funds requested for CG 5824-S*; denying permission for travel via Canada; instructing departure be from Baltimore, Miami or other city in the United States; and authorizing travel of NY 694-S* to embarkation city to brief CG 5824-S*.

new
Just Z
WCH
GH
✓
GRB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN *WCS*

DATE: September 26, 1961

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO *JAS*

1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. J. D. Donohue
1-Mr. LaPrade

y SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

SAC Gale, Chicago, called today (9/26/61) concerning the next Solo trip. He advised that CG 5824-S* had moved his departure time up to October 1 or 2, 1961. Gale asked if the Bureau had taken action on Chicago's request to advance funds to the Informant, and noted that the Informant was going to leave for Russia via Canada.

I told Gale that an airtel dated yesterday (9/25) had been cleared by this Division, authorizing the advance of funds, and that Chicago should receive that airtel today. I advised him that this airtel instructed that 5824 not go to Russia via Canada. I told Gale the Bureau felt it desirable that 5824 leave via Baltimore or Miami or some other U.S. port, and not go via Canada at this time.

I told Gale that this airtel also approved NY 694-S*'s meeting with 5824 at the latter's point of departure from the United States. Gale said that 5824 had to go to New York first, where he would confer with Gus Hall and get any instructions which Hall might want to pass on; that, under the circumstances, 5824 would then undoubtedly leave the United States from Baltimore; that 694 will then accompany 5824 from New York to Baltimore.

Gale also asked for authority to send Special Agent Richard W. Hansen, who handles 5824, to New York with him, noting that 5824 has not been well and that Hansen can then be immediately briefed by 5824 concerning the results of his conference with Gus Hall. I told Gale that Hansen could accompany* 5824 to New York under the circumstances.

This is for information.

JAS:LL *ll*
(5)

100-428091

*not on same airplane. X-102

REC-96 100-428091-1529

16 SEP 28 1961

57 OCT 3 1961

9/26/61

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. LaPrade

Airtel

EX - 105

REC- 83

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

From: Director, FBI (100-423091) - 1530

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 9/21/61, with copies to New York.

Authority granted to advance CG 5824-S* regular payment for services of \$2,200 for period 10/1 - 11/30/61 and \$1,325 for expenses, both in connection with Solo Mission Number 10.

The Bureau is in possession of information making it highly undesirable for CG 5324-S* or NY 694-S* to travel to Canada at this time. Therefore, CG 5324-S* must not depart from Canada or return from Russia via Canada on this Mission.

In order to change pattern of departure and re-entry, CG 5324-S* should depart from Baltimore, Maryland; Miami, Florida; or other United States city. Authority is granted for NY 694-S* to travel to embarkation city for purpose of briefing CG 5324-S*.

2 - New York (100-134637)

1 - J. S. Johnson (6221 IB)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 9/25/61, captioned "Solo, IS-C," JWL:had.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JWL:kmo
(11)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 OCT 5 1961

FBI

Date: 9/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Re Chicago airtel to Director, 9/20/61, captioned
CG 5824-S*

The Bureau has been previously advised and is cognizant of the fact that CG 5824-S* has been designated by GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, to be one of the members of the 5 man delegation named to represent the CP, USA at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, scheduled to open in Moscow on 10/17/61.

Although at the present time, there are some current health problems involving CG 5824-S*, which were described in detail in re Chicago airtel, the source is currently proceeding on the premise that he will be able to undertake this trip, the 10th Solo mission. He is now in the process of laying preliminary plans and making inquiries regarding travel arrangements.

Although as of 9/21/61, CG 5824-S* has no definite established departure date, he had had discussions on this matter with GUS HALL on 9/18-19/61. Two members of this delegation, [redacted] already have definite plans to depart the U.S. on 9/25/61 and will join ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Chairman, CP, USA, who is already in the Soviet Union. [redacted] another member of the delegation, will depart from the U.S. on 10/4 or 5/61. During the discussion noted with HALL, CG 5824-S* advised that HALL did not feel it essential that he precede the other U.S. delegates to the Soviet Union and therefore, HALL concurred with tentative departure for CG 5824-S* in early 10/61. CG 5824-S* will later discuss this matter with HALL either in Chicago in approximately one week or if this fails, to materialize, at a later date in New York City.

- 3 - Bureau (AM) (RM) (SD) 1-808 RB Jms 100-428091-1530
2 - New York (AM) (RM)
1 - 100-134637 (SOLO) REC-83 OCT 3 1961
1 - 134-191 (NY 694-S*)

Approved: James H. Gale D.C. Wick
(6) Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ Per _____
cc Baumgardner

CG 134-46 Sub B

CG 5824-S*'s present plans are that he will travel to a Canadian port, probably Montreal, either by land or air conveyance, remain in Montreal for a period of several days, and then pick up air transportation via either BOAC or Air France to Paris. In Paris, he would pick up a Czechoslovakian visa for himself under the identity of MARTIN A. CAMP. Thereafter, he would proceed to Prague and ultimately to Moscow. CG 5824-S* contemplates that the entire trip abroad will entail a period of approximately 8 weeks. The first 4 weeks of this time would include preliminaries to the Congress and the holding of the Congress itself. Following the conclusion of this Congress, CG 5824-S* anticipates meetings with individuals connected with the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU and other Soviet officials. In addition, CG 5824-S* has a number of assigned tasks in Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany and other Iron Curtain countries. These latter two items he contemplates would involve approximately 4 additional weeks.

In relation to the suggested point decided upon for departure and later re-entry, namely Montreal, Canada, CG 5824-S* feels that by the utilization of such Canadian port in connection with this trip, he could negate any immediate need for change in passport he will utilize. He contemplates that the Soviets would be satisfied and would not at this time again raise the issue concerning source's security being jeopardized by repeatedly utilizing New York City for entry and exit. However, if such Canadian exit port is utilized, CG 5824-S* feels that it would be essential that NY 694-S* be allowed to proceed to Montreal in order to meet with him and enable NY 694-S* to assist in final preparations for the trip. In addition, NY 694-S* could be utilized to transmit to CG 5824-S* any final instructions related by GUS HALL and/or last minute developments relating to the CP, USA. The possibility of NY 694-S* assisting in this manner was discussed recently by the source with NY 694-S* and this individual is agreeable to such arrangements.

In connection with the contemplated trip, CG 5824-S* has estimated that the following expenses will be involved:

CG 134-46 Sub B

Round trip transportation to
Montreal, Canada \$150.00

Round trip first class air transportation
from Montreal, Canada to Paris, France
(First class air transportation being
utilized in this instance because of
source's current physical condition). \$925.00

Round trip plane transportation from
Paris, France, to Prague, Czechoslovakia \$150.00

Round trip plane transportation from
Prague, Czechoslovakia to Moscow, Russia \$150.00

Hotel accommodations, meals, miscellaneous
expenses, tips and etc., while at Montreal,
Canada and in Western European countries,
while en route to Soviet Union and return
to U.S. \$300.00

Miscellaneous items of clothing and other
paraphernalia needed for trip, since
CG 5824-S* will be travelling under an
assumed identity. \$100.00

Sum to compensate CG 5824-S*'s brother,
who resides in Chicago, in order to take
care of aged and ailing parents and to
provide those essential services which
CG 5824-S* would normally have rendered. \$150.00

As additional compensation resulting from
a more frequent utilization of elderly
domestic worker who will oversee and insure
security of CG 5824-S*'s Chicago residence
and contents thereof, including reference
material and personal property. \$100.00

Total estimated expenses: \$2025.00

CG 134-46 Sub B

\$2025.00

Less \$500.00 already taken from CP, USA Reserve Funds plus an additional \$200.00 which will be taken from this same source. (In regard to the amount of \$700.00 taken or to be taken from CP, USA Reserve Funds, CG 5824-S* advised that this is roughly one half of round trip fare to Soviet Union. This is the maximum that the CP, USA gives to the Party members making similar trips from the U.S. Most individuals receive return trip tickets in Moscow; however, CG 5824-S* does not receive similar treatment because the CPSU realizes he does not travel under his own name and that they expect him to purchase a round trip ticket in a capitalist country. It is a considered judgment of CG 5824-S* that he should not attempt to take a larger sum from CP, USA Reserve Funds in view of the above. However, if the CPSU should reimburse CG 5824-S* in any way for excess transportation costs, reimbursement will be made to the Bureau).

\$700.00

Amount needed from Bureau

\$1325.00

Requests of the Bureau

1) Bureau authority is requested to immediately grant an advance to CG 5824-S* of \$1325.00 for anticipated expenses in connection with the 10th Solo mission as noted above.

2) Bureau authority is also requested to advance regular payment for services to CG 5824-S* in the amount of \$2,200 for the period of 10/1 thru 11/30/61, so that CG 5824-S* will have funds available in Chicago, to meet all normal expenditures, which can be handled through his brother. If such authority is granted, the Bureau is requested to immediately approve Chicago letter dated 9/13/61 which was a request for authorization to continue payments up to \$1,100 per month to the source, effective 10/1/61 for 4 months.

already done

CG 134-46 Sub B

3) The Bureau is also requested to authorize permission to the New York Office to allow NY 694-S* to travel to Montreal, Canada prior to CG 5824-S*'s departure abroad, in order that NY 694-S* may assist with final preparations for this travel and furnished last minute up-to-date information on the CP, USA, and/or final briefing instructions regarding trip, which may have been received from GUS HALL. In addition, it is felt that NY 694-S*'s presence in Montreal would be an important factor in relation to morale of both of these individuals, due to the nature of this sensitive and dangerous mission.

GALE

9/28/61

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

~~SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-63)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-74560)
SUBJECT: CPUSA, FUNDS
IS-C
(OO:NY)

On 9/22/61, NY 694-S* advised that on that date he gave GUS HALL \$10,000 in \$20 bills, said money being part of Solo funds in the possession of the informant.

According to HALL, \$5,000 of this sum would be used to pay expenses of the CPUSA National Office, and \$5,000 would be given to [redacted] for "Freedomways", The Negro CP magazine.

On 9/27/61, CSNY 1541-S, a confidential source at Amalgamated Bank 11-15 Union Square, NYC, made available the deposit made that date to the account of Freedomways Associates, Inc. This deposit consisted of \$3,000 in \$20 bills.

(U) Bills checked to date are identified with those received by NY 694-S* from the Russians for use of CPUSA. Results of complete check will be furnished the Bureau expeditiously.

5-Bureau (100-3-63)

(1-100-428091) (SOLO)

(1-100-

(U)

(Tracing of American Money used
by Soviets in Espionage Operations;
Esp-R)

1-New York (100-

(Tracing of American Money used
by Soviets in Espionage Operations)

(U)

1-New York (134-91)(INV)(41)

1-New York (100-84994)(GUS HALL)(415)

1-New York (100-18618)(ESTHER JACKSON)(415)

1-New York (100-134637-Sub A)(SOLO)(41)

1-New York (100-74560)

RLP:bab

(12)

CLASSIFIED BY SP7C/PLT/S
DECLASSIFY ON: 20X 1/16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED

169 OCT 4 1961

37 OCT 6 - 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-63-6136

9/22/61

PLAIN TEXT

~~SECRET~~

AIRTEL

RM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-63)

FROM : SAC, NY (100-74560)

SUBJECT: CPUSA-FUNDS
IS-C
(OO: NY)

On 9/11/61, NY 694-S* advised that from SOLO funds in his possession he gave ISADORE WOFSY on 9/11/61, \$3,000. \$5,000. was designated for the use of the CPUSA National Office and \$3,000. for payment of transportation to Moscow of [redacted] and his family, of [redacted]

On 9/21/61, NY 694-S* advised that WOFSY was making said travel arrangements through [redacted] at Afton Tours.

On 9/22/61, [redacted]

(U) [redacted] Manufacturers Trust Company, 969 8th Avenue, NYC, a reliable source developed in connection with the tracing operation, advised of a large cash deposit made by Afton Tours. [redacted] made available the bills included in this deposit. There were 103 \$20.00 notes, 97 of which were identified as part of the money delivered by the Soviets to NY 694-S* on 6/10/61. [redacted]

5 - Bureau (100-3-63) (RM)
(1 - 100-428091) (SOLO)
(1 - 100- [redacted])

(TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY SOVIETS
IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS; ESPIONAGE-R)

1 - NY (100-19679) (ISADORE WOFSY) (415)
1 - NY (100-269) [redacted] (415)
1 - NY (100-16785) [redacted] (415)
1 - NY (100-134637) (SOLO) (41)
1 - NY (100- [redacted]) (AFTON TOURS) (41)
1 - NY (100-74560) (415)

NOT RECORDED
190 SEP 28 1961

RLP:KMD

55 0028

1961-55

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~

4/29/98
CLASSIFIED BY SP6/SP5
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X/26

ORIGINAL FILED IN
b6
b7C

100-3-63-34-42

SAC, New York (100-86624)

Director, FBI (100-3-81)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

September 21, 1961

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Reddy
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf
1 - Mr. LaPrade

Re New York airtel to Bureau dated 9/13/61,
copies to Chicago.

am
The changes contemplated by Gus Hall in liaison between the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and the Soviet Union as set forth in referenced airtel should result in CG 5324-S* being able to supply more information from messages exchanged. Hall's stated objective to have all CPUSA liaison with the Soviets center around CG 5324-S* is deemed an important development, providing the informant will be in a position to obtain messages exchanged through Michael Davidow and Arnold Johnson.

It is highly desirable to have CG 5324-S* follow this with Hall in order that maximum benefit will be derived for the Bureau.

2 - Chicago

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 9/20/61, captioned as above; JWL:kmo.

1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

JWL:kmo
(14)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
185 SEP 21 1961



62 SEP 25 1961
File

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-9711

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

September 20, 1961

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), related to NY 694-S* on 9/12/61 that he contemplates immediate changes in the personnel working in liaison capacities for the CPUSA with the Soviet Union. The most important change involves the discontinuance of the use of Alexander Trachtenberg, a Security Index subject who has been an intermediary of the CPUSA with the Soviets.

Trachtenberg recently received advanced information that the Soviet Union would resume the testing of nuclear weapons. He failed to supply this message from the Soviets to Hall until after the Soviet Union publicly announced on 8/30/61 that testing would be resumed. Hall told NY 694-S* that this ineptitude of Trachtenberg placed Hall in an embarrassing position. Hall said he therefore intends to sever Trachtenberg's "connections of this kind" with the Soviets.

In a further effort to tighten liaison with the Soviets Hall revealed he intends to appoint Michael Davidow, member of the New York Communist Party District, as Foreign Editor of "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, in order that Davidow will be in contact with United Nations and Tass (Soviet Press Service) sources.

Hall also stated that he would like to have Arnold Johnson, member of the CPUSA National Committee, as head of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) (designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450). Hall added that Johnson in this position would work closely with the Party.

The Soviets have previously informed Hall that they desire to have the NCASF reactivated to supply information to the Soviets Embassy in Washington, D. C.

100-3-81

1 - 100-428031 (Solo)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Kloinkauf
- 1 - Mr. Roddy
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

Enclosure

58 SEP 27 1961

100-428031-
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 25 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3-81-9716

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
100-3-31

Hall revealed to NY 694-S* that he anticipates no difficulty in effecting these changes. Hall gave his real objective as being to have all CPUSA liaison with the Soviets center around CG 5324-S*, with whom Hall said he will confer regarding this entire matter.

OBSERVATIONS:

The successful accomplishment of the changes contemplated by Hall will place us in a more advantageous position to receive messages exchanged between the CPUSA and the Soviets as the liaison will center around CG 5324-S*. This is highly desirable and we will follow the developments closely.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the SAC, New York, copies for Chicago, pointing out the desirability of the above,

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/22/61

FROM : Mr. Devons

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

On 9/8/61, SA [] interviewed Solo in New York City. He had two materials that are concerned with secret ink writing. He had a spiral notebook and pages 4, 5 and 6 were treated so that these pages would act as carbons in the preparation of his secret ink messages. These pages are slightly off color and they appear to be very slightly yellow when compared with the untreated ones. He also possessed a bottle of Parker ink which is to be used for developing any secret ink writing messages which he receives.

Solo was trained in Moscow by a young girl in her twenties. She taught Solo how to pick out paper for preparing secret ink messages. From the material which was shown to him during the interview, he picked out twenty-pound bond paper which was about average in hardness and stated that such a paper was very good for his method of writing. When he began the preparation of a secret ink message, he was instructed to first prepare the plain text and then fold the paper in the manner in which it would be placed in the envelope. The secret writing message would then be placed between the lines of plain text. The piece of paper bearing the plain text message was placed on a smooth hard surface, such as a piece of glass, the carbon placed on next and a top sheet slightly smaller than the carbon placed on top of the two sheets. He was instructed not to handle with his fingers the paper on which the secret ink message was to appear nor was he to handle the carbon with his fingers. Prior to the preparation of the secret ink message, he was instructed to wipe the sheet of paper, which would bear the secret message, with the side of the hand in order to remove any loose lint. He was told that he should obtain satisfactory paper and to get it in several different colors and that the paper should not bear any watermark or any other evidence of its source. The secret message is written with a No. 2 pencil. He was not instructed to print the message. He was instructed to avoid creases in the paper during the preparation of the message and this is done by folding the top sheet of paper in exactly the same manner as the bottom sheet. The reason for the top sheet being smaller than the paper which bears the secret message is so that

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont, Room 5736
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan, Room 807 RB
- 1 - Mr. Moore, Room 603 RB

58 OCT 6 1961

JWM:bse (8)

REC-29

100-428091-1531
OCT 3 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad

SOLO

IS - C

100-428091

he will not run too close to the edges of the carbon during the preparation of the message. He was instructed to steam the secret message on a half page of paper for about twenty-five seconds at a distance of 5". A full page secret ink message is steamed for approximately fifty seconds at a distance of 10".

He never witnessed the development of one of his messages although he saw each one of his tests after they were developed. He described the developed message as being gradations of gray and black on a slightly off-white background. He said the plain text was visible and the paper had the appearance of having been in a solution of some kind. He was not told how the development took place.

Solo advised that no other secret writing system was shown him nor was any other system discussed. No one was present during his training except the instructor. He saw no other secret ink messages other than the ones which he had made himself. He was told of no disguise of any kind concerning secret ink communications other than the fact that he would receive a bottle of ink, which had special properties, when he arrived back in New York City from Moscow. He stated his secret ink messages would bear a serializing number but no particular device to indicate to the Soviets that the letter contained a secret message. He said at the time of the interview that he did not know whether or not he would receive for development a secret writing message from anyone outside the United States. He stated also that he did not know at the time whether or not he would receive and develop a secret message from anybody in the United States. He said, however, that he had not given the Soviets an address yet but that he anticipated any letters which he would receive bearing a secret message would be postmarked in the United States but he had never asked the Soviets that question. He stated that it was possible that he may prepare a message directed to somebody in the United States but that his principal had not given him an address for any such letter to be mailed. He was asked if any of his mail would have any traps on the envelope. He stated that there were no trap devices. He was asked if the occasion arises, could he out of necessity or for further disguise, put a secret message on a post card, magazine, advertising folder, et cetera, and he stated that he was to use only a good grade of bond paper.

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
SOLO
IS - C
100-428091

With respect to the second secret writing item, which Solo had, he advised that the bottle of ink was to be used by him for developing a message that may be on a sheet of paper which would have the same general appearance as a sheet of good grade of bond paper. One part of ink is to be diluted with eight parts of water and placed in a saucer or cup. A small wad of cotton is immersed in this blue solution and is liberally applied to the piece of paper bearing its secret ink message. After this is done, the page is held under the faucet and water is allowed to flow over the page during which time the secret message is developed. He stated the message was blue and the background of the paper would be only slightly blue. He pointed out that this is the way the Soviets would send him new gamma cypher sheets. He stated that he developed messages by this technique in which the secret message appeared as a page of gamma, except it was slightly larger than the gamma with which he was furnished by his Soviet principal in New York City.

The notebook containing the carbons for secret writing, and the bottle of ink for developing messages and a No. 2 pencil were brought to the Laboratory Friday night, September 8, 1961, and we worked on these items on September 9 and 10 and they were returned to New York on September 11. We prepared test messages from the carbons in the notebook and, although we do not know at this time what the secret ink is, we can detect its presence on a test message by one of our techniques. A sample of the Parker ink was retained and we are studying it in an effort to determine how this item works.

The Laboratory report concerning the results of our examinations will be forwarded to New York.

ACTION:

For information.

*Report sent
B
H*

5010-104-01
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 10/4/61

Jume
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:NY)

Re form 0-1, 10/2/61. Reference also NYairtel, 8/11/61, reflecting that in an effort to identify the Soviet "PYOTR LNU," aka "PAUL," "PETER" and "PETROV," photographs of known or suspected Soviet Intelligence agents would be exhibited to NY 694-S*.

In view of the importance of identifying the afore-said Soviet, there are being exhibited to NY 694-S* the photographs of all Soviets who are known to have been in the USA and to have departed. There are approximately 8000 such individuals.

To date approximately 2000 photographs have been exhibited to NY 694-S*, none of which he was able to identify as "PYOTR."

The NYO will continue to exhibit the above-mentioned photographs to NY 694-S*, and will advise the Bureau with respect thereto.

REC-47

1-508RB
2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(4)

66 OCT 9 1961

FBI

Date: 10/6/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

On 10/2/61 CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the information appearing in the enclosed statement to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This statement refers to a request made by [redacted] of Chicago regarding royalties on articles published in the Soviet press.

GALE

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-43

100-428091-1533

7 OCT 9 1961

23 Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

67 OCT 12 1961

**INFORMATION REGARDING A REQUEST OF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] OF CHICAGO CONCERNING ROYALTIES
ON ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE SOVIET
PRESS**

b6
b7C

It has been learned that [REDACTED] of Chicago *T/K*
has requested that the Russians be contacted on the matter
of royalties on the articles he has prepared which were
recently published in the Soviet publication "Izvestia"
and also in several trade union publications in the Soviet
Union.

100-428091-1533

10/6/61

PLAIN TEXT

~~SECRET~~

AIRTEL

RM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-63)

FROM : SAC, NY (100-74360)

SUBJECT: CPUSA-FUNDS
IS-C
(OO: NY)

ReNYairtel, 2/28/61.

A check of the bills deposited to the account of
Freedomways Associates, Inc. on 2/27/61, at Amalgamated
Bank, 11-15 Union Square, NYC, disclosed 149 of 150
\$20.00 bills deposited as identical with money delivered
by the Soviets to NY 694-S* on 6/10/61.

It is noted that on 2/27/61, NY 694-S* advised
that GUS HALL was given \$10,000.00, \$5,000.00 of which
HALL said would be given to ESTHER JACKSON for
Freedomways.

A review of previous transactions reveals that
on 1/17/61, NY 694-S* advised that HALL said the Party
allocated \$2,000.00 for the establishment of this

- (U) 2 - Bureau (100-3-63)(RM)
(U) 1 - 100-428091 (SOLO)
(1 - 65-63405) (TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY
SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS; REF-R)
1 - NY (65-17696) (TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY
SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS; REF-R)(41)
1 - NY (100-84334) (GUS HALL)(415)
1 - NY () (INV.)(41)
1 - NY (134-91) (INV.)(41)
1 - NY (100-18618) (ESTHER JACKSON)(415)
1 - NY (100-134637-SUB A) (SOLO)(41)
1 - NY (100-74360) (415)

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(13) HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2/MTS

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
87 OCT 10 1961

56 OCT 13 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 100-74560

~~SECRET~~

Negro publication and this sum was given to [redacted]
[redacted] HALL said, however, that [redacted]
used this money to pay the transportation charges of
[redacted] to and from Cairo and, while her husband,
[redacted] was abroad, used some of the money for her
household expenses.

b6
b7C

The NYO is attempting to determine the use to
which the remaining \$2,000.00 of instant transaction was
put. The Bureau will be expeditiously furnished any
positive results in this matter.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 15

Page 15 ~ Duplicate to 100-HQ-428041, Serial 1454

Page 16 ~ Duplicate to 100-HQ-428041, Serial 1454

Page 17 ~ Duplicate to 100-HQ-428041, Serial 1454

Page 32 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 33 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 35 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 100 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 101 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 104 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 105 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 115 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 130 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 157 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 188 ~ Duplicate

Page 205 ~ Referral/Direct

F B I

Date: 10/9/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

On 10/9/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that he had received a note from CG 5824-S* dated 10/3/61, at Paris, advising that CG 5824-S* had arrived in Paris, had obtained a Czech visa, and was feeling well. At that time, he had not yet obtained a hotel room and did not know exactly when he would leave Paris.

1-808 RB

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
2-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
(1-134-46) (CG 5824-S*)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(8)

REC-98

100-428091-1534

10 OCT 10 1961

Approved: *[Signature]*
62 OCT 11 1961
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per *[Signature]*

1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. [redacted]

b6
b7C

October 9, 1961

Airtel

To: SACs New York (100-134637)
Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* are not to travel to Canada under any conditions without prior approval of the Bureau.

1 - New York (NY 694-S*)
1 - Chicago (CG 5824-S*)

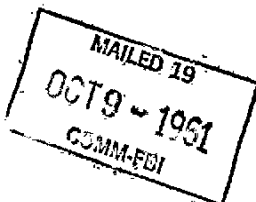
NOTE ON YELLOW:

[redacted] have recently raised a number of questions concerning the travel of NY 694-S* to Canada, although informant has not been there since July of 1960. In memorandum of W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont 10/6/61 captioned "NY 694-S," it was set forth that if NY 694-S* never goes to Canada again, it could possible cause the Canadians to become suspicious of his activities. The Director indicated that he does not think NY 694-S* should go to Canada.

REC-23

100-428091-1535

19 OCT 10 1961



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JWL:kmo
(9)

64 OCT 12 1961

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

10-6-61

airtel

EX 100

To: SAC, New York (100-134037)

REC-92

From: Director, FBI (100-422091) -1536

SOLO

IS - C

(OO: CG)

Reurairtel 10/4/61 submitting coded message and copy of keys.

Following is a precise decryption of the message as effected in the Laboratory:

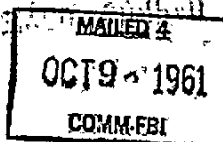
MORRIS repeat MORRIS REQUESTED BY IRVING repeat
IRVING TO DISCUSS AND SPEED UP ALL QUESTIONS
REGARDING BURTAN repeat BURTAN. POSSIBILITY NOW
THAT I. F. T. C. U. WILL FINANCE AND RAISE OGAN
FUNDS FOR CLINIC IN KENYA WITH BURTAN IN KEY ROLE.
AWAITING YOUR PICK UP HERE ARE LETTERS,
CORRESPONDENCE WITH BURTAN AND VARIOUS OFFICIALS
RE - I. C. F. T. U. AND KENYA ETC - PDUS OTHER TOPICS.
IF NOT INTERESTED IN BUREAU, AFRICA, CLINIC HE
MILL THEN GO TO CUBA AS PRIGONALLY PLANNED

Letters and words underlined represent mistakes or differences
with plain text quoted in your airtel 10/4/61.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

IWN:mjm
(10)



62 OCT 3 1961
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 10/4/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
ATT: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:EE)

On 10/3/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that when CG 5824-S* left the USA on 10/2/61, he took with him, concealed in a package of chewing gum, two coded messages from NY 694-S* to the Soviets.

One message was to the effect that the Soviets could send important communications to the informant - under the name JACK BROOKS - in care of S. FELDMAN, 840 Columbus Avenue, NYC. The Bureau has been advised previously that this is a drop that will be utilized by VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY. A copy of the coded message being sent to the Soviets in this regard will be given by the informant to BARKOVSKY at their next meeting. To insure the accuracy of the informant's encoding of the message regarding the mail drop, a copy of the encoded message was furnished to the FBI Laboratory, which reported that said message had been properly encoded.

The second message from NY 694-S* being transmitted to the Soviets by CG 5824-S* concerns VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN (Bufile 100-262352), and is as follows: "Morris requested by Irving to discuss and speed up all questions regarding Burtan. Possibility now that ICFTU will finance and raise funds for clinic in Kenya with Burtan in key role. Awaiting your pick up here for letters, correspondence with Burtan and various

4-Bureau (100-428091) (RM) REC-92
(1-FBI Laboratory) (Encl. 1)
1-NY 100-134637 (41) (Att. 1)

ACB:ume

8 OCT 5 1961

1 ENCLOSURE
not enclosed
Approved: 10/6/61
cc - Wick

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

100-428091-1536

NY 100-134637

"Officials re ICFTU and Kenya, etc. plus other topics. If not interested in Burtan, Africa clinic he will then go to Cuba as originally planned."

MORRIS in the above message refers to CG 5824-S*, and IRVING to IRVING POTASH.

A photographic enlargement of the encoded message concerning BURTAN and the gammas used in the preparation thereof is enclosed herewith for the Laboratory, which is requested to advise whether the informant correctly encoded the above message.

For possible evidentiary use in the future, the original gammas used in the preparation of the two messages mentioned above, together with copies of the encoded messages, will be retained as exhibits in the NY file of instant case.

Information herein concerning VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN (Bufile 100-262352) will be furnished to the Bureau in a separate communication under the BURTAN caption.

FBI

Date: 10/6/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

On 10/2/61 CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information appearing in the enclosed statement to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This statement concerns a letter prepared by GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

GALE

Hand 800RB
3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX 100

REC-92

100-428091-1537

OCT 9

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 OCT 13 1961

INFORMATION CONCERNING A LETTER PREPARED
BY GUS HALL, GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, FOR TRANSMITTAL TO ELIZABETH
GURLEY FLYNN, CHAIRMAN, COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA

On October 1, 1951, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), prepared a handwritten communication for transmittal to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman, CP, USA, who is presently in Moscow. Although the major portion of this letter dealt with personal matters between Hall and Flynn, Hall did set forth therein certain instructions which Flynn was to convey to the Russians. These special instructions were to the effect that on matters dealing with organization, finances, and other confidential problems, that they were to deal only with Morris Childs and not with other individuals who might then be in the Soviet Union as delegates to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union or who might be there at other times. Only where broad political problems were involved did Hall indicate that it might be desirable that discussions be held between the Russians and other individuals affiliated with the CP, USA.

Specifically, Hall felt that such instructions were necessary because of the presence at that time of a five-man CP, USA delegation in the Soviet Union and the fear that some of these individuals may make inquiries and carry on discussions with the Russians which Hall did not desire they be knowledgeable of.

1537

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*St
esa*
MemorandumTO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: October 9, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr.

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

b6
 b7c

My memorandum dated September 7, 1961, sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Communist Party, USA, during the month of August, 1961. These funds have been received from the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds together with the receipts and disbursements during September, 1961.

SUMMARY

Total received from Soviets 9-58 to 9-30-61	\$714,385	
Total received from Red China 2-60 to 9-30-61	50,000	
Grand total received 9-58 to 9-30-61	764,385	
Total disbursements to 9-30-61	640,504	
Balance of Fund 9-30-61		\$123,881*

\$713,333 maintained by NY 694-S in safe deposit box and in checking account, both New York City; and \$52,548 maintained by CG 5824-S* in safe deposit box in Chicago, Illinois. \$45,000 transferred on 9-28-61 by CG 5824-S* to NY 694-S*. Above amounts maintained by informants takes into account this transfer.

DETAILS

Total received from Soviets 9-58 to 8-31-61	\$714,385	
Total received from Red China 2-60 to 8-31-61	50,000	
Grand total received to 8-31-61	764,385	
Total disbursements 10-58 to 8-31-61	610,204	
Balance of Fund 8-31-61		\$154,181

Receipts during September, 1961

100-428091

JWL:bgc

(5)

X-102

REC-35

100-428091-1538

OCT 11 1961

61 OCT 17 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Disbursements during September, 1961

9/5 - to Gus Hall for funeral expenses of William Z. Foster	\$ 800.00
9/5 - to Peggy Dennis for college tuition of Eugene Dennis, Jr.	1,700.00
9/5 - to James Jackson for personal expenses in connection with trip to Moscow to attend Congress of Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU)	200.00
9/8 - to Henry Winston for personal expenses connected with trip to Moscow to attend Congress of CPSU.	500.00
9/8 - to [REDACTED] for personal expenses connected with trip to Moscow	300.00
9/8 - to CG 5824-S* as expenses for travel to Moscow to attend Congress of CPSU	500.00
9/8 - to Claude Lightfoot for use in connection with Institute for Study of Negro History	1,000.00
9/11 - to Isadore Wofsy for use of CPUSA National Office	5,000.00
9/11 - to Isadore Wofsy for transportation to Moscow of Henry Winston and family, James Jackson and George Meyers	3,000.00
9/21 - to Isadore Wofsy for use of CPUSA National Office	5,000.00
9/22 - to Gus Hall for use of CPUSA National Office	5,000.00

b6
b7C

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

9/22 - to Gus Hall for use of Communist Party Negro magazine "Freedom Ways"	5,000.00
9/25 - to Isadore Wofsy for use of CPUSA National Office	1,000.00
9/26 - to Gus Hall for use of CPUSA National Office	1,000.00
9/29 - to CG 5824-S* as additional expense for travel to Soviet Union and purchase of \$100 worth of books and periodicals	<u>300.00</u>

Total Disbursements during September, 1961 \$ 30,300

Balance of Fund 9-30-61 \$123,881

ACTION:

None. This memorandum submitted for your information and an up-to-date accounting of the SOLO Fund will be brought to your attention each month. Details of the accounting of these funds are not being disseminated.

Just

Wofsy

[Signature]

[Signature]

V.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 10/4/61

Jam FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

Records of the NYO reflect that as of 9/30/61, transactions in the SOLO account reported by NY 694-S* since the date of the last accounting have been as follows:

Credit

On hand 9/1/61 \$54,833.00

Debit

To GUS HALL for expenses incident to the funeral of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER - 9/5/61 800.00

To PEGGY DENNIS for payment of college tuition of EUGENE DENNIS, JR. - 9/5/61 1,700.00

To JAMES JACKSON for personal expenses incident to trip to Moscow to attend October Congress of CPSU - 9/5/61 200.00

To HENRY WINSTON for personal expenses incidental to trip to Moscow to attend October Congress of CPSU - 9/8/61 500.00

To [redacted] for personal expenses incidental to trip to Moscow - 9/8/61 300.00

To ISADORE WORSY for the use of the CPUSA Natinal Office - 9/11/61 5,000.00

- 1-808RB *Jam*
- 2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
- 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (SOLO FUNDS) (INFO) (RM)
- 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
- 1-NY 100-128861 (CPUSA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (415)
- 1-NY 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACB:ume
(6)

100-428091-1539

REC-48

EX-101

NY 100-134637-Sub A

To ISADORE WOFSY for transportation to Moscow of HENRY WINSTON and family, JAMES JACKSON and GEORGE MEYERS - 9/11/61	\$ 3,000.00
To ISADORE WOFSY for the use of the CPUSA National Office - 9/21/61	5,000.00
To GUS HALL for the use of the CPUSA National Office - 9/22/61	5,000.00
To GUS HALL for use of CP Negro magazine "Freedomways"	5,000.00
To ISADORE WOFSY for the use of the CPUSA National Office - 9/25/61	1,000.00
To GUS HALL for the use of the CPUSA National Office - 9/26/61	<u>1,000.00</u>
<i>7/27</i>	\$28,500.00 ✓
<u>Balance</u>	\$26,333.00 ✓

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the NYO, where consistent with security, is attempting to trace transfers of SOLO funds. The result of said tracing investigations will be reported under the caption of the CPUSA functionaries to whom money from abroad has been transferred.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: October 5, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReCGlet dated September 1, 1961.

BAUMGARDNER

By Bulet dated May 4, 1960, the Chicago Office was instructed that details concerning disbursement of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau by the fifth of the month following the month being reported.

Balance of funds in possession of
CG 5824-S* as of September 1, 1961

\$99,348.00

Additions

None.

Disbursements

To CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, State Chairman, Communist Party of Illinois, on September 8, 1961, in accordance with instructions of GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, to be used in connection with the newly organized Institute for Study of Negro History, Chicago,\$1,000.00

To MORRIS CHILDS on September 8, 1961, for use in connection with expenses in preparation for travel to the Soviet Union and attendance at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.....\$500.00

1-808 RB Juv
2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (RM).
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(4)

FMB
64 OCT 16 1961

REC-2 100-428091-1540

1 OCT 7 1961

EX-112

EXT. PROC.

CG 134-46, Sub F

To MORRIS CHILDS on September 29, 1961, a sum of \$200 as additional expense in connection with preparation for travel to the Soviet Union and a sum of \$100 provided for the purchase of books, periodicals, and other literature transmitted to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other foreign Communist Parties....\$300.00

On September 28, 1961, to JACK CHILDS, New York City. This sum withdrawn from the Communist Party reserve funds and provided to JACK CHILDS, New York City for deposit to reserve funds at that location maintained by him....\$45,000.00

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S*
as of October 1, 1961

\$52,548.00

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the Chicago Office, where feasible and consistent with security, will attempt to trace transfers of Solo funds. Results of such tracing investigation will be reported under the caption of the Communist Party member to whom such money may have been transferred.

CG 134-46

SEP 27 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: October 9, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: *y* SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

This is an informative memorandum setting forth a summary of instructions given to CG 5824-S* by Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), prior to informant's departure for the Soviet Union on 10-2-61.

If Supreme Court Action is Adverse to the Party

The informant is to relate to the Soviets that if there is an adverse Supreme Court decision against the Party the leadership will stand in the public eye and face them. The leadership will not go underground. The Party will continue to fight for legality. Unless the international situation becomes more tense the CPUSA does not anticipate that there will be total suppression of the Party because the Government will institute test cases first.

Hall desires that it be pointed out to the Soviets that one reason why there will be no wholesale attack or suppression of the Party can be drawn from the recent National Assembly. (Sponsored by the CPUSA held in New York City 9/23-24/61.) Hall noted that the subpoenas issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities to Assembly participants gives the Assembly additional publicity and the nervousness of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in regard to the Assembly shows the influence that resulted from it.

REC-52 100-428091-1546

Request for Funds

DOI X3

OCT 12 1961

Informant instructed by Hall to request financial assistance from Soviets in amount of \$750,000. To justify such expenditures Hall outlined new undertakings for the Party such as increased mailing of literature, establishment of a daily newspaper, publication of a "flashy" color magazine for youth, publication of a trade union magazine, possible production of movies for the Party and the launching of a massive ideology campaign.

100-428091 *The Supreme Court today (10-9-61) refused to grant a re-hearing on the case against the Party.
JWL:blw *File*

(9)

57 OCT 17 1961

INT. SEC.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE:- SOLO
100-428091

Factionalism-Membership

The Soviets will be told that factionalist groupings within the CPUSA have been removed and that this was done in a political way.

If the point arises during discussion with the Russians the informant is to refer to the membership of the CPUSA as being between 8,000 and 10,000 members. It will be noted Hall has recently boasted the CPUSA membership is 10,000, which is an exaggeration. The statement on membership being supplied to Russia gives further evidence to the fact Hall does not have an exact membership figure and there is every indication Hall is again inflating the membership figure in order to court the favor of the Soviets.

Position on Kennedy Administration

Although the CPUSA feels that the Kennedy Administration is moving to "the right" it is still felt the course is not unalterable and that the Administration's policies can be changed. Mobilization against the ultra-right is deemed to be the best tactical policy which the Party will use to move the masses for peace and democracy.

Informant has specific instructions to challenge representatives of the Chinese Communist Party attending the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the characterization of the Chinese that "the Kennedy Administration is ten times worse than the Eisenhower Administration." (Information concerning Chinese statements regarding Kennedy Administration was supplied to the White House, the Secretary of State, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Attorney General on 8-25-61.)

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF)

The Russians are to be informed that the Party is proposing that Arnold Johnson, member of the National Committee, CPUSA, move into the NCASF as its Executive Secretary. In this position Johnson could be the bearer of messages and could be the contact for handling

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

problems on a day-to-day basis. The Russians are being requested to provide an answer to this proposal promptly and prior to the Supreme Court action, if possible.

The Soviets have previously instructed that the CPUSA exert efforts to reactivate the NCASF in order that this organization could act as an intermediary in supplying information to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. We are following this matter closely.

James Hoffa

Hall desires that the informant tell the Russians more about James Hoffa, President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America and his role in the United States labor movement. When he is attacked the Russians should defend him. They should also consider the possibility of inviting Hoffa to the Soviet Union.

Information has previously been developed that Hall is contemplating establishing a Communist Party National Teamsters Commission and that Hall is interested in meeting with Hoffa. We have opened a Communist Infiltration case on this matter.

ACTION:

For information. Pertinent results derived from discussions of informant with Soviets on above matters will be disseminated promptly upon informant's return to this country.

just

[Signature]

WCM

[Signature]

[Signature]

*✓
ERIC
p. 10/1/50*



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

To: **FBI, New York**

Date: **October 11, 1961**

Re: **SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

100-423091
FBI File No. **CR-11003 DQ**
Lab. No. **D-376232 AX**
PC-67323 DE

Examination requested by: **FBI, New York**
Reference: **Personal delivery to Bureau by
SA I. V. NEWPIER 9/8/61**
Examination requested: **Cryptanalysis - Document - Secret Ink**

Remarks: **xxxxxx Specimens received 9/8/61**

- Q1** Packet, approximately 2 inches by 1 3/4 inches, wrapped in black paper, containing cryptomaterial.
- Q2** Manila envelope, approximately 9 3/4 inches by 12 inches, containing spiral bound note book, approximately 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, "National, No. 33-C02."
- Q3** Bottle of Parker "Elcu-Noir Permanent Quink" ink. Printing on box is in French.
- Q4** A. W. Faber "Cartell" pencil, 2 B, green enamel.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (5) (5 photographs of Q1 through Q4)

DGH:mjm

(10)

19 OCT 16 1961

64 OCT 18 1961 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Remarks:

Test messages made from pages 4, 5 and 6 from the back of Q2 can be detected. The secret ink with which the pages are treated is not known. Additional work is being conducted on this specimen and you will be advised of the results. Tests on Q4 confirm SOLO's statement that the ink possesses unusual qualities. Additional work on this item is in progress and you will be advised of the Laboratory results.

The packet, Q1, contained typical Russian "agent" cryptosystem material consisting of a substitution rectangle, described by cryptanalysts as a monome-dinome rectangle, and a miniature, one-time cipher pad. This pad has two sections of thirty-five pages each, bound as a unit, one section printed in black for enciphering and one printed in red for deciphering, with each page containing ten columns of forty five-digit groups. Twenty eight thousand key groups in the pad constitute a volume sufficient to handle approximately two hundred and fifty messages. The one-time additive keys in this pad appear to be cryptographically random.

The small cipher pad was bound on three edges with a clear, rubber-like material. The edge was removed and the individual pages, folded in half, were unfolded and photographed. The individual pages measured forty-nine millimeters by seventy-nine millimeters by .0607 inches. Page numbers were printed on the right side of the page next to the last five-digit group. At the top of page thirty-five (black) there was an extra deposit of adhesive indicating the back pages may have been assembled in a group and then attached to the thirty-five pages of red printed pages. The pad itself had a definite smell of camphor indicating that the base material (believed to be nitrocellulose) was plasticized with camphor. It was not possible to determine the exact manner of printing the red and black numbers on the pad. There are indications present that some type of electrophotographic process was used.

Specimens from Q2 and a sample of Q3 have been retained in the Laboratory for future study.

One set of five photographs of Q1 through Q4 is enclosed. Specimens Q1 through Q4 were returned, 9/11/61, to New York Office personally by Special Agent FRANCIS J. CROSS.

No Laboratory report is being submitted.

Recorded
9/13/61
dgm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: **SOLO**
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

File # 100-428091
Lab. # CR-11996 DQ

1542

Examination requested by: FBI, New York, 8/25/61

Examination requested: Cryptanalysis - Document -
Secret Ink

Date received: 9/8/61

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Newpher

*Monome-dinome substitution rectanglo
with one - two pad keys.*

Specimens submitted for examination

- (1 3/4)
- Q1 Packet, approximately 2 inches by 3 1/4 inches, wrapped in black paper, containing cryptomaterial.
 - Q2 Manila envelope, approximately 9 3/4 inches by 12 inches, containing spiral bound note book, approximately 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, "National, No. 33-682."
 - Q3 Bottle of Parker "Bleu-Noir Permanent Quink" ink. Printing on box is in French.
 - Q4 A. W. Faber "~~Cestell~~ ^{"Castell"} pencil, 2 B, green enamel.

*Lab report
to New York
with Encls. (5)
DGH: mjm
10-11-61*

T-m

Recorded
9/13/61
dgm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: **SOLO**
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

File # **100-428091-1542**
Lab. # **CR-11996 DQ**

376232

Examination requested by: **FBI, New York, 8/25/61**

Examination requested: **Cryptanalysis - Document -
Secret Ink**

Date received: **9/8/61**

Result of Examination:

Examination by: **Newpher**
[Signature]

See attached

Specimens submitted for examination

- Q1 Packet, approximately 2 inches by ^{1 3/4} inches, wrapped in black paper, containing cryptomaterial.
- Q2 Manila envelope, approximately 9 3/4 inches by 12 inches, containing spiral bound note book, approximately 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, "National, No. 33-682."
- Q3 Bottle of Parker "Eleu-Noir Permanent Quink" ink. Printing on box is in French.
- Q4 A. W. Faber "Castell" pencil, 2 B, green enamel.

7-1000

Dictation:

The packet, Q1, contained a small cipher pad bound on three edges with a clear rubberlike material. The edge was removed and the individual pages (folded in half) were unfolded and photographed. The individual pages measured 49mmX79mmX0.0007inches. There were 35 pages printed in black and 35 printed in red. The page number was printed on the right side of the page next to the last five digit group. At the top of page 35(black) there was an extra deposit of adhesive indicating the back pages may have been assembled in a group and then attached to the 35 pages of red printed pages. The pad itself had a definite smell of camphor indicating that the base material (believed to be nitocellulose) was plasticized with camphor.

It was not possible to determine the exact manner of printing the red and black numbers on the pad. There are indications present that some type of electrophotographic process was used.

Recorded
9/18/61
dgm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: **SOLO**
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

File # **100-428091-1542**
Lab. # **CR-11936 DQ**
PC-67320 DE

Examination requested by: **FBI, New York, 8/25/61**

Examination requested: **Cryptanalysis - Document -**
Secret Ink

Date received: **9/8/61**

Result of Examination:

Examination by: **Newpher**
mager

*Transmittal page - Text message made from
pages 4, 5 & 6 from the back of Q2 can be detected.
The secret ink with which the page are treated is
not known. Additional work is being conducted on
this specimen and you will be advised of the
results. Tests on Q4 confirm Solo's statement.*

Specimens submitted for examination

- (over)
- Q1 Packet, approximately 2 inches by ^{3 1/4} inches, wrapped in black paper, containing cryptomaterial.
 - Q2 Manila envelope, approximately 9 3/4 inches by 12 inches, containing spiral bound note book, approximately 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, "National, No. 33-092."
 - Q3 Bottle of Parker "Eleu-Noir Permanent Quink" Ink. Printing on box is in French.
 - Q4 A. W. Faber "Castell" pencil, 2 B, green enamel.

A W Faber "Castell"

2 B # 1 9000

3 B # 2 Germany

*Printed on
Pencil.*

7-1WU

All evid. to Newpher 8/28/61 (9/11/61)
WIN

that the ink possesses unusual qualities. Additional work on this item is in progress, & you will be advised of the Laboratory results.

Report page -

Specimens from Q₂ and a sample of Q₃ have been retained in the Laboratory for future study.

Hot $\text{CaCl}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ solutions with methylene blue will detect test men from Q₂.

Q₃ - alkaline - probably contains a coupler or some color results when a diazonium salt is treated with dilute Q₃.

F B I

Date: 10/5/61

REC-92

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

On 10/2/61 CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally furnished the information appearing in the enclosed statement to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This statement covers points discussed by GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), during the course of a briefing meeting held in Chicago on Sunday, 10/1/61.

SINCE THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ENCLOSED STATEMENT REFLECTS OPINIONS, COMMENTS, AND FACTS RELATED BY HALL, KNOWLEDGE OF WHICH IS LIMITED TO HALL AND THE SOURCE, IT IS FELT THAT DISSEMINATION AT THIS TIME OF ANY OF THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE HELD IN ABEYANCE IN ORDER NOT TO COMPROMISE CG 5824-S* WHO IS NOW ENGAGED IN AN EXTREMELY SENSITIVE MISSION.

There are enclosed herewith three copies of the above statement for the Bureau and one copy for New York.

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
(1-100-134637)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

GALE

100-428091-1543

REC-92

OCT 7 1961

EX 100

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

BRIEFINGS IN PREPARATION FOR A TRIP TO THE
SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

On October 1, 1961, GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), while in Chicago, met secretly with MORRIS CHILDS. This meeting was held for the purpose of discussion and briefing in regard to matters which CHILDS was to handle during a current trip abroad which was to take him to the Soviet Union to attend the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and other Socialist countries. Among the various items and persons discussed by HALL during the course of this meeting were the following:

Present estimation of the
CP, USA

The Russians should be informed that the present estimation of the CP, USA, is based on an improvement on the policy question. Previously, we have not been in a position to attack some questions but now we have sharpened ideologically.

We are in a position now to reject totally the concept that the Party is an interim organization and that we must look for some new broad Party of Socialism for the United States. Today, we will continue fighting and the leadership must accept and fight for the policy adopted.

As to the formation of "Point 16," a new organization, it would not be practical now as we are not ready and it would not be practical from a legal point of view. We will stick with "Point 1," the Communist Party.

In regard to the removal of the factionalist groupings within the Party, this had been done in a political way and not by edict. It had been handled before the death of FOSTER and not afterwards.

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-

1543

Membership of the CP, USA

In discussions with the Russians, if the point arises, the figure to be utilized in reference to the size of the CP, USA, is to be set forth as between 8,000 and 10,000 members.

The status of the CP, USA, in case of an adverse Supreme Court decision

If there is an adverse Supreme Court decision against the Party, there will be no choice for the leadership--they must stand in the public eye and face them. The leadership will not go underground. The Party will continue to fight for legality. Unless there is a worsening of the international situation, there will not be total suppression of the Party because the Government will institute test cases first. However, they are setting up a skeleton apparatus. (Parenthetically speaking, it is certain that if any positive action had been taken in regard to the setting up of the skeleton apparatus mentioned, HALL would have at this time outlined such steps during this conversation; however, since he went no further in discussion of this apparatus, it must be assumed that nothing positive has been done.)

One reason why there will be no wholesale attack or suppression of the Party can be drawn from the recent National Assembly. The Assembly has shown that the people do not fully support the Supreme Court decision and that this Assembly has already had its effect on government. The influence and success of the Assembly can be seen in the forty to fifty subpoenas issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) to Assembly participants, and this gives the Assembly publicity. The nervousness of the HCUA in regard to the Assembly shows the influence that has resulted from it.

Request for funds from the CPSU for the CP, USA

In regard to funds for the CP, USA, the Party must adopt a new approach and utilize the following concepts in dealing with the Russians:

The great mass of Americans today are not Socialist-minded but they are inquisitive about Communism. There are, however, millions of Americans putting on pressure for peace, against Fascism, and against the ultra-right. There is a big fight shaping up for the rights of the Negro and there are tremendous opportunities today among the youth.

Today, in the United States there are dozens of places where people who have "Red" pasts have a possibility of being elected to lesser political offices. For example, COLEMAN YOUNG, who has a known record of past Party activity, was recently successfully elected to the Michigan State Constitutional Convention.

The question of the ultra-right and the publication of my pamphlet on the Kennedy Administration and the ultra-right proves that the Party can bring the issues before the people.

It must be explained that in no other country does any Party conduct mailings on the massive scale done by the CP, USA. These mailings can be done on any level and on many issues such as trade union activities, peace, civil rights, etc. As an example, it might be noted that in Wisconsin a system of mailings has been set up which covers every State Committeeman down through every local Precinct Captain in the Democratic Party.

Then, suppose our national press is attacked, we must then and could, since we have the ability, set up local papers to cover the issues. In this same regard, we are still looking ahead to the establishment of a daily paper if the law permits.

Through our own Party work we were able to get the "National Guardian" to take a stand on the resumption of nuclear testing by the Soviet Union which was similar to that of our Party.

A part of the American tradition is massive publicity. Therefore, we have in mind a flashy color magazine for the youth. We have in the planning stage and will start one of these days a new trade union magazine.

On the Berlin question, the fight is militarism, and we published a pamphlet by ERNEST HENRIK. If we had the money, millions of these pamphlets could be put out.

We have also contacted people and discussed the possibility of producing movies for the Party.

All of this projected planning requires money. We appreciate what has been done but we need ten times as much as has been received. ||

The Russians should be reminded that the basic wage of the Party functionary is hardly enough to support him. That certain non-Party people needed to staff projected publications will not accept the wage we pay to Party functionaries.

We want to embark on a massive ideological campaign, all of which costs money. For example, ads alone for the National Assembly, which were printed nationwide, cost the Party nationally \$15,000, and, in addition, the local districts spent many thousands also. ||

The level of the help from the Soviet Union over the next two to three years can influence the direction America takes and, in fact, will influence the entire Capitalist world. The opportunities and political climate are right; we have the people but cannot exert our influence by piddling around. The CP, USA, must conduct an ideological campaign now to release the spirit of the American people against the ultra-right. We must emphasize that we cannot be sure that these opportunities will always exist.

The United States ruling class has also learned how to conduct mass ideological campaigns. However, Capitalist propaganda is free because it is subsidized in one form or another by advertising. It is a known fact that the American reader does not pay the publication costs of a paper or magazine because such costs are covered by advertisers.

The Russians should be told that if they cannot help it would be understood but that for us it would be costly politically if we do not have the means.

The amount of financial assistance which should be requested from the Soviet Union is \$750,000. ||

CP, USA position on the Kennedy Administration

Although it is felt that the Kennedy Administration is moving to the right, we still feel that the direction is not unalterable and that the administration's policies can be changed. The fact that there was no mass hysteria on the resumption of the Soviet A-bomb tests and the inability of the government to develop such hysteria is proof that the masses believe that the USSR is for peace.

The Kennedy Administration cannot be attacked directly on imperialism; however, by utilizing the "handle of German militarism" we can hit at United States imperialism without antagonizing the American people.

Today, there is an ultra-right in both political parties and this is a serious danger. In the Kennedy Administration, Vice President LYNDON JOHNSON is considered as representing the ultra-right. Today, mobilization against the ultra-right is the best tactical policy which can be used to move the masses for peace and democracy. This movement against the ultra-right can be a forum for developing the anti-monopoly coalition.

Statement on discussions between CPSU officials and CP, USA members

The Russians must be told that they should not take up inner-Party problems with every one in the CP, USA, who visits the Soviet Union. They have discussed inner-Party problems with people not in a position to discuss CP, USA policy and should not have done so. Specifically, such matters have been discussed with people like DOROTHY HEALEY, MANNY KOLKO, and [redacted] among others.

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For example, when DOROTHY HEALEY was in the Soviet Union, she had requested help in the form of money for the "Peoples World." Although they did not say anything specific on the matter, they gave her strong hints and suggested that she see her own leadership on this problem.

Comment to be made to Russians in regard to GUS HALL's attitude on certain matters

If the question is raised by the Russians as to why GUS HALL may have been disappointed with some of their actions

in the past, the point should be brought out that it arose from their talking to too many people on inner-Party matters. If there are questions, the Russians should place them with the leadership in the United States and not listen to disgruntled elements in the Party.

Concerning possibility of GUS HALL attending functions where important Soviet personages are present

The Russians should be informed that if they let him, HALL, know in advance that they are planning receptions and have some important Soviet personage in the country, he would possibly arrange to attend two such functions a year. Such affairs could be United Nations functions or could be held at establishments of Socialist countries other than the Soviet Union.

CP, USA position in regard to the Communist Party of China's (CPC) characterization of the Kennedy Administration

If, during the course of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, there is an opportunity to talk to the Chinese Party leadership, the characterization of the Chinese that "the Kennedy Administration is ten times worse than the Eisenhower Administration" should be challenged. KENNEDY is being attacked by the ultra-right and Fascist forces both in the Republican and Democratic Parties who are for atomic war now. It is now a tactical question and from a tactical point of view there is definitely a difference between these administrations.

Inquiries of the CPC regarding subscriptions to publications

If an opportunity presents itself for discussion with CPC leaders, they should be asked why they got 800 subscriptions to the "National Guardian" and only 550 subscriptions to "The Worker."

Q

Q

Regarding articles for publication in
the "World Marxist Review," Prague,
Czechoslovakia

If the opportunity presents itself, the question is to be taken up with the people at the "World Marxist Review," Prague, Czechoslovakia, as to why it takes so long to publish articles; for example, two to three months passed between the date of submission and publication of the article prepared by HYMAN LUNER.

Instructions regarding contact with JACQUES
DUCLOS concerning meeting of Party repre-
sentatives from North Atlantic Treaty
Organization (NATO)

Both ARNOLD JOHNSON and MIKE DAVIDOW, participants in a CP, USA delegation to Moscow for May Day, 1961, before their return to the United States, had spoke to JACQUES DUCLOS of the CP of France. During this meeting, DUCLOS suggested the possibility of a conference consisting of representatives of CPs from countries affiliated with NATO.

DUCLOS is to be informed that HALL believes that such a conference may be a good idea and that it should be held. Such items as Algeria, the peace movement, united front tactics, etc., could be discussed at such a meeting.

Communist Party of France

HALL desires to express his thanks to the CP of France for their full publication in their highly considered official theoretical organ of his article on the Kennedy Administration and the ultra-right. The printing of this article in the publication is considered by HALL to have been a high honor.

Discussion with the Communist Party of
Japan regarding Okinawa

If, during the course of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, there is occasion for contact and discussion with

the leadership of the CP of Japan, they are to be asked "why are they demanding that Okinawa be returned to Japan? We can understand self-determination or independence for Okinawa but why raise the question of it being a part of Japan."

CP, USA delegation to 22nd
Congress of the CPSU

The CP, USA delegation to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU should keep in touch regarding the question of the Supreme Court re-hearing relating to the Party. Some complaint should be made to the Russians about the slow methods of communication which have existed in the past, since it is important in regard to the Supreme Court decision that the delegates be notified rapidly.

National Council of American-Soviet
Friendship (NCASF)

The Russians are to be informed that the Party is proposing that ARNOLD JOHNSON move into the NCASF as its Executive Secretary. JOHNSON should not be considered as being too narrow for this task as he has wide contacts in non-Party groupings. In this position, JOHNSON could be the bearer of messages and could be the contact for problems on day-to-day matters.

The Russians are requested to provide an answer to the proposal to utilize JOHNSON in the above capacity prior to the time the Supreme Court decision is handed down, if possible.

The Eighth World Youth Festival

It is suggested that the Russians consider the possibility of inviting 150 to 200 specially picked youths from the United States to spend a week or two "vacation" in the Soviet Union. This invitation could be extended for the period when the Youth Festival will be held and these youths might be given the opportunity to attend.

Regarding the possibility of a new
peace organization in the United
States

The Russians should be informed and their opinion requested regarding the question of setting up a new peace group in the United States. Plans are being considered to expand an existing New York group into a national peace organization.

World Books, New York City

Inquiry should be made of the Russians as to the problems involved with World Books, New York City. Although contracts have been signed, not a single book has been received from the Russians to date.

"Peoples World"

The Russians should be reminded of a previous promise in regard to subscriptions for the "Peoples World." However, if their budget might be set up for the current period, it should be pointed out that this is understood but should not be forgotten when a new one is drawn up.

The Midweek Edition, "The Worker"

The Russians should be informed that the Midweek Edition, "The Worker" is now being published and during discussion should be requested to take an order by air mail for this new edition.

HERBERT APTHEKER

It is suggested that the Russians publicize the new book written by HERBERT APTHEKER as it is worth pushing.

Doctor [redacted]

When Doctor [redacted] was in the Soviet Union, he was treated rather roughly by the Russians and they turned

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b7c

him down on his request for medical help for his daughter who is afflicted with palsy. They did, however, finally provide [] with a two-week vacation. HALL believes that part of the cause for the rough treatment received by [] might be explained by a comment made by a Soviet female official to [] whom she asked him, "Doctor, do you still want to go to China?" The Russians are to be informed in regard to Doctor [] that there must be some misunderstanding. [] is very loyal and was the underground doctor; in fact, he gave up his private practice for awhile to do this work at a considerable sacrifice to himself. The Russians should be asked if this matter could not be cleared up and if possibly they might consider sending back a message through someone to [] which might be interpreted as an apology for the treatment he had received while in the Soviet Union.

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b7c

NOEL FIELDS

Every effort should be made to contact NOEL FIELDS in Bucharest. FIELDS should be informed that the Party can set up any kind of a foundation that FIELDS might desire in regard to civil liberties, peace, etc., for his money. However, the question regarding the turning over of FIELDS' money must be settled.

ELIZADETH GURLEY FLYNN

Initially, HALL had intended to make every effort and, if necessary, to institute court proceedings in order to get a passport to travel to the Soviet Union at the time of FOSTER's death. He was prepared to allege that his presence in the Soviet Union was needed in connection with the arrangements for the funeral of FOSTER. The speed with which ELIZADETH FLYNN proceeded to the Soviet Union and the immediate holding of the Soviet ceremony for FOSTER after her arrival made it impossible for HALL to proceed with his plan to go to the Soviet Union.

At the time, HALL was considerably irritated with FLYNN and felt that she had been the cause of the failure of his plans. However, now, HALL does not want any issue

raised with FLYNN on this matter. He has concluded that the Russians undoubtedly had everything arranged beforehand and that there was nothing that FLYNN could have done to have delayed the funeral activities. He does not now feel that FLYNN can be blamed in any way for this matter.

ESTHER FOSTER

The Russians reportedly offered a sum of money to HARRY KOLKO to bring back to the United States for the expense of ESTHER FOSTER's maintenance for a year. The amount offered was a total for twelve months at the rate of \$250 per month. KOLKO refused to accept the money or bring it back with him.

HALL felt that the Russians should not have discussed this money matter with KOLKO but was pleased that he had turned down the offer. They are to be told that the offer as made to KOLKO was appreciated but that the expense will be bigger than \$250 per month and, in fact, will cost that much a week in view of the full-time nursing that she will require.

The Russians should also be informed that the funeral arrangements for FOSTER, when completed in the United States, will cost the Party between \$3,000 and \$10,000. It should also be emphasized that there is an inflation in the United States.

ESTHER FOSTER is now back in the United States and was accompanied on her return from the Soviet Union by a Russian doctor and a nurse. HALL met the doctor who was 30 years of age and one of the specialists assigned the responsibility for the Central Committee, CPSU, personnel.

PHIL FRANKFELD

The matter of PHIL FRANKFELD should be taken up with the Russians. They should be informed that here again they apparently took someone else's word on the matter without consulting the Party. They are to be requested to hereafter on matters of this type consult the Party first for the facts.

JAMES KOFFA

The Russians should be told more about JAMES KOFFA and his role in the United States labor movement, which he is attacked, they should defend him.

The Russians should also consider the possibility that it might be a good idea for them to possibly invite KOFFA to the Soviet Union, which could be done by arranging that an invitation be sent to him by a similar trade union organization in the Soviet Union.

WALTER LOWENFELS

WALTER LOWENFELS, the poet, will be in East Germany from October 2 through October 20, 1961, and in Poland from October 20 to November 5, 1961. HALL would like the Russians to invite him to the Soviet Union.

JOSEPH NORTH

In regard to JOSEPH NORTH, if he is seen or there is contact with Cuban Party leaders while at the 22nd Congress, the message should be passed that NORTH has outlived his usefulness abroad and to come home. HALL feels that the book NORTH is writing on Cuba and the Negro question should be about finished and it would serve no additional purpose for NORTH to remain in Cuba.

MARTHA and ALFRED STERN

When in Prague, Czechoslovakia, every effort should be made to visit ALFRED and MARTHA STERN for the purpose of bringing back money from them for the Party or to get their commitment regarding this money.

The STERNS are also to be extended on behalf of HALL his thanks for the nice treatment they gave his wife ELIZABETH during her recent recovery in Prague.

FBI

Date: 10/6/61

REC-29

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

On 9/29/61 CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the information appearing in the enclosed statement to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This statement deals with a request for authority for [redacted] to proceed to Czechoslovakia.

GALE

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-29

100-428091-1544

7 OCT 9 1961

ENCLOSURE

1cc Encl at 808 RA

EX-105

Approved: [Signature]

Sent

M

Per

66 OCT 25 1961

Special Agent in Charge

INFORMATION REGARDING A REQUEST FOR
AUTHORITY FOR [REDACTED] TO PROCEED
TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[REDACTED] a deportee from the United States,
is now in Cuba but wants to go to Czechoslovakia. If
Czechoslovakia would authorize his coming to that country,
he would like a job.

The specific source of the above message is
unknown; however, it had been furnished to Morris Childs
in [REDACTED] that Childs might make the arrangements for
[REDACTED] during his contemplated trip abroad which would
put him in contact with Communist Party of Czechoslovakia
officials.

b6
b7c

ENCLOSURE

100-458891-1544

F B I

Date: 10/12/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

REC-75

ReNYairtel 7/21/61, which furnished details of an eight day "Secret Service School" attended in Moscow by NY 694-S*. One "PYOTR LNU", aka, "PAUL", "PETER," and "PETROV", who is described as one who is in charge of Soviet Agents in the United States, stayed with informant throughout the latter's training period and acted as his interpreter.

On 10/11/61 SA's ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON and GEORGE EDWIN JONES contacted NY 694-S* in order to effect an identification of "PYOTR LNU", aka. Among photographs shown to NY 694-S* were photographs of PAVEL PAVLOVICH LUKIANOV (Bufile 105-19348) (NY 105-3750) and informant identified these photographs as photographs of "PYOTR LNU" aka. *aka*

A review of the file of PAVEL PAVLOVICH LUKIANOV reflects that he departed the United States at New York International Airport on May 16, 1961. LUKIANOV was employed as a Political Affairs Officer, Atomic Energy Section, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, UN Secretariat, New York City.

LUKIANOV has been in the United States during the following periods:

- ③ - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM) EX-125
 1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (RM) REC-75
 1 - NEW YORK 134-91 (inv.) (#41)
 1 - NEW YORK (100-134637)
 GEJ:DJG
 (7)

100-428091-1545

OCT 13 1961

CC - WSR

Approved: *[Signature]*Sent *[Signature]*Per *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

58 OCT 19 1961

PAGE TWO
NY 100-134637

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

11/7/50	-	8/12/52
12/8/52	-	12/30/54
6/12/56	-	6/18/58
9/21/58	-	11/11/60
1/4/61	-	5/16/61

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 10/6/61

REC-40

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

Wm.
6.10.61

SOLO
IS - C

On 10/2/61 CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the information contained in the enclosed statement to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This statement deals with information on a request for extension of time on a Czech visa for DIAMOND KIMM.

GALE

Hand 808 RB Jan
ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-124

REC-40

100-428091-1546

7 OCT 9 1961

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M Per _____

55 OCT 19 1961

INFORMATION CONCERNING A REQUEST FOR
EXTENSION OF TIME ON CZECH VISA FOR
DIAMOND KIM

Diamond Kim, a Korean under deportation orders from the United States, will be unable to leave before October 31, 1961. He, however, still plans to proceed to his destination via Czechoslovakia. Because of the delay in his departure, the Czechoslovak Government should be asked to extend the time on the visa that they already have issued to Kim.

The above message was prepared by one "Rose C. of Los Angeles" who probably is identical with Rose Chornin and had been furnished to Morris Childs. Childs, who is scheduled to depart on a trip abroad, was to handle the request during this travel which would place him in contact with Communist Party of Czechoslovakia officials.

1 - Mr. Donohue b6
1 - Mr. [redacted] b7C

SAC, New York (100-134637)

October 17, 1961

Director, FBI (100-423091)

PJB
SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau airtel to New York and Chicago
10/9/61 setting out that NY 694-S* and CG 5324-S* are
not to travel to Canada under any circumstances without
prior approval of the Bureau.

NY 694-S* should be promptly advised that it
is extremely undesirable for him to travel to Canada
under any conditions in the future. The informant should
exercise every initiative in order to avoid any assign-
ments from Communist Party (CP) functionaries which
would make it necessary for him to travel to Canada.
Plausible reasons should be given to CP functionaries
when request for such travel is made in order to com-
pletely avoid such travel if at all possible.

Chicago is to follow the above instructions
in connection with the travel of CG 5324-S* to Canada.

- 1 - New York (NY 694-S*)
- 3 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)
- (1 - CG 5324-S*)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[redacted] have recently
raised a number of questions concerning the travel of
NY 694-S* to Canada, although informant has not been there
since July of 1960. In memorandum of W. C. Sullivan to
Mr. Belmont 10/6/61 captioned "NY 694-S*," it was set forth
that if NY 694-S* never goes to Canada again, it could
possibly cause the Canadians to become suspicious of his
activities. The Director indicated that he does not think
NY 694-S* should go to Canada. These additional instructions
will alert informants in order that they can avoid, if at
all possible, assignments which would take them to Canada.

- 1 - NY 694-S*
- 1 - CG 5324-S*

JWL:kmo

(11)

MAILED 3
OCT 17 1961
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

66 OCT 20 1961

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

61-7665-
100-340711-

OCT 11 11 33 AM '61
EX-102
REC-9
100-428091-1547
ID OCT 18 1961
WCE

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-26-2011

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

October 19, 1961

BY LIAISON

05020

Honorable Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

*W.A. Dulles
10/20/61
DWS*

Oct 19 5 06 PM '61
FBI
READING ROOM

My dear Mr. Dulles:

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past has just supplied information that an official representative of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, who is known to have an intelligence background, expressed the following personal opinion relative to the current international situation.

"The Soviets do not want war, and there will be no war. Although there is no deadline with regard to the signing of a peace treaty with East Germany, the Soviets are going to stick with all their demands regarding Berlin. The Soviets are flexing their muscles to show their strength, their purpose being to impress not only the West, but also the neutral nations. The Soviets intend to intensify this demonstration of strength."

This communication has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" because of the sensitive nature of our source. This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

REC-39

100-428041-1548

Sincerely yours,

100-428041

NOTE ON YELLOW: *421*

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation.

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 10/19/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," JWL:kmo.

WGS:kmo

TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

6 OCT 23 1961

- RECEIVED
- ☐ Mr. Tolson
 - ☐ Mr. Belmont
 - ☐ Mr. Mohr
 - ☐ Mr. Callahan
 - ☐ Mr. DeLoach
 - ☐ Mr. Evans
 - ☐ Mr. Malone
 - ☐ Mr. Rosen
 - ☐ Mr. Sullivan
 - ☐ Mr. Tavel
 - ☐ Mr. Trotter
 - ☐ Tele. Room
 - ☐ Mr. Holloman

9/22/61
WES

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-26-2011

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Bland
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Shaw
1-Liaison

October 19, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rusk:

SOLD

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past has just supplied information that an official representative of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, who is known to have an intelligence background, expressed the following personal opinion relative to the current international situation.

"The Soviets do not want war, and there will be no war. Although there is no deadline with regard to the signing of a peace treaty with East Germany, the Soviets are going to stick with all their demands regarding Berlin. The Soviets are flexing their muscles to show their strength, their purpose being to impress not only the West, but also the neutral nations. The Soviets intend to intensify this demonstration of strength."

This communication has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" because of the sensitive nature of our source. This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091

REC-39

100-428091-1549

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation.

NOTE CONTINUED; PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

HGS:pw (9)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

64 OCT 25 1961

TELETYPE UNIT

OCT 19 5 06 PM '61
FBI READING ROOM

Wesley
7/2/61
Wesley

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 10-19-61
captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," JWL:kmo.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *WC*

DATE: October 17, 1961

FROM : *C. F. Downing*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

In the afternoon of 10/16/61, ASAC Norman McCabe of the New York Office telephonically advised me that NY 694-S* had to transmit a message on 10/16/61 and asked for assistance in encrypting the message which follows:

TO HUB. DEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS FROM BIRCH THAT ALL COUSINS EXCEPT HUB HAND IN PASSPORTS TO COVE CASHIER AND OBTAIN RECEIPTS GOOD FOR RETURN TO COVE. THIS IS IN LINE WITH INSTRUCTIONS PREVIOUSLY GIVEN BY BIRCH TO COUSINS IN EVENT OF EMERGENCY.

Attached is the encryption as phoned to ASAC McCabe 10/16/61 at approximately 5:00 P.M.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. D. E. Moore

PWP:mjm

(8) *mjm*

REC-26

100-428091-1550

OCT 23 1961

EX-112

56 OCT 25 1961

66901 92024 49681 50354 93110 23855 59404 32599 85437 00318
50414 80884 64559 59367 48055 64223 67620 91317 90147 80933
27052 71145 25255 12280 07318 60336 80751 50935 12612 40202
03996 66945 02045 57761 03186 37293 90930 53818 66297 41684
36210 68439 33921 43083 56766 83930 46769 04292 24319 12818
83238 19537 50166 45452 58731 02027 24811 03974 37357 76024
11155 61381 24397 94701 03219 41045 59036 39705 13955

ENCLOSURE
100-428091-1550

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/19/61

Attached sets forth status of Mission of CG 5824-S*, who is currently attending the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is not anticipated that informant will have an opportunity to confer with top officials of the Soviet Union until the 22nd Congress has adjourned, which should be the latter part of next week.

[Signature] ERL
mws

F B I

Date: 10/18/61

REC-47

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) (41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

On 10/18/61, NY 694-S* advised SAS ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON and GEORGE EDWIN JONES that on said date he received a letter from CG 5824-S* from Moscow, USSR, dated 10/10/61. NY 694-S* stated that this letter was addressed to him under pseudonym of JAMES CARTER. This message took the form of an "open code" which was previously agreed upon by the informants before CG 5824-S* departed for Moscow.

NY 694-S* stated that in the letter CG 5824-S* wrote that it was impossible to write frequently because of the fact that his full time is devoted to proceedings at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Also, because of this activity, CG 5824-S* has been unable to get hold of any of his Moscow contacts. CG 5824-S* has had brief contact with TIMUR TIMOFEEVICH TIMOFEEV (TIMMY DENNIS, son of the late EUGENE DENNIS, presently employed in the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU) and was advised by TIMOFEEV that he is in "hot water" because he took a vacation prior to the 22nd Congress. TIMOFEEV is quite worried about this situation.

CG 5824-S* does not anticipate any contacts being made until the completion of the 22nd Congress.

- 3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
- 1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
- 1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (#41)
- 1 - NY 100-134637 (#41)

REC-47

100-428091-1551

GEJ:DJG

RECEIVED

OCT 19 1961

OCT 19 1961

OCT 19 1961

RECEIVED

OCT 19 1961

OCT 19 1961

Approved: 62 OCT 26 1961
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/17/61

Attached letter from CG 5824-S*, who is currently in Moscow, Russia, to attend the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), was received by NY 694-S* and sets forth activities and contacts of informant. Grechukin and Mostovets mentioned in attached are both associated with the Central Committee of the CPSU. Barkovsky mentioned in attached is Counsel, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, who meets with NY 694-S*.

CC 117
S
A.P.C.
p.m. 11/17/61

FBI

Date: 10/16/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) (41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 10/16/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that he received a letter from CG 5824-S* from Moscow on 10/14/61. NY 694-S* stated that this letter was addressed to him under pseudonym of JAMES CARTER at his place of business. This message took the form of an "open code" which was previously agreed upon between informants before CG 5824-S* departed for Moscow.

The message is as follows:

"The bigger the delegation the more exact and complicated it becomes. ALEXI (ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN) is surprised that the electrician (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) did not contact with J (NY 694-S*). Possibly perhaps a new contact person may be in the making. So far I've had little meetings though I've met with certain people. I have not yet gone to the

- 3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

GEJ:mfd (#41)
(7)

REC-47

100-428091-1552

17 OCT 17 1961

RECEIVED OCT 20 1961

OCT 11 2 42 PM '61

66 OCT 30 1961

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

AIRTEL TO BUREAU
NY 100-134637

"Central Committee and am preparing a list of demands and proposals and also preparing the greetings for the coming Congress. GEORGE MEYERS enjoying his stay here and there is every possibility that the literatures he brought with him will not be used. I looked it over. So far have not seen TIMMY (TIMUR TIMOFEEVICH TIMOFEEV, son of the late EUGENE DENNIS) yet but talked with him over the telephone.

"Everyone here is talking about the coming 22nd Congress and so I too am reading the many materials so to be familiar with the schedules when I attend. HENRY WINSTON is OK but still thinks he is holding his old office and gives orders all those around him like a boss. This is what I mean by a large delegation being difficult and complicated. ELIZABETH (GURLEY FLYNN) is OK and knows what to say and gets along with everyone -- call [redacted] and ask if she needs anything and gets the check on time. BILL (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON) and [redacted] are in for a surprise. Their daughter is getting married in France. She met a fellow in Paris. This I learned from a 2nd and 3rd source.

b6
b7C

"There is really little I can write about as yet. I will have to look around and see what is doing first. NICOLAI (NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS) is away on another trip and should be getting back soon. He went to see the ALFRED K. STERNS. Sorry I could not write while I was on the way. (While in Prague, etc.) It looks as though I'll be very busy here. Will keep in touch with you as best that I can.

"I gather from talking with ELIZABETH and NICOLAI that in the Central Committee they miss GENE DENNIS as he would not have done things the way (GUS) HALL does. NEAL (NY 694-S*) is also a hard bargainer. But I have to study and think these

AIRTEL TO BUREAU
NY 100-134637

"things over first. I missed JOE NORTH -- actually he is working for himself and for Cuba although he did things in the name of The Worker. Saw the STERNS in Prague while I was there."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: October 4, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Wesley
BAUMGARDNER

Re telephone call of Inspector SIZZO October 3, 1961.

In dealing with sources who have achieved the stature and importance which has been assumed by CG 5824-S*, the inherent problem of security of the individual and of the operation is always present. Chicago has always been alert to this and to the numerous hazards involved. Every effort has been made by Chicago to constantly attempt to anticipate problems of security before they might arise.

Now, as in the past, it has been the procedure of the Chicago Office to hold the number of actual personal contacts with CG 5824-S* to an absolute minimum and to those occasions when such personal meetings are deemed to be absolutely necessary. When personal meetings must be arranged, the most frequently adopted method for such meets is to utilize a rented hotel room in one of Chicago's larger and respectable "Loop" hotels. Arrangements for hotel rooms in such instances are normally not made over an hour before the actual time of the contemplated meet and are secured in a manner so that the FBI would not be associated in the record with the rental or use of the hotel facilities. When a hotel room is being utilized, the source contacts the contacting agent by telephone from a "Loop" phone booth and is furnished with a room number. Since there has been previously established a code system to identify the various hotels at which meets may be held, the source can be furnished with the identity of the hotel without any actual specific reference thereto.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW

(4)

64 OCT 27 1961
1-15 RB
FIVE
Donohue

EX 104

100-428091-1553

REC-70

OCT 7 1961

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "J. Edgar Hoover" and "Wesley".

CG 134-46, Sub B

In regard to these personal meetings with the source, the contacting agent proceeds to the rendezvous point alone by devious indirect routes. If the meeting is set for the hotel room, the source also proceeds indirectly to the area after ascertaining that he is free from any type of surveillance. Prior to any direct approach to the room, the source utilizes the hotel house phone for the purpose of checking to determine if condition is secure. He then proceeds to the room if clearance has been given to him. In no instance when the meeting is held in a hotel room is there utilization of hotel services which would bring strangers into the area of the meet. Meals are never brought in nor are departures made from such locations before the actual termination of the meet. After termination of such meetings and after the immediate area has been checked for security, the source departs alone from the room. Normally, the contacting agent will remain in the hotel room for an extended period following the departure of the source. All hotel rooms are thoroughly checked before and after each meeting and they will be normally retained for a minimum of several hours after the conclusion of such meetings.

Following the conclusion of a personal meeting with the source, he would resume his normal routine which would be to contact his cover company telephone answering service or make personal appearances at that business location. He would also, if feasible and during the normal work day, contact at least one Party leader by telephone or make an actual appearance at Party headquarters for the purpose of indicating his availability. Since the source is considered within the Communist Party (CP) to be a successful businessman, he is never questioned on the periods of his unavailability and such unavailability is considered natural.

Information received from this source is secured in a number of ways; however, all information is furnished orally and subsequently reduced to writing by the Chicago Office. This system has been adopted to avoid the need of compelling the source to devote the time to physically reducing this mass volume of information to writing which, of itself, would involve a security risk to him.

(1) 1 4 55 11.21

COMMUNIST PARTY
1. 1.

CG 134-46, Sub B

Since the majority of the source's information is received from him in the form of oral statements by telephone, the Chicago Office has installed a direct unlisted telephone which does not operate through the Chicago Office switchboard and which is devoted solely to the use of the source. This procedure was adopted in order that the source could place his calls directly to the contacting agent without being burdened by delays and the need to identify himself by code name or in any other manner. This procedure has cut out considerable delay which frequently had been encountered by the source in making contact with the Chicago Office. It also assisted the source since the majority of his telephone contacts are made through the utilization of public pay telephones.

In relation to the passing of documentary information on occasions other than at personal contacts, several methods are currently utilized. One method is for the source to mail items to a Post Office drop box devoted exclusively to this source. Another method is to utilize certain drop locations such as telephone booths in deserted business areas. A third method for passing documentary information is the utilization of the source's personally owned automobile for which keys are in possession of the contacting agent. When this latter method is used, the source will park his automobile in one of the heavily trafficked city owned and operated underground garages or parking lots, all of which hold upwards of over 3,000 automobiles apiece. The location of the vehicle at a particular specified time is made known by the source by telephone. The contacting agent proceeds to the general vicinity of the drop, surveys the area, and, if secure, the pick-up is made.

Since the source normally, when in Chicago, is in daily telephonic contact with the contacting agent, at least on an average minimum of three times per day, including week ends, emergency contacts have been found to be very infrequently needed. In addition, the source normally on his first telephonic contact of the day will outline to the contacting agent his projected itinerary for the day, including appointments, unavailabilities, etc. He will normally indicate

CG 134-46, Sub B

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1964

CG 134-46, Sub B

the times at which he might attempt additional telephonic contacts. When the situation does arise for an emergency contact, it has been arranged that the contacting agent can place a telephone call to the source's unlisted home telephone and allow the telephone to ring three times and hang up. This process is repeated a few minutes later and is then known to be the signal that a contact by phone is desired if possible. A system has also been arranged for calls to the cover company of a similar nature. If no call from the source is forthcoming within a reasonable period, another call is placed to the cover company and if no one answers after six rings, the call is picked up by a telephone answering service at which time the message can be left "that Bob called." The source upon receiving this message from the answering service is cognizant that a contact is desired and will make a call to the contacting agent. If such an emergency contact must be followed with a personal meeting, arrangements are usually attempted to utilize the previously described hotel room. However, on occasions meetings have been arranged through a pick-up of the source in a personally owned automobile during the hours of darkness in deserted areas. It then has been the procedure to drive into secure areas and discussions are then held.

Check res
The Chicago Office maintains a tickler to check at irregular intervals both the residence and telephone of the source for possible technical installations. This had been done at his previous private residence. In May, 1961, the source moved into a newly constructed multi-apartment building as the first occupant of his apartment space. The local CP leadership have not been advised of the location of this new residence and because of the nature of the source's assignments within the Party, they have made no effort to secure it. Since occupancy of this new apartment, the source has installed new locks on all the doors. He has secured the utilization of a private unlisted phone, the number of which has not been made available to the Party for reasons of security.

A recent check of the source's telephone lines by the Chicago Office failed to indicate the possibility of any technical devices being present.

71 1 143200

In regard to the Chicago Branch of Arisco Associates, Inc., the source makes it a point to visit this office on a daily basis when available in the city. He makes every effort to spend a maximum amount of his time at this location at which time he personally handles any communications or orders which may have been received by the company. He also has been able to utilize this office as a base for his own Party operations. However, the location and existence of this cover company is still not known to the Party in Chicago generally. Only one Party official, either nationally or locally, has ever been to the space occupied by the cover company.

When source is not able to spend extended time at the cover company, a telephone answering service is utilized and he checks at frequent intervals each day with this answering service in order to be cognizant of any incoming communications in order that they might be acknowledged.

During the source's absence from Chicago, the source has arranged for his brother to visit the cover company on a daily basis in order to check the incoming mail, fill possible orders, and to maintain contact with the telephone answering service. By this means, the office is given the general appearance of being in daily use. If source's absence from Chicago is extended, the brother is in contact with the cover company home office through NY 694-S*. Emergency situations regarding the Chicago phase of the cover company's operation which might arise during source's absence can, therefore, be brought to the attention of NY 694-S* through source's brother.

In regard to the source's brother who resides in Chicago, Chicago conducts regular indices checks and these have failed to develop any information which tends to indicate that under the present conditions he, in any way, must be considered a jeopardy to this operation. The reverse is probably true since the source must rely heavily on this brother to handle his personal matters and problems during those many and sometimes extensive absences from the City of Chicago. The source has frequently noted in regard to this brother that without his loyal and unswerving cooperation it

CG 134-46, Sub B

would be impossible for him, the source, to carry on his activities for the Bureau. This is true, in particular, in regard to the activities in relation to the Chicago branch of the cover company, for without the brother's daily visit to that location to handle communications, orders, etc., it would be impossible to put forth the appearance that the company is a going concern. The source has frequently stated and specifically as recent as September 29, 1961, that he is certain that his brother is unaware of his, source's, association with the Bureau and the nature of the operation in which he is engaged although the brother may have certain suspicions. However, the responsibility that the brother assumes for the source is believed to be based solely on his family devotion and loyalty. Source, however, states that all that his brother does for him causes considerable bewilderment and confusion to the brother as to why the source should continue to function on behalf of the CP to the extent that he does. Source further noted that after years of due consideration of the matter, that he does not feel that at this time his brother should be brought into confidence in regard to the specifics of his relationship with the Bureau nor even informed that he has any connection with the Bureau. This decision is not based on the question of loyalty of the brother to this country or his interest in Communism but primarily on the fact that he does not believe his brother could maintain in absolute confidence such a secret. The source feels the brother might be prone to discuss the matter with his wife who, in turn, the source feels might unwittingly discuss this relationship with others.

In relation to possible points for consideration as to change in regard to this operation, the following is being set forth by Chicago:

- 1) For ten years the Bureau has successfully operated this source during which time over 7,000 separate reports or pieces of information on all phases of the Party's operations have been received. Much of this information has been of the type which could only have come from highly placed sources within the CP itself. Yet, such information in many cases has been set forth freely in the details of investigative reports, letterhead memoranda, and other documents which have been disseminated not only to various agencies of this government

CG 134-46, Sub B

but to other governments. It is felt that the Bureau should continue to use utmost caution in paraphrasing and classifying this information so that there will be no possibility of compromising the informant. It is believed that the Bureau should continue to give the highest possible classification in order to limit the number of persons with access to this highly sensitive information. Of course it is realized by Chicago that one of the Bureau's major responsibilities is to disseminate to other governmental agencies. However, as the Bureau knows, any dissemination involves a calculated risk. It is felt that the Bureau might desire to reiterate cautionary instructions concerning information received from both CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* to all offices who disseminate their information at local levels either in letterhead memoranda or through reports. As the Bureau is aware, cautionary statements are contained in all channelizing memoranda emanating from information received from the Chicago source. However, the Bureau might desire to emphasize these cautionary remarks through a communication to the field emanating from the Bureau.

2) In addition, as a further cautionary step the Bureau might desire to consider the possibility of reporting such information received from the source as administrative detail rather than as investigative fact, except in those cases where the information is of a very routine nature or has definitely been corroborated through other sources. It will be recalled that the Bureau has previously instructed that copies of reports on the reserve funds have not been disseminated because of the extremely sensitive nature of the information reported and the sources involved. In this connection, the Bureau has also advised that supplemental investigation must be conducted only if there is no chance of compromising the source involved and that nothing should be attempted which would in any way jeopardize the source involved.

3) The consideration is also being put forth that the Bureau might desire to study the manner of payments made to such sources. It is suggested that it may be feasible to establish bank accounts for such sources to which payments for services and expenses might be directly made, which would in many cases eliminate certain personal contacts. As a receipt for such payments, photostat copies of deposit receipts might be utilized in the place of securing a signed receipt.

The Attorney General

October 19, 1961

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Shaw

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past has just supplied information that an official representative of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, who is known to have an intelligence background, expressed the following personal opinion relative to the current international situation.

"The Soviets do not want war, and there will be no war. Although there is no deadline with regard to the signing of a peace treaty with East Germany, the Soviets are going to stick with all their demands regarding Berlin. The Soviets are flexing their muscles to show their strength, their purpose being to impress not only the West, but also the neutral nations. The Soviets intend to intensify this demonstration of strength."

This communication has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" because of the sensitive nature of our source.

100-423091

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation.

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 10/19/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," JWL:kmo.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

62 OCT 27 1961 TELETYPE UNIT ~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 10/17/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

BURLINSON On 10/16/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. as follows:

After making telephonic arrangements with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY for a meeting, the informant, at 6:45 p.m. on 10/16/61, met BARKOVSKY in the vicinity of the Town House Restaurant in Queens. BARKOVSKY had arrived early in the area, and did not give NY 694-S* an opportunity to enter the restaurant at 6:45 p.m. and leave it at 7 p.m., which has been the informant's routine in the past when contacting BARKOVSKY. On this occasion BARKOVSKY made an immediate contact with NY 694-S*, and stated that they would talk while walking about in the neighborhood.

--- In the order of importance, BARKOVSKY comments were as follows:

3. In his personal opinion, the Soviets do not want war, and there will be no war. Although there is no deadline with regard to the signing of a peace treaty with East Germany, the Soviets "are going to stick with all their demands regarding Berlin." The Soviets are "flexing their muscles" to show their strength, their purpose being to impress not only the West, but also the neutral nations. They intend to intensify this demonstration of strength.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume

(8)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

4

REC- 13 100-428091-1554

15 OCT 18 1961

WICK

NY 100-134637

FRANCE
The Soviets are definitely interested in Dr. VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN, and desire to interview him in Paris within 30 days. At the moment they desire to know whether he is in good health, how old he is, whether he would be willing to work full time for the Soviets, and whether he is willing to go to Paris for an interview. They feel that if he should be willing to work for the Soviets, a medical clinic in Africa should be his cover. BARKOVSKY requested that NY 694-S* obtain for him a photograph of BURTAN. In the event BURTAN is willing to go to Paris for the interview, NY 694-S* should advance the money necessary for BURTAN's transportation to and from Paris, and the Soviets at a later date will reimburse the informant for any funds advanced to BURTAN.

BARKOVSKY will telephonically contact NY 694-S* on Monday, October 23, 1961, and arrange a meeting with the latter for the same evening, at which time the informant is to furnish him with the information BARKOVSKY desires regarding BURTAN.

NY 694-S* informed BARKOVSKY he would contact IRVING POTASH on 10/17/61, and advise the latter of BARKOVSKY's request for information regarding BURTAN.

NY 694-S* attempted to discuss the question of his obtaining an apartment in NYC for his operations, telling BARKOVSKY that he did not have the financial means personally to maintain such an apartment. BARKOVSKY stated brusquely that the matter of the apartment was "none of his business", and that he did not desire to discuss the matter further. There was no further conversation about the apartment.

Before the meeting was terminated, NY 694-S* gave to BARKOVSKY a message from GUS HALL to be transmitted by the Soviets to CG 5824-S* in Moscow. The message, which had been encoded by the informant, and the content of which was reported to the Bureau by airtel dated 10/16/61, captioned "CPUSA-ORGANIZATION; IS-C," instructed CPUSA delegates attending the 22nd Congress of the CPSU in Moscow, with the exception of CG 5824-S*, who had traveled under a pseudonym,

NY 100-134637

to turn in their passports to the American Consulate in Moscow, and to obtain from the said Consulate receipts or identification papers suitable to insure their re-entry into the USA.

(It should be noted that the message to be transmitted by BARKOVSKY excludes CG 5824-S*, but the NY airtel of 10/16/61, reporting this information, did not exclude CG 5824-S*. The informant inadvertently did not report that the instructions of HALL did not apply to CG 5824-S*).

In addition to the above-mentioned coded message, which was typed on paper, NY 694-S* gave to BARKOVSKY, for transmittal to the Soviets, microfilm containing reproductions of correspondence between BURTAN and IRVING POTASH regarding the African situation, of a letter to BURTAN from DICK DEVEREAU of the International Committee of Free Trade Unions, and of reports on CPUSA National Committee and National Executive Committee meetings. Pertinent information regarding this material previously had been furnished to the Bureau.

On 10/17/61, NY 694-S* advised that in an early morning meeting on that date with IRVING POTASH, he informed the latter of BARKOVSKY's comments regarding BURTAN. POTASH stated that careful consideration must be given to the proposal that BURTAN go to Paris for a conference with the Soviets, and then return to the USA. He said that for BURTAN to go to Paris might arouse the suspicions of JAY LOVESTONE who could initiate an investigation of the purpose of BURTAN's trip and possibly "blow the entire operation."

POTASH stated he would confer with BURTAN regarding the entire matter, and would notify NY 694-S* probably on 10/19/61, concerning his and BURTAN's recommendations as to how BURTAN should contact the Soviets.

*Pertinent info other than that relating to
Burtan being disseminated to L. J. O'Donnell,
Rusk & Dulles, - 3 -*

10/27/61

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *W.C.S.*

DATE: October 19, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Evans
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Bland
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1 - Liaison
 1 - Mr. []

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

NY 694-S* met Vladimir Barkovsky, Counsel, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, on 10/16/61 in order to transmit a message to Moscow in accordance with instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). This message concerns instructions for CPUSA delegation to turn in passports in Moscow. Barkovsky commented concerning Berlin situation and instructed that Dr. Valentine Gregory Burtan (a Security Index subject) meet with the Soviets in Paris within 30 days. Attached are ~~top secret~~ letters to appropriate top officials of the Government setting forth information concerning the Berlin matter. *MF 11*

Pursuant to instructions of Gus Hall, NY 694-S* gave to Barkovsky a message to be transmitted by the Soviets to CG 5824-S* in Moscow. The message, which had been encoded by the informant, instructed CPUSA delegates attending the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow, with the exception of CG 5824-S* (who is traveling under an assumed name), to turn in their passports to the American consulate in Moscow and to obtain from the consulate receipts or identification papers suitable to insure their re-entry into the United States. *Am*

In addition to the above-noted message, NY 694-S* gave to Barkovsky for transmittal to the Soviets microfilm containing reproductions of correspondence between Burtan and Irving Rotash, National Labor Secretary, CPUSA, concerning labor leaders in Africa who are loyal to the West and opposed to Russia and microfilm concerning National Committee and National Executive Committee meetings of the CPUSA. *EX - 102*

REC-23 100-428091-1555

During the meeting, Barkovsky commented that in his personal opinion, the Soviets do not want war, and there will be no war. Although there is no deadline with regard to the signing of a peace treaty with East Germany, the Soviets are going to stick with all their demands regarding Berlin. The Soviets are flexing their muscles to show their strength, their purpose being to impress not only the West, but also the neutral nations. They intend to intensify this demonstration of strength.

Enc. *sent 10-20-61*
 100-428091

JWL:kmo
 (9)

58 NOV 1 1961 *F148*

5 LaRocca

8 3

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Barkovsky stated the Soviets are definitely interested in Dr. Valentine Gregory Burtan and desire to interview him in Paris within 30 days. Barkovsky stated that if Burtan will be willing to work for the Soviets the medical clinic in Africa should be used as his cover. It will be noted that the Soviets have previously indicated an interest in Burtan and Burtan has indicated that he would be interested in opening a medical clinic in Africa.

Burtan is a Security Index subject who has admitted Communist Party (CP) membership from 1923 to 1929 and who claims to have been expelled from the CP in 1929 as a follower of Jay Lovestone. Burtan was sentenced in 1934 to 15 years on a counterfeiting charge in connection with a scheme to dispose of counterfeit United States currency as a part of a plan to finance operations of Soviet agents. Following his release in 1944 Burtan obtained a union job through Lovestone who is now the Assistant Director of the AFL-CIO, Department of International Affairs. Lovestone has been carrying out covert assignments for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) many years in connection with international labor relations. NY 694-S* has previously been advised by Potash that he persuaded Burtan upon his release from prison to re-establish relations with Lovestone in order to be in a position to furnish any information to the CPUSA regarding Lovestone's activities.

NY 694-S* discussed the Burtan matter with Potash and Potash stated he did not approve of the proposed meeting by Burtan with the Soviets in Paris. Potash stated he would confer with Burtan and would notify NY 694-S* concerning what action should be taken in order that the Soviets could be advised. On 10-12-60 we alerted CIA to the fact that Burtan was possibly being used by the CPUSA as a source concerning Lovestone's activities. The Department of State and CIA were also supplied information regarding the travel of Burtan to Africa. The Burtan matter is being handled separately and is being followed closely.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached "Top Secret" letters setting forth the comments of Barkovsky on the Berlin situation be forwarded to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; the Honorable Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

just
WDSB [initials]
Q [initials] 2 - V.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

October 19, 1961

BY LIAISON

05010
Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past has just supplied information that an official representative of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, who is known to have an intelligence background, expressed the following personal opinion relative to the current international situation.

"The Soviets do not want war, and there will be no war. Although there is no deadline with regard to the signing of a peace treaty with East Germany, the Soviets are going to stick with all their demands regarding Berlin. The Soviets are flexing their muscles to show their strength, their purpose being to impress not only the West, but also the neutral nations. The Soviets intend to intensify this demonstration of strength."

This communication has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" because of the sensitive nature of our source. This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized dissemination of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 10-19-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," JWL:kmo.
WGS:kmo/bgc (10)

REC- 39

~~TOP SECRET~~

66 OCT 25 1961 TELETYPE UNIT

OCT 19 5 06 PM '61

FBI READING ROOM

T. O'Donnell
10-20-61

100-428091-1556

100-428091-1550

19 OCT 23 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: October 26, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

N.Y. Goss

Vladimir ~~Barkovsky~~, Counsel, Soviet Delegation to United Nations, appeared at the office of NY 694-S* on 10/24/61 and without saying a word, deposited on the informant's desk a package containing \$30,000 in \$20 notes.

NY 694-S* supplied Barkovsky with a small package containing microfilm. This microfilm contained messages concerning the activities of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). These messages are being forwarded to the Soviets through the informant upon instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA.

The total amount of funds received by the CPUSA from the Soviets and Red China to date is \$794,385. Of this amount, only \$50,000 came from Red China.

ACTION:

For information. The details concerning the clandestine receipt of funds from the Soviet Union by the CPUSA through our informant are not being disseminated.

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr.

JWL:kmo

(8)

REC-26

22 OCT 30 1961

b6
b7c

61 NOV 2 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-434378)

DATE: 10/24/61

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee (100-13539)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SM-C
(OO: Milwaukee)

~~SECRET~~

(U)

Re Bureau radiogram to Milwaukee and New York 9/12/61.

Periodic contact has been maintained with [REDACTED] First National Bank, Madison, Wis. (protect identity as confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past - requested), and the following information has been obtained from him.

[REDACTED] a student at the University of Wis., Madison, Wis., opened an account with the West Side Branch of the First National Bank at Madison on 9/6/60, depositing an out of town check for \$170. Thereafter, he depleted the account to a balance of a few cents, within a short time, and this low balance continued until 9/6/61 when he deposited another out of town check for \$150. The check for \$150 was drawn on the Manufacturers Trust Company of NY, payable to [REDACTED] and signed by [REDACTED]. It was numbered 104.

During September and October of 1961, [REDACTED] has drawn several checks payable to local merchants in Madison, and his current balance is approximately \$50. There have been no cash deposits in this account since its opening, according to the informant.

The informant advised there are four tellers employed in the West Side Branch of the First National Bank, and, due to the comparative inactivity of the account, it is extremely doubtful that any one of the tellers knows [REDACTED] personally. It would, therefore, be impossible to set up any discreet system of checking any cash deposit that he might make since all four tellers would have to be alerted, and this would be dangerous in view of the large number of University of Wis. people using this bank, which is located near the

Classified by 4882/nc
Declassify on: OADR
1/23/85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

FWB Records Plan
Copy
62-108-42809-1
3/1/88
(50) 1087
2nd

EX-127
Bureau (100-434378) (RM)
2 - New York (100-132129) (RM)
1 - Milwaukee (100-13539)
JAE: EAK
(5)

XEROX

OCT 31 1961

REC-72

100-42809-1
100-434378-6
SUBV CONTROL
~~SECRET~~

MI 100-13539

~~SECRET~~

campus and designed to serve University customers. In view of these facts, together with the absence of any cash deposits on the part of Subject, no attempt has been made to arrange for a check on the Subject's deposits although Mr. [REDACTED] will continue to observe the account and report any developments therein, including any cash deposits received in the future. b6 b7C

The Milwaukee Office is preparing an investigative report in this case, which will be submitted in the near future.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 10/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel 10/3/61.

ReNY airtel reflected the departure of CG 5824-S* on his tenth Solo mission from New York, New York, on 10/2/61. In connection with this current Solo mission, it is anticipated that CG 5824-S* will be outside the continental limits of the U.S. for a period of approximately two months.

Immediately prior to his departure on the Solo mission, CG 5824-S* generally discussed the following matters with the contacting agents:

Background

As the Bureau is aware, CG 5824-S* in the past several years has furnished outstanding intelligence information concerning the USSR, China, and many of the other satellite and Socialist countries of the world. He has attended numerous congresses and conferences, the last of which was the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow, 11/59. CG 5824-S* during his early indoctrination in the world Communist movement was either trained with or by many of those individuals in top leadership positions in the currently existing Socialist countries of the world and has acquaintances in practically all satellite or Socialist countries throughout the world.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
1 - Chicago
CNF:RWH/MDW:mec
(5)

Then's Bureau address to Sullivan
10/26/61 JWL: [unclear]
EX-105 REC-41 100-428091-1558
all to Chicago
2-NY 10/27/61
JWL: [unclear]
OCT 30 1961

311 Approved: James H. Gale
62 NOV 1 1961 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46, Sub B

CG 5824-S* during his contacts with the top Socialist leadership, who, like himself, were either in the Soviet Union or China as representatives of their Workers or Communist Parties, has frequently been extended invitations by these leaders to visit their particular countries as a guest and official representative of the CP-USA. With the exception of China and Czechoslovakia, CG 5824-S* has not been able to undertake any trip to such Socialist countries. The reason for not visiting such countries has always been the same; that is, that in his opinion he has always been so "loaded" with high level intelligence information for our Government following visits to the Soviet Union or China that he has always found that time was of the essence and that he felt it necessary for him to fly to this country, as soon as possible, for immediate debriefings. In the judgment of this office, the reasoning of CG 5824-S* has been justified on this matter; however, it has always been felt by both CG 5824-S* and the Chicago Office that his services might have been utilized to a greater extent had he been able to accept the invitations and undertake the travel to those Socialist countries as a representative of the CP-USA. Informant may ascertain info from other socialist country leadership obtained in USSR and not otherwise received by CG 5824-S*.

Proposal

2 With the above in mind the possibility of having the source finish his business for the CP-USA and the Bureau in the Soviet Union and then proceeding out to a country in the western sphere for a meeting in connection with debriefing was discussed with the informant who indicated that in his judgment the Bureau might desire to explore the possibility. The informant felt that he could very easily, particularly since he was traveling to the Soviet Union under a cover legend, explain away any question as to why he left the USSR, entered a Western European country, and then returned to the satellite bloc country. The source indicated that provided his health is improved and there were no unforeseen circumstances which would require his immediate return to the USA for the CP or for the Government, he would seriously consider the extension of his Solo mission.

The possible place for such a debriefing meeting in Europe was only generally discussed with the source. The source mentioned Italy as a possibility, also suggested a

CG 134-46, Sub B

Scandinavian country, possibly Sweden, and Switzerland. He estimated that this type of a trip to get all the necessary results might involve another several weeks but that he definitely felt it would have tangible results and that by an intervening debriefing meeting important information might be gotten to the Government without delay.

With regard to how the Bureau's desires might be communicated to the informant since he is now in the USSR, the specifics were not discussed with the informant. However, he indicated that the door would be left open because he is in communication with NY 694-S* and through written messages by NY 694-S* and the informant's knowledge of the above described discussion, it would be possible to get together in Europe if the Bureau agreed with the desirability of such a plan. This matter was not further pursued at this time due to the lateness of the initiation of the discussion and further because it was felt that many matters would have to be weighed before any discussion could be made with regard to this suggestion.

With regard to the countries where a contact with CG 5824-S* might be had with the greatest of security, the Bureau may desire to contact the Legats within these areas to determine the degrees of security in their respective countries at this time as well as to get an evaluation from them as to the potential risks involved in such a meeting with a highly placed Bureau informant.

Evaluation of Potential

It is the opinion of this office that the plan as projected has definite merit and that the source could satisfy any question raised as to why he had left the Soviet Union for the West and then returned to the satellite countries.

CG 5824-S* has an extensive acquaintance with the leadership of Socialist and satellite countries and is in a position to get valuable intelligence information.

Such a trip would bring him back to the U.S. no later than 12/15/61.

CG 134-46, Sub B

The Bureau is in a much better position to evaluate the risks involved in such a meet in a Western European country; however, it is believed that the Bureau has successfully used this technique in the past.

Insofar as contacting personnel are concerned for such a meeting, it is estimated that the actual debriefing would be conducted in no longer than a week's period. Further, that because of the importance of the operation and because both the agent and the informant would be strangers in the country of contact, two agents should be used.

In regard to the use of a Legat as a possibility, some risk would be involved in any direct or indirect contact by such Legate with CG 5824-S*.

Insofar as recommendations for agents to handle this assignment, SA RICHARD W. HANSEN is well qualified and is the current contacting agent. SA JOHN E. KEATING is presently assigned to the Bureau and previously handled CG 5824-S* for a period of five years and is very familiar with the operation.

As a possible third suggestion for a contacting agent, Supervisor CARL N. FREYMAN of the Chicago Office has been intimately connected with this operation from its beginning for the past ten years and consideration might be given to him as a third possibility in this assignment.

Observations of New York are respectfully solicited; however, until the Bureau instructs, New York should not contact NY 694-S*.

GALE

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

October 27, 1961

Director, FBI (100-428091)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. [redacted]

b6
b7C

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Chicago airtel 10/20/61 which sets forth proposal that consideration be given to CG 5824-S* being met by Bureau Special Agents in Western European country for debriefing and New York airtel 10/24/61 setting forth observations on this matter.

The proposal made by Chicago has been given thorough consideration. The Bureau concurs that every effort must be continually exerted to assure CG 5824-S* is being utilized to the utmost advantage. Also, prompt debriefing of CG 5824-S* after Solo Missions is extremely important due to the highly valuable intelligence information involved. It is felt, however, that the security factors involved in communicating with CG 5824-S* at this time, as well as the security factors involved in having Bureau Special Agents effect a meeting in a Western European country make it highly undesirable to change the previously arranged Solo Mission 10 in any way.

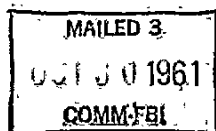
You may desire to thoroughly review this matter with CG 5824-S* upon his return to this country. If it is still felt that future Solo Missions can be handled more effectively, you should submit your recommendations to the Bureau.

2 - New York (100-134637)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 10/26/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," JWL:kmo.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



JWL:kmo
(10)

NOV 1 1961

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Oct 27 3 16 PM '61
READING ROOM
FBI

REC-115 100-428091-1559
19 OCT 31 1961

10/24/61

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-3)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-1-100)
SUBJECT: CPUSA - FUNDS
IS-C
(OO: New York)

[redacted] a highly confidential source,
made available serial numbers of ten \$20 notes
maintained at the residence of LOUIS WEINSTOCK, Vice
Chairman of the NY State CP on 10/11/61.

b7D

A comparison against index maintained in case
file captioned, "TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY SOVIETS
IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS" reflected all these bills were
furnished to the CPUSA by the Soviets on 6/10/61 (S) (U)

On 10/20/61, [redacted] Chemical Bank, New
York Trust Company, 28th St. and Broadway, NYC, advised

5-Bureau (100-3-63) (RM)
(100-428091) (SOLO)

(100-65405) (TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY SOVIETS
IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS; ESP-R)

1-New York (65-17696) (TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY
SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS; ESP-R) (41)

1-New York (134-91) (Inv) (41)

1-New York (100-134637-Sub A) (SOLO) (41)

1-New York (100-8033) [redacted] (424)

1-New York (100-26018) (LOUIS WEINSTOCK) (415)

1-New York (100-74560) (415)

RLP:xtv

(12)

CLASSIFIED BY SP7C/PLT/S
DECLASSIFY ON 46

NOT RECORDED

98 OCT 27 1961

58 NOV 1 1961
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-63-1-100-65405

NY 100-74560

~~SECRET~~
that [] gave him thirty - nine \$20 notes and one \$10 note, requesting smaller denominations in exchange.

b6
b7C

A check against the aforementioned index disclosed that thirty-five of the \$20 notes were identical with notes furnished the CPUSA by the Soviets on 6/10/61(s)

On 10/20/61, Miss [] Chemical Bank, New York Trust Company, 28th St. and Broadway, NYC, advised that [] purchased five money orders giving seventeen \$20 notes, one \$10 note and two \$1 notes in payment.

b7D

A check against the index disclosed sixteen of the seventeen \$20 notes were identical with notes furnished to the CPUSA by the Soviets on 6/10/61(s)

For the information of the Bureau, [] handles the switchboard and does other clerical duties at CP headquarters, 23 W. 26th St.

The NYO will follow disposition of money orders purchased by []

SAC, New York (105-33170)

October 23, 1961

Director, FBI (105-74441)

VLADILEN VASILYEVICH KLOKOV
IS - R

Reurairtel 10-15-61.

Referenced airtel describes a signaling device which subject, a Soviet National who is 3rd Secretary of the Soviet Delegation to the U. N., plans to give to [redacted] a U. S. citizen whom subject is developing as a source of electronic components, equipment and information.

b7D

The signaling device was described by the subject as being a "box" about the size of a transistor radio receiver and containing a lamp which would be illuminated when subject desired to contact [redacted]

It is noted that a device designed to perform a similar function was described in a case entitled "SOLO, IS - C" (New York airtel dated 7-27-61). In that instance the device was to be used in conjunction with a broadcast receiver. In addition, the device was to emit a sound rather than a light.

The Laboratory has no knowledge of other instances where the use of such devices is planned by the Soviets. Any other instances known to the New York Office should be brought to the attention of the Laboratory.

If these devices are actually given to our sources, every effort should be made to make them available for inspection by Laboratory personnel.

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED
185 OCT 30 1961

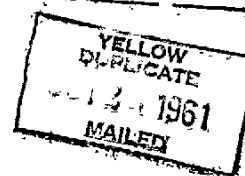
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

1 - New York (100-134637)

(1) - Bufile 100-428091 (SOLO, IS - C)

CTA:pcc (8)

NOV 1 1961 TELETYPE UNIT



ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-74441-63

F B I

Date: 10/24/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637 Adm.)
 SUBJECT: SOLO;
IS-C

Re Chicago airtel 10/20/61; requesting observations of NYO concerning possibility of Special Agents meeting CG 5824-S* in a foreign country to obtain information in order to permit him to travel to various other countries.

The thinking behind the Chicago proposal seems to have a sound basis and considerable merit. It would result in the obtaining of valuable information in a much more expeditious manner, as well as creating the possibility of obtaining additional information based on the informant's added travel, which would not otherwise be available.

With reference to whether this should occur in connection with the informant's current trip, the NYO cannot see how this could possibly be worked out. Such an arrangement requires extensive and minute planning, both by the Bureau and the informant, in order to avoid any possibility of jeopardizing the security of both the informant and the entire operation. Such a meet would be in a strange country, among strange people, in strange places, without the protection and security that exists within our own country for such meets. Meeting places would have to be set up by the Legal Attache and he would require considerable time in order to do this so that security could be assured. CG 5824-S* has not been given any information as to whether such a meet is planned or any arrangements as to the meeting places.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
 1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 1 - NEW YORK (100-134637 Adm.) (41)
 WTM:DJG
 (6)

EX-100 REC-83

100-428091-1561

17 OCT 25 1961

C C WICK

Let to Chicago

2-NY 10/27/61

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M Per _____

57 NOV 2 1961

PAGE TWO
NY 100-134637 Adm.

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 694-S* is able to communicate with CG 5824-S* by the use of an open code, which is an extremely limited form of communication and at times subject to interpretation. We have no information indicating that the code words set up between these 2 individuals are such which could be used to cover the type of communication that would have to be sent. In addition, if prior communications have been in the possession of the Russians, it could possibly be decoded by the Russians, thus ruining the present operation. In addition, it is entirely possible that CIA may have had access to these communications and if they were to get hold of such a coded communication and were able to decode it, again our operation could be jeopardized. It is the opinion of the NYO that NY 694-S* would not be receptive to such a plan without having had the opportunity to have fully discussed it previously with CG 5824-S*. It is believed that with reference to the current trip that no change be made in the plans presently in effect and that if it is found desirable in the future to affect the type of suggestion made in refairtel, that all minute details be arranged prior to the departure of either CG 5824-S* or NY 694-S*. Because of the comments made above, NYO sees no alternative but to recommend against the suggestion made by the Chicago Office.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 10/24/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

On 10/24/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that on 10/23/61, he received from CG 5824-S* a coded letter dated 10/15/61, addressed to JAMES CARTER. NY 694-S*' interpretation of the letter is as follows:

"As I told you in the previous note, it is difficult to contact people here by reason of their activities with respect to the current CPSU Congress. I have yet to hear from you or from Gus Hall - not even a postcard. I thought that Gus Hall would wish to communicate with James Jackson and Elizabeth Flynn before the Congress began.

"Khrushchev is 'lashing' everyone - from the Presidium and Central Committee level down through lower levels of leadership. Timur Timofeev (Timmy Dennis) and Aleksei Grechukhin reflect a state of shock and indecision. They are uncertain of retaining their jobs, but hope to weather the storm. Khrushchev is taking the position that many people are not performing their tasks correctly, and that such people will be removed from their jobs.

"According to Henry Winston, V. J. Jerome wants to return to his old job on 'Political Affairs.' Winston doesn't really know him and takes him seriously. Gus Hall should be worried about Jerome's returning to his former job. One of these days Jerome will be back in New York, looking for his old job. Everyone here is kind-hearted and

1-808 RB dw
3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)

1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (CG 5824-S*) (INFO) (RM)

1-NY 134-91

1-NY 100-134637

(INV.) (41)
(41)

EX 104

OCT 25 1961

ACB:ume

C. A. Wick

Approved: (7)

Sent _____ M Per _____

57 NOV 2 1961 Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-134637

"can't see why he should not get his job back. I know Grechukhin does not care as long as Jerome does not work for him.

"The people with whom I must discuss my request for money for the CPUSA are also so busy with matters pertaining to the Congress that I have not had an opportunity to fully discuss finances with them. They are interested, but it takes time to reach agreement. I should not be surprised if nothing happens in this regard until the Congress is over.

"I hear that Tim Buck has arrived in Moscow."

NY 694-S* stated that the open code employed by him and CG 5824-S* does not include terms to interpret the following concluding lines of the coded letter:

"As I travel about town here I stop at some athletic fields. I watch the kids practice and I would say that one of these days Soviet sprinters will take the running medals at the Olympics soon too, if not next time, then next time or next. By the way, what happened in the World Series? I still don't know."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: October 20, 1961

FROM : J. C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

At approximately 5:30 P.M., 10/19/61, ASAC Norman McCabe of the New York Office telephonically furnished the text of two messages NY 694-S* was to transmit on 10/20/61, the encryptions being needed in New York by 2:00 P.M. 10/20/61. Because of the length of these messages, assistance was requested in their encryption. The plain language text of the messages follows:

#1

DOCTOR BURTAN REPEAT DOCTOR BURTAN WILL MEET YOU IN PARIS. WILL STAY AT HOTEL EDWARD 7th, 39 AVENUE DE L'OPERA REPEAT HOTEL EDWARD 7th, 39 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, REGISTERED UNDER OWN NAME, DOCTOR BURTAN. WILL AWAIT YOUR TELEPHONE CALL ON NIGHT OF NOVEMBER 24 REPEAT NOVEMBER 24, OR UNTIL 10 A.M., NOVEMBER 25 REPEAT 10 A.M., NOVEMBER 25 OR 2 TO 4 P.M. REPEAT 2 TO 4 P.M. IN AFTERNOON SAME DAY. IF TELEPHONE CONTACT NOT MADE THAT DATE SAME PROCEDURE NOVEMBER 26, OR 27 REPEAT NOVEMBER 26, OR 27. MEETING PLACE WILL BE NAPOLEON'S TOMB REPEAT NAPOLEON'S TOMB. DOCTOR WILL WALK AROUND CRYPT - IF DOORS CLOSED WILL BE AT ENTRANCE ON STREET - MEETING TIME CAN BE AGREED BY TELEPHONE.

#2

BIRCH REPEAT BIRCH AND ELM REPEAT ELM FEEL IT IS BEST DENTIST MAINTAIN CONNECTIONS, WHILE WITH CLINIC IN KENYA REPEAT KENYA, WITH LOVESTONE REPEAT LOVESTONE, MEANY REPEAT MEANY, STATE DEPARTMENT REPEAT STATE DEPARTMENT, CIA REPEAT CIA, ETC. AND THAT THIS BE DONE THROUGH TRADE UNION CONTACTS THROUGH WHICH HE WILL MEET AFRICAN REPEAT AFRICAN TRADE UNION OFFICIALS AND IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo

REC-115

OCT 31 1961

EX-105

PWP:mjm

58 NOV 3 1961

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Solo
Internal Security - C

It should be noted that several minor technical errors were introduced into the encryption. In message #1, the initial encryption of the digit "9" in the first occurrence of the phrase "39 AVENUE DE L'OPERA" was inadvertently written by us as "9999" rather than "999," the latter being correct, and we purposely left this inadvertent error in the final version of the encrypted text. No difficulty will be encountered in deciphering the message. In addition, the word "MEETING" in the expression "MEETING PLACE WILL BE" will actually decrypt as "MEETINH," and the word "CLOSED" in the phrase "IF DOORS CLOSED WILL BE AT ENTRANCE" will decrypt as "CLOSEF." In message #2, the word "IMPORTANT" in the phrase "IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS" will actually decrypt as "IMGORTANT." It would not be unusual for errors of this nature to be found in enciphered messages of this length. The inclusion of these errors was coordinated with J. A. Sizoo of Division V and with ASAC McCabe and they agreed it should be done in order to make these messages appear to be more realistic.

Attached is the encryption as telephoned to ASAC McCabe at approximately 10:00 A. M. , 10/20/61.

ACTION:

For information.

Message #1

96899 72123 97918 70827 58529 20287 97373 40365 08964 39050
89585 56808 74608 86755 10573 06039 79647 22089 33073 76027
58967 97980 46379 76977 74614 02873 75236 71152 34389 78702
28458 56500 50339 45905 09465 08114 19127 67648 26271 91149
35557 53049 82140 54938 55526 29409 29415 35944 33086 14842
84312 37384 00242 43400 9993726850 47803 26105 90176 90564
91972 79259 78743 08704 21124 29055 50846 39072 16429 77922
74628 28660 85646 40598 76644 62565 48864 41060 11369 75962
28481 53249 65822 24197 44795 07483 33487 72601 66990 11308
40117 64011 76744 06658 50242 68834 86267 99038 44119 15969
92418 80716 59582 86285 04890 58441 25095 47182 19132 46383
52703 14499 46510 88381 61122 26269 31069 41169 02110 75846
62456 65144 08981 99594 28046 23482 67360 56707 65964 47668
91204 21261 10969 77128 77648 89987 51255 79672 55297 15735
06308 18304 22245 59885 93387 66200 53153 45014 11297 04697
19306 18269 74392 23919 79504 56224 72928 54988 03744 03115
95077 28113 52975 32707 40787 37526 26059 08122 31626 86112
58791 44079 21692 82583 11518 83813 78882 82989 70931 34940

Message #2

18484 74828 87953 59889 10517 00275 83963 22433 98820 64727
61409 94239 31833 07364 28241 55314 50275 81898 48822 65156
14915 64772 17138 61039 96850 36790 32644 24111 78507 28441

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1563

72104 81523 80763 75007 61247 25082 30003 18217 71189 25059
29539 54146 62953 45503 71784 27797 85909 91111 81504 36996
10235 52689 75953 77677 35108 64207 02638 58568 99449 84270
04107 21091 88448 95275 56520 20799 83196 62554 93451 23309
33462 36306 67177 02384 15145 92398 30067 15936 92169 12712
31128 96414 64491 44704 54561 90306 50786 87171 74167 07949

10/19/61

ST
JUL
AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361863)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15026)

SUBJECT: VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY
IS - R

~~JUNE~~

Re NY airtel, 10/17/61, captioned, "SOLO; IS-C".

Subject, a Soviet national, is employed as Counselor of the Soviet Mission to the UN and a known Soviet intelligence agent.

Subject maintains contact with a highly confidential informant having working arrangement with subject to transmit and receive from USSR messages concerning the CP, USA. Contact to arrange meets between subject and highly confidential informant is arranged by confidential informant calling subject's home telephone (ENDicott 2-7659) at 10:05 PM, allowing phone to ring twice and then hanging up. Confidential informant on following morning at 8:35 AM, repeats above procedure and on same day, initiates telephonic contact with subject at 4:05 PM at the Market Diner, 842 11th Avenue, NYC.

It is assumed subject has contact with other individuals engaged in intelligence activity and may possibly arrange meets through a similar procedure.

- 4 - Bureau (100-361863) (RM)
(1 - 100-428091) (SOLO) IS-C)
- 1 - Chicago (134-46) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO)
- 1 - New York (65-15026)

JPS:htc
(7)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
102 OCT 31 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-361863-708

6

NOV 2 1961

AIRTEL

NY 65-15026

Subject resided in apartment 13F, East Wing,
Schwab House, 11 Riverside Drive, NYC, and is subscriber
to telephone listing EMdlett 2-7653.

Bureau authority is requested to conduct a survey
for a tour.

b6
b7c

1 - Mr.

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

November 1, 1961

REC-51

Director, FBI (100-428091) -1564

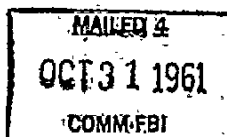
SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 10/25/61 setting forth the receipt of a mimeographed document entitled "The Daily Review" dated Wednesday, October 18, 1961.

The Bureau is not in possession of the above-mentioned document. It is desired that you promptly forward two Photostats of the document to the Bureau.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JWL:kmo
(4)



FILE

7/13/61

7

NOV 2 1961

MAILED

COMM

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 10/25/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-SubB)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 10/25/61, the Chicago Office through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S, received a mimeograph document entitled "The Daily Review", translations from the press published by Novosti Press Agency, vol. XII. N3 (1884), Wednesday, October 18, 1961. This material had been mailed by the source from Moscow, Russia.

A review of this document reflects that it contains the following:

A one page section entitled, "Information Communique on the 22nd Congress of the CPSU".

An eight page section entitled "In the Kremlin Palace of Congress Yesterday". This section contains a schedule of events of Tuesday, October 17, 1961, for the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, together with individual identifications of approximately 58 principal delegates to this Congress from foreign Marxist-Leninist Parties, and also sets forth the identities of the members of the Congress Presidium; the Congress Secretariat; Congress Editing Commission; and the Credentials Commission.

An 87 page section devoted to a portion of the remarks made by NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV made to the Congress on its opening day, 10/17/61.

③ 1-808RB sub
③ - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago

REC-51

100-428091-1564
31
OCT 30 1961RWH:gmf
(4) CC - WICKApproved: J. G. 19

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

CG 134-46-SubB

In the past, the Bureau has indicated that it had access to such "Daily Press Review" material. This information apparently had been transmitted by the source for the purpose of future reference relating to persons and ~~events~~ which would facilitate in his later debriefing upon his return to the United States. Further, since the instant document contains considerable identifications of world Marxist-Leninist Party officials and the identities of numerous high-ranking CPSU officials, it is being brought to the Bureau's attention. No photostats have yet been made of this item but should the Bureau desire, a copy will be immediately forwarded.

Request of the Bureau

If the Bureau does not possess or have access to the above described document and feels that this material might have significant reference value, it is requested to advise Chicago accordingly, so that a photostat copy of this item may be immediately prepared and submitted.

GALE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 26, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Donohue
 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

b6
 b7C

SYNOPSIS:

CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, on 10/2/61 and is not expected to return to the United States until about 11/30/61. Chicago has now proposed that informant be met by Bureau Special Agents for debriefing in a Western European country subsequent to travel of informant to Russia and prior to continuation of Mission to Soviet satellite countries. New York recommends against proposal of Chicago. We feel that no changes should be made in currently arranged Mission for reasons of security. Bureau decision attached for Chicago and New York.

BACKGROUND:

Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), selected CG 5824-S* as one of five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) which convened in Moscow on 10/17/61. CG 5824-S* departed for Moscow on 10/2/61. The estimated duration of the Mission was eight weeks. Preliminaries for and the Congress itself were to take approximately four weeks. Thereafter, CG 5824-S* plans to confer with top Soviet officials and will then proceed to a number of Soviet satellite countries in accordance with instructions of Gus Hall for conferences. The satellite countries include Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany. It was estimated that the latter travel would take approximately two weeks.

PROPOSAL OF CHICAGO:

Chicago airtel 10/20/61 sets forth that with the exception of China and Czechoslovakia, CG 5824-S* has not been able to undertake a trip to other communist countries. The reason for not visiting such countries has always been that, in the informant's opinion, he has always been so "loaded" with high-level intelligence information for the Bureau and our Government that following visits to the Soviet Union or China, he has deemed it necessary to return promptly to the United States for debriefings. Chicago proposes that after CG 5824-S* completes his Mission to Moscow, the informant be met by Bureau Special Agents in a Western European country for approximately one week's

b6
 b7C

Enc. Reut 10-30-61 REC-30

100-428091

JWL:kmo

56 NOV 6 1961

EX-102

17 NOV 1 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

debriefing. Thereafter, the informant would proceed to visit Soviet satellite countries, returning to the United States by about 12/15/61. CG 5824-S* indicated prior to departure on current Mission that since he was traveling to the Soviet Union under an assumed name, he could explain away any questions as to why he left the Soviet Union, entered a Western European country, and then returned to the satellite bloc country. The matter of communicating to effect such a meet with Bureau Special Agents was not discussed with the informant. Chicago noted that such a meet would make available to the Bureau important intelligence information without delay.

OPINIONS OF NEW YORK:

New York, by airtel 10/24/61, sets out that it is the opinion of the New York Office that NY 694-S* would not be receptive to such a plan without having had the opportunity to fully discuss it previously with CG 5824-S*. NY 694-S*, although he is able to communicate with CG 5824-S* by the use of an open code, such communication from a security standpoint is extremely dangerous when used to effect such a proposed meet with Bureau Special Agents. New York recommends against the suggestion made by the Chicago Office and sets forth that it is undesirable to change the current Mission, which has been previously arranged.

CONCLUSIONS:

It is desirable to utilize both CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* to the fullest extent to develop intelligence information of benefit to the Bureau and our Government. It is also desirable to obtain highly valuable intelligence information promptly. The travel of CG 5824-S* from behind the Iron Curtain to meet Bureau Special Agents in any Western European country and subsequent immediate return of CG 5824-S* to Soviet satellite countries could arouse the suspicions of the Soviets as such action is out of the ordinary. Bureau Special Agents effecting a meet with CG 5824-S* in a strange country would be at a decided disadvantage from a security standpoint. Considerable risk would be involved in communicating with CG 5824-S* at this time to arrange the proposed meet. In briefing CG 5824-S* for this Mission it was pointed out to him the desirability of the Bureau receiving promptly highly valuable intelligence information. He was told that any information developed on this Mission in consultations with Soviet officials relating to an imminent danger of war should be supplied immediately and the informant, depending upon the circumstances, should cut short his Mission and return to the United States to report such information. If this Mission is cut short due to such developments and CG 5824-S* still deems it desirable or necessary to visit

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

satellite countries, consideration can be given to the informant's returning to Europe for such travel. The security factors involved in communicating with CG 5824-S* at this time and in having Bureau Special Agents meet the informant in Europe make it highly undesirable to change in any way Solo Mission 10, which has been previously planned. CG 5824-S*, while attending the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, will undoubtedly have occasion to discuss matters with representatives from various Soviet satellite countries. In the past, such consultations have proved to be of value.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter refusing the proposal of Chicago be forwarded to Chicago with copies for New York.

Just 7 Rev

WCB

WCB

De

[Signature]

[Checkmark]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: October 30, 1961

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

At approximately 1:20 p.m., 10/27/61, Warren Marchessault of the New York Office telephonically furnished the text of a message NY 694-S* was to transmit and requested assistance in the encryption of it. The plain language text follows:

HUB FROM BIRCH. (Space) MANY LETTERS ARRIVING HERE FROM TRAVELERS WHO RAISE THE QUESTION "WHAT IS REALLY WRONG WITH LARK. (Repeat) LARK." URGENT THAT ONE COUSIN BEFORE RETURNING TO COVE GO TO VILLAGE WHERE LARK IS AND SHOULD GET THE CENTRAL FACTS ABOUT LARK'S CONDITION. ALSO SEE IF THERE IS ANYTHING WE COULD POSSIBLY DO FROM COVE. FOR POLITICAL REASONS WE NEED THIS DATA. (Space) NEW TRADE UNION MAGAZINE NOW FINALLY GOING TO APPEAR. BIRCH.

The enciphered text of this message was telephonically furnished to George Edwin Jones of the New York Office on 10/27/61 in the absence of Marchessault and ASAC Norman McCabe. It was given to him completely correct with a suggestion made that in the eighth group, the number "3" be changed to a "2" so that a minor encryption error might be introduced. A copy of the cipher text is attached.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo

PWP:drv
(8)

REC-30

100-428091-15/66
17 NOV 1 1961

EX-112

ENCLOSURE
63 NOV 3 1

63102	86018	42728	90432	55688	50148	44477	38554	66688	47381
21129	60267	09153	64968	25006	93031	50232	16156	27248	70069
28128	58792	71401	32743	03196	99023	27228	10934	74341	81100
21660	58081	42452	79546	48655	52952	30618	07958	92698	60866
19563	80252	53562	20279	34877	73859	43262	82330	22463	14328
09354	81779	79510	93742	76063	95008	37793	67429	36035	67403
36759	84995	66175	55068	70858	35755	45129	90356	45148	06991
63741	38883	69931	13635	40585	89985	54106	86591	87586	74387
59714	13247	40575	37061	52344	34154	81779	68212	27379	83338
21516	65522	33394	70965	18055	04147	38375	10904	34074	75570
81373	09291	67434	97889	69244	39974	54398	21802	52537	

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1566

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: October 30, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1 - Mr. [redacted]
 1 - Mr. [redacted]
 1 - Mr. [redacted]

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

b6
 b7C

NY 694-S* was supplied a coded message on 10/27/61 by Vladimir Barkovsky, Counselor, Advisor, USSR Delegation to the United Nations, from CG 5824-S* who is currently in Moscow, Russia, as one of five delegates from the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), to 22nd Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU). Message directed to Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA, and requested clarification of legal implications on use of passports by CPUSA functionaries in Moscow. It also raises questions concerning letters written by Archie Brown, who is currently awaiting trial for violation of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

CG 5824-S* requests of Hall more concrete information on the use of passports to return to the United States by the delegation and others currently in Russia; whether passports must be turned in only in Moscow; and specifically for the lawyers to give a better definition on the word "use" of the passport.

On 10/16/61 NY 694-S* sent a message to CG 5824-S* pursuant to instructions of Hall which instructed CPUSA delegates attending 22nd Congress of CPSU, with the exception of CG 5824-S* (who is traveling under an assumed name), to turn in their passports to the American Embassy in Moscow and to obtain receipts or identification papers suitable to insure their re-entry into the United States.

Instant message of CG 5824-S* also set forth that the Archie Brown letters are "horrible--wrong and embarrassing." CG 5824-S* noted the letters have been ignored in Russia so far and have received no publicity. The question is asked of Hall as to whether the National Board, CPUSA, or "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, have discussed the letters of Brown. CG 5824-S* states that all of the delegation want answers to these questions.

NY 694-S* related he has no knowledge of the significance of the letters of Brown. We know, however, that on 10/20/61 the Tass Soviet News Agency, New York City, transmitted to Russia copies of two letters written by Brown. One was to President John F. Kennedy calling on the President to take steps to resolve the Berlin situation and to bring

100-428091

JWL:kmo
 (8)

61 NOV 6 1961

REC-65

EX-112

NOV 1 1961

100-428091-1567

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

about complete world disarmament. The other was a letter to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev asking him not to go through with his announced intention to explode a 50 megaton nuclear bomb.

Information relating to instructions from Hall for CPUSA delegation to turn in passports was disseminated on 10/19/61. Information concerning letters of Brown was disseminated on 10/26/61. In both instances, dissemination was to the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division.

NY 694-S* stated the message from CG 5824-S* was not completely clear and explained that this is possibly due to coding and decoding operations involved in its transmission from Moscow to the informant. NY 694-S* is going to furnish the message to Hall as soon as Hall can be contacted. New York will advise us of Hall's reply to the message of CG 5824-S*.

ACTION:

For information. No dissemination is being made of the message of CG 5824-S*. We are following this matter closely and any significant information contained in reply of Hall will be promptly disseminated to the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division.

Just 7
Jan 103
W/ny
egg
Q
87
✓

FBI

Date: 10/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO: CG)

ReNY airtel, 10/17/61, reflecting meeting with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY on 10/16/61, which disclosed the Soviets interest in Dr. VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN and desire to interview him in Paris. Re airtel also advised that NY 694-S* met with IRVING POTASH on 10/17/61, and furnished to POTASH, BARKOVSKY's comments regarding BURTAN.

On 10/19/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that he talked to IRVING POTASH on that date and POTASH furnished information responsive to the Soviets inquiry regarding availability of Dr. BURTAN to go to Paris.

NY 694-S* advised that the following microfilmed material will be given to BARKOVSKY on Monday, 10/23/61:

1) Ciphared message which reads as follows:

Doctor Burtan will meet you in Paris. Will stay at Hotel Edward 7th, 39 Avenue de l'Opera, registered under own name, Doctor Burtan. Will await your telephone call on night of November 24 or until 10 AM, Nov. 25 or 2 to 4 PM in afternoon same day.

- ③ - Bureau (100-438091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

GEJ:mm1
(8)

cc 833 RB

REC-44

100-428091-1568

EO OCT 21 1961

Approved: Wick

61 NOV 6 1961

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SEP-3

NY 100-134637

"If telephone contact not made that date same procedure Nov. 26; or 27. Meeting place will be Napoleon's Tomb. Doctor will walk around crypt-- if doors closed will be at entrance on street-- meeting time can be agreed by telephone.

2) Open coded message:

As you can see, Burtan has agreed to meet with you at the place you designated. At first we were concerned as to the reason or excuse he could give his employers--without creating suspicion--for making such a trip. Fortunately, Burtan was able to give a genuine plausible reason for travelling at the designated time, which will not inconvenience his employers or arouse suspicion.

He explained to his employers that he must go to London to file an application to practise in Kenya and that the best time for him to travel would be during an American national holiday period (Thanksgiving Day-- November 23rd).. A trip at that time would be agreeable to everyone and would not involve a security hazard for him. The application for opening clinic must be filed in London. Burtan will leave on November 22nd, and before going to London will go to Brussels to see Irving Brown. He will tell you about contact with latter. From Brussels he will go to London, and from London to Paris.

Potash and Hall have discussed this entire matter, and concluded that Burtan will serve you fully. But as Burtan will tell you, it will be best not to isolate him from his past employers. In this regard, Potash and Hall make this suggestion since they strongly feel that Burtan, in his practice, would be most valuable and produce the best results. Burtan will be pleased to discuss this entire matter with you.

P.S. Am lending Burtan \$1,000.00 for travelling expenses.

NY 100-134637

3) The microfilm will also contain photographs of Dr. BURTAN as well as description of clothing that he will wear for his meet in Paris. He will wear a grey suit, a tan topcoat, and a patterned necktie.

4) Ciphared message which reads as follows:

Hall and Potash feel it is best Burtan maintain connections, while with clients in Kenya, with Lovestone, Meany, State Department, CIA, etc. and that this be done through trade union contacts through which he will meet African trade union officials and important government officials.

10-27-61

ASAC McCabe was telephonically instructed to determine whether any other C.P. members than N.Y. 69451 has knowledge of Burtan's activity. He was told to interview N.Y. 69451 in this regard & advise the Bureau.

7073

FBI

Date: 10/27/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C
 (OO:CG)

On 10/27/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON as follows:

At 12:15 p.m. on the aforesaid date VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY came to the informant's office and handed the latter an open-coded message, stating that he would be back in a couple of days for the reply thereto. The message is a communication from CG 5824-S* to GUS HALL, and, as decoded by NY 694-S*, is as follows:

"From Morris to Gus,

"Want more concrete information on the use of passports to return to the USA. Must it be done in Moscow? What about Winston and his invitation to other countries? If he does not receive travel papers, should he use his passport? We think yes. What about Jerome and others who are here? Lawyers might give better definition on the word 'use' of the passport.

"Archie Brown letters are horrible - wrong and embarrassing. San Francisco people keeping cables hot with silly questions. Letter ignored here so far. Did 'The Worker' or the National Executive Board discuss this insulting form and united front with other anti-Soviet elements on this

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-) (CG 5824-S*) (INFO) (RM) DON INLET DIA
 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41) 9 DEC 28 1961
 1-NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

63 NOV 38 1961

REC-32

100-428091-1569

9 DEC 28 1961

,NY 100-134637

"by San Francisco? Wrong for local people to use such 'initiative' under guise of press. All of us want to know. Not publicized here yet."

"Few changes in greetings done by us considered necessary politically. For example, regarding 'the countries never at war' or equalizing both K on appeal for peace - also on Berlin emphasis on West Germany rather than US imperialism. From policy point of view considered wrong as seen by rest of the world, who consider US chief instigator and backer of Bonn, West Germany, tactically for us a different matter depending upon how and where used."

The NYO discussed with NY 694-S* the above message, which in part seems incoherent, owing, possibly, to a number of coding and decoding operations in its transmission from Moscow to the informant. With regard to the subject of passports, NY 694-S* understands that CG 5824-S* is requesting from the CPUSA lawyers further clarification of the legal implications involved in the use at this time, by CPUSA functionaries in Moscow, of their passports.

NY 694-S* stated he has no knowledge of the significance of the part of the message referring to letters of ARCHIE BROWN. He infers from the message that CG 5824-S* is taking exception to something BROWN has written, and to messages from the San Francisco CP to the CPSU, and that CG 5824-S* desires to know whether "The Worker" staff and the CPUSA National Executive Board have discussed this matter.

With regard to the part of the message referring to "a change in the greetings," NY 694-S* infers that CG 5824-S* is advising that, for political reasons, CPUSA greetings to the CPSU Congress in Moscow were changed from the original text, with which NY 694-S* is not familiar. (The change apparently is to reflect that the USA is the real instigator of the Berlin crisis).

NY 694-S* will furnish the above message to HALL as soon as he can contact the latter.

The Bureau will be advised regarding HALL's reply to CG 5824-S*' message.

F B I

Date: 10/24/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

ReNYairtel, 10/20/61, advising that on 10/23/61, message regarding VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN would be given to VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY for transmittal to the Soviets.

On 10/24/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON as follows:

At noon on the aforesaid date BARKOVSKY entered the informant's office, and, without saying a word, deposited on the informant's desk a package containing \$30,000 in \$20 bills. Pointing to the package with one hand, BARKOVSKY raised the other hand with 3 fingers showing, which indicated that there was \$30,000 in the package. He then left the informant's office.

NY 694-S*, also silently, handed BARKOVSKY a small package containing microfilm on which were the following: (1) the message regarding BURTAN, mentioned in referenced airtel; (2) forms furnished to the CPUSA by the Department of Justice for the registration of individual Communists, Communist Action organizations, and Communist Front organizations, pursuant to section 8 of the Internal Security Act of

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637-Sub A (SOLO FUNDS) (41) 1-NY 65-15026
1-NY 100-134637 (41) (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)

ACB:ume
(9)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 NOV 6 1961

107 OCT 25 1961

NY 100-134637

1950; an autobiography and photograph of LEM HARRIS (Bufile 100-15251), CPUSA Reserve Fund functionary, who is scheduled to attend, as a CPUSA delegate, a farm conference in Moscow on May 11, 1962; (3) four messages, signed by GUS HALL, which are as follows:

"The individual named ARTHUR STONE, whose letter K quotes in his report, is a real crack-pot who mixes religion and evangelism in his attacks on the Communist Party, USA.

GUS HALL"

"The bookstore still has received no books and not even a list of a catalog of what books are available.

GUS HALL"

(The above probably refers to "World Books," Bufile 100-435053).

"If possible, word should be gotten to the people who work on the Youth International Festival Committee to cross off their US mailing list the following individuals:

"JAKE ROSEN - New York
DORIS KOPPELMAN - New York
Mr. LEROY WALENS - Chicago
EARL DURHAM - Chicago

HOLLINS

GUS HALL"

"The Executive Board feels strongly that from the angle of public relations, both FLYNN and JACKSON, being as they are, Chairman and Editor, should return as soon as the congress has finished its proceedings. The others need not rush with their return.

GUS HALL"

NY 100-134637

According to the informant, the message from HALL and the registration form mentioned above had been given to NY 694-S* on 10/23/61, by GUS HALL. The autobiography of HARRIS had been given to NY 694-S* by HARRIS, who had stated that he desired the Soviets to know well in advance of his going to Moscow who he is.

The \$30,000 in \$20 bills will be checked against the list of currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C., and the Bureau will be advised if any positive identification of this money is made.

The Chicago Office is requested to advise the Bureau of the significance of the inclusion of the name of EARL DURHAM in a list of individuals, whose names, according to GUS HALL, should be stricken from the mailing list mentioned above.

*Don't know
Curry's follow
this. M.R.*

10/30/61

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-36457)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-40635)
SUBJECT: OLEG DANILOVICH KALUGIN
IS-R

Extreme caution must be exercised with respect to dissemination of the information herein since, by its nature, it tends to identify NY 694-S*, a valuable informant, as the source thereof. Unless this information is obtained from a source other than NY 694-S*, it should not be incorporated - even in paraphrased form, in the investigative section of a report.

Reference Bufile 100-361865, subject of which is VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY, Counselor at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, and contact for the Soviets with NY 694-S*.

As the Bureau is aware, contacts between the informant and BARKOVSKY to date have been arranged telephonically. At 10:05 p.m. on the evening before a contemplated meeting with BARKOVSKY at 7 p.m. on the following day, NY 694-S* called BARKOVSKY's home telephone (ENDicott 2-7658) and, after allowing the phone to ring twice, hung up. The informant repeated this performance at 8:35 a.m. on the following morning. Both of these calls were signals to BARKOVSKY, indicating that the informant wished to contact him, and also instructing BARKOVSKY to be in the vicinity of the Market Diner, 842 11th Ave., NYC, at 4:05 p.m. on the same day when the 8:35 a.m. call was made.

5-Bureau (105-36457) (RM)
(1-100-428091) (SOLO)
(1-100-361865) (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (INFO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (SOLO) (41)
1-NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
1-NY 105-40635 (35)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
168 NOV 2 1961

ACB:unc
(11)

64 NOV 6 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-36457-40

NY 105-40035

At 4:05 p.m., NY 694-S* called a telephone booth located outside the Market Diner, and BARKOVSKY then answered this call, and arranged to meet the informant in the vicinity of the Town House Restaurant in Queens, NY, at 7 p.m. on the same evening.

On 10/27/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that during a meeting on that date with BARKOVSKY, the latter instructed him that in future, with regard to calls made at 10:05 p.m. and 3:35 a.m., the informant should call Riverside 9-4600 instead of ENDICOTT 2-7656 (BARKOVSKY's home telephone). Investigation by the NYO reflects that Riverside 9-4600 is listed to OLEG KALUGIN, residing at Apartment 7A, 404 Riverside Drive, NYC.

BARKOVSKY made no explanation concerning this change in method of operation, and the informant at this time has no idea concerning what significance such change may have.

For the information of Chicago, OLEG KALUGIN is a Radio Moscow correspondent, working out of the UN, and broadcasts daily on the UN radio to Moscow. He is presently under active investigation by the NYO, but to date no intelligence activities on his part have been noted.

F B I

Date: 10/31/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

On 10/31/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that he had received a short open-coded note, dated 10/24/61, from CG 5824-S*.

The note, according to NY 694-S* was to the effect that CG 5824-S* was busy with the CPSU Congress; that he considered HALL's request for Polish stallions would result in CG 5824-S*' being laughed at by the Poles; that the Chicago informant would have to wait until the termination of the CPSU Congress to further discuss financial matters with the Soviets; that JAMES JACKSON and HENRY WINSTON were causing him embarrassment by demanding special attention from the Soviets; and that he had received two notes from NY 694-S*, dated October 5th and October 11th, 1961.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-43

ACB:ume
(7)

EX 104 8 NOV 1 1961

57 NOV 7 1961

Approved: _____

Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

D G - WCB

FBI

Date: 11/2/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C
 (OO:CG)

ReCGairtel to Bureau, copy to NY, 10/31/61, furnishing the contents of an open coded message from CG 5824-S* dated 10/24/61, and requesting that NY 694-S* interpret the said message.

On 11/1/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that the above-mentioned letter from CG 5824-S* conveys the following information:

CG 5824-S* appreciates receiving from NY 694-S* several newspaper clippings sent to him by the NY informant. Soviet officials, including those in the Central Committee and those with whom CG 5824-S* desires to discuss financial matters, are pre-occupied with the CPSU Congress, and are not inclined to discuss anything else at this time.

CG 5824-S* is enclosing a few clippings from Pravda that mention some members of the CPUSA delegation to the CPSU Congress. He suggests that the Bureau furnish NY 694-S* with a translation of the Pravda articles.

CG 5824-S* is attending the CPSU Congress, and also some special meetings. He is extremely busy, and still does not feel any better than when he left Chicago.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

12 NOV 3 1961

ACB:ume
 (7)

REC-4

EX-102

Approved: 210

FBI

Sent

M

Per

56 NOV 8 1961

Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-134637

GEORGE MEYERS, with whom neither CG 5824-S* or NY 694-S* had been well acquainted, and whom they had been led to believe to be not politically smart, actually is a capable CP functionary. MEYERS does not resent the fact that, at the last moment before leaving NY for Moscow, he was given a heavy load of books, magazines, etc. for transmittal as gifts, to CPSU officials.

JAMES JACKSON, as he did when he last was in Moscow, is making inquiries concerning CPSU-CPUSA financial transactions which only CG 5824-S* is authorized to discuss with the Soviets.

CG 5824-S* is observing the operations of the lower echelon of CPSU functionaries and their attempts to gain power.

Referenced CG airtel suggests that the words "this tour combined with business is very interesting even if delay may add to the expense" intimates that CG 5824-S* does not plan an immediate return after the Congress. NY 694-S* agrees with this interpretation. Since, as CG 5824-S* has previously indicated, he as yet has not had an opportunity to discuss fully with the Soviets financial assistance to the CPUSA, CG 5824-S* probably intends to remain in Moscow until he completes discussions with the Soviets regarding this matter.

F B I

Date: 11/1/61

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

OO: CHICAGO

PHILIPS
Doherty
MR

Re New York airtel dated 10/24/61.

No significance is attached to the deletion of EARL DURHAM from the U.S. mailing list of the Youth International Festival Committee. It should be noted that DURHAM is no longer active in youth work in the Party and further that he has been considered by the Party as a member operating behind the scenes in the CP of Illinois and not as an open member.

As evidence of the good standing of DURHAM it is to be noted that he continues to be a Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and member of the Illinois CP State Board after security measures were recently taken reducing the size of the Board.

In the event Chicago receives any further information in this regard, the Bureau will be immediately advised.

- 1-804RB
3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(RM)
1 - Chicago

PBF:mec
(5)

XEROX
NOV 6 1961
Rum

EX 104

REC-13

GALE

100-428091-1573

NOV 3 1961

Records Pr.
(Pl make copy
for 100-248516
re []
MR

b7D

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-248516

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NOV 8 1961

FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.

b6
b7C

November 2, 1961

Airtel

To: SACs New York (100-134637) (Enclosures 2)
Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau, copies to New York, which enclosed for the Bureau a Photostat of a letter from CG 5824-S* dated 10/24/61 and the original of two news clippings from "Pravda" containing articles concerning Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James Jackson and Henry Winston. Referenced airtel supplied New York with the original of the letter from CG 5824-S* in order that the contents of the letter could be discussed with NY 694-S*.

For the information of Chicago, New York has advised that NY 694-S*, after reading the above letter, insists that the "Pravda" newspaper items were intended to be made available to Gus Hall.

In accordance with the request of New York, there are enclosed for New York the two "Pravda" news articles in order that NY 694-S* may turn these items over to Hall.

For the information of New York and Chicago, the Bureau has Photostats of the "Pravda" articles supplied by CG 5824-S*. Also, the Bureau has obtained from the Library of Congress the complete "Pravda" newspaper issue of 10/24/61 containing these articles which is also being Photostated. Translations of pertinent articles will be supplied to New York and Chicago as soon as completed. New York is instructed to furnish the Bureau with the reactions of Hall to instant "Pravda" articles.

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

JWL:kmo

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

(9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-4 100-1120091-1524
EX 103/1120091-1524

MAILED 8
NOV 2 - 1961
COMM-FBI

Airtel to New York
Chicago

RE: SOLO
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

ASAC Norman McCabe, NYO, telephonically related to Section Chief Fred J. Baumgardner on 11/2/61 that NY 694-S*, after reading letter of CG 5824-S*, interpreted that articles concerning Flynn, Jackson and Winston were to be supplied to Gus Hall. The letter of CG 5824-S* is written in guarded language and utilizes code words which the informants employ in correspondence with each other on Solo Missions. The clippings from "Pravda" are not necessary nor desirable for evidence since the Library of Congress maintains a copy of pertinent issue of "Pravda" containing these articles.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 10/24/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT

It is requested that the Bureau either furnish the New York Office or authorize the New York Office to purchase Minox Enlarger, Model #11, for the following reason:

In connection with the case entitled, "SOLO: IS-C", the Bureau is aware that coded messages are being transmitted by NY 694-S* to Russia through a Russian UN official, stationed in New York. The message to be transmitted is reduced to writing and then placed on Minox film. The actual film that is given to the contact is in an undeveloped stage. At the time the material is placed on film a duplicate film is also made under the exact same conditions as the original. This duplicate film is developed and is prepared in order to assure proper handling of the material. Both NY 694-S* and this office strongly feel that prior to the time the original is given to the informant's contact, it is imperative that there be reproduced the exact same material which would be developed by the Russians upon the receipt of the undeveloped film. In this fashion, it is possible to determine any errors that could have been made, as well as noting whether there is anything in the final product which could possibly jeopardize the security of this operation. Without developing a duplicate role, we can never be sure as to exactly what the Russians may find on the film. We can only assume that everything was handled in a perfect manner. In view of the importance of this entire operation, the New York Office does not desire to in any way jeopardize the security of this operation and it is felt that a reproduction of the material being transmitted to Russia is a must in order to assure complete security. The New York Office does not possess one of these enlargers. It has been determined from ALJAN PHOTOGRAPHIC SHOP, where the New York Office buys some of its equipment, that such an enlarger could be purchased for approximately \$110.

The Bureau is requested to give expedite attention to this request in view of the increased number of coded messages that are being transmitted to Russia.

2 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)

1 - NEW YORK 66-294B I

1 - NEW YORK 100-134637 PIA

WTM:DJG 10/27/61

310
64-157-10

Per Sec 10/27/61

NOV 2 1961

10/27/61

THREE

7

new card made 11/1/61 JRM.

any person

REC-48 100-428091-1575

Date: 11-2-61

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile : 100-428091)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(105-684)

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS Solo	Character IS - C Reference Mylet 2-2-61, and letterhead memo dated 7-25-61, at WDC captioned "Sam Walsh, Canadian Communist Party."
--	---

Enclosed are the following communications received from [redacted] Original and two
 copies of [redacted]

Remarks:

Letter of 7-27-61, referred to in first paragraph of enclosure,
 enclosed one copy of referenced letterhead memorandum.

Enclosure being submitted for information.

b7D

Dissemination

- ☐ May be made as received
☐ May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
☒ May not be made without further clearance [redacted]

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

New York

Status with this office:

- ☒ RUC 1001 F146
☒ Pending
 3 - Bureau (1 cc - New York)
 (Encls. 3)
 1 - Ottawa ENCLOSURE

jhc
 (4)

Let to New York 11/14/61 Cur: jhc: [redacted]

Do not write in space below

100	428091-1576	REG-116
22 NOV 6 1961		
[redacted]		[redacted]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-27-2011

FBI

Date: 11/4/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) (U)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) (41)

SUBJECT: SOLO (U)
IS-C

(OO:CG)

On 11/4/61, NY 694-S* advised the NYO as follows: (U)

He stated that he received from CG 5824-S* a letter dated 10/30/61, which stated that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN is coming in alone directly from Moscow. The date when she is to return is not known. CG 5824-S* also advised that JAMES JACKSON is not returning with FLYNN but took it upon his own to visit Hungary, Rumania, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
2 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (AM) (RM)
1 - NY 100-1696 (ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN) (415)
1 - NY 100-16785 (JAMES JACKSON) (415)
1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

REC-91

10 NOV 6 1961

EPG:mmt
(9)

CLASSIFIED BY 6668 SLP/WD
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 1-4-85
Comp. 209/405 EX-113

~~SECRET~~

Approved: 505
Special Agent in Charge
F44 1306

Per _____

O - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Donohue
 1 - Mr.

b6
b7C

November 2, 1961

Airtel

To: SACs Chicago (134-46-Sub B)
New York (100-134637) **REC-111**

From: Director, FBI (100-423091) - **1578**

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet 10/27/61 to Chicago, with copies for New York, setting forth that the security factors involved in communicating with CG 5324-S*, as well as the security factors involved in having Bureau Special Agents meet with CG 5324-S* in a Western European country, make it highly undesirable to change the previously arranged Solo Mission 10 in any way.

Reference is also made to Chicago airtel to Bureau 10/30/61, with copies for New York, which sets forth additional factors for consideration relating to a proposed meeting with CG 5324-S* by Bureau Special Agents in a Western European country. Full consideration has been given to points raised by Chicago in this airtel. The Bureau still feels, however, that Bureau Special Agents should not meet CG 5324-S* in any Western European country in connection with Solo Mission 10 due to security factors involved. Permission for arranging such a meeting is therefore denied.

MAILED 4

NOV - 3 1961

COMM-FBI

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Chicago, by airtel 10/20/61, proposed that consideration be given to having Bureau Special Agents meet with CG 5324-S* in a Western European country subsequent to informant's travel to Russia and prior to continuation of Mission which would include travel to Soviet satellite countries. New York, by airtel 10/24/61, did not concur with proposal of Chicago. Memorandum of Baumgardner to Sullivan

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED PAGE TWO

JWL:kmo
(10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

66 NOV 9 1961

Handwritten signatures and initials:
7924
JWL
Z

Airtel to SACs Chicago
New York

RE: SOLO
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED:

dated 10/26/61 set forth a recommendation that the proposal of Chicago be denied, which recommendation was approved by the Director. Bulet 10/27/61, referred to above, advised Chicago and New York of this decision. Chicago airtel 10/30/61, which apparently was mailed prior to receipt of above Bulet, sets forth additional factors for consideration by the Bureau prior to refusing proposal of Chicago. These factors are basically that the desirability of arranging such a meeting should be discussed with NY 694-S* and that no communication would be made with CG 5824-S* until CG 5824-S* was in a position to contact NY 694-S* for instructions under secure conditions. None of the additional factors set forth by Chicago in the airtel of 10/30/61 relate to the basic security factor involved, namely that of Bureau Special Agents meeting with the informant in a foreign country which would place the Agents at a decided disadvantage.

FBI

Date: 10/30/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

ReCGairtel 10/20/61 and NYairtel 10/24/61..

ReCGairtel made reference to a suggestion of CG 5824-S* made immediately prior to his departure on the current Solo mission which related to the possibility of a meeting abroad with Bureau personnel should an urgent international situation or other factors appear to so justify. ReNYairtel relates the comments of that office in relation to this suggestion.

The comments of the NY Office as set forth in reNYairtel are believed most pertinent and valuable; yet, CG feels that it cannot concur fully with the NY Office's positive recommendation against further consideration of a meeting with CG 5824-S*, under any conditions, at a point abroad during current Solo mission without reference to some additional factors. Prior to any complete rejection of the suggestion of CG 5824-S*, the Bureau and NY might desire to consider the following:

First, the Bureau may desire to authorize NY to contact NY 694-S* for the specific purpose of inquiry as to

CC: Wick

3-Bureau (RM)

1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)

1-Chicago

CNE/RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-45

100-428091-1578

20 NOV 2 1961

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent *[Signature]*b6
b7c

CG 134-46, Sub B

whether during the course of their final discussions, CG 5824-S* may have brought up the matter of such a meeting abroad and if any final decision was made by these individuals at that time as to the feasibility of such a meeting.

If, by chance, CG 5824-S* had not discussed such possible meeting abroad during conversations with NY 694-S*, the Bureau may desire to authorize NY to so inform him of this matter. In this regard, it must be noted that NY 694-S* represents the sole channel of communication and the point at which inquiry concerning such a meeting would be raised. NY 694-S* should be in a position to intelligently respond to such a request originating with CG 5824-S* at which time he could relay the Bureau's decision and position on this matter.

During the course of such a discussion with NY 694-S* it could be pointed out that CG 5824-S* raised this suggestion to cover the possibility that based on an urgent international situation he might at the time of his departure from the Soviet Union have urgent and valuable intelligence information which would be of utmost importance to this Government and that through a meeting abroad he had felt that such information could be made available immediately. By so meeting, he could avoid a possible complete interruption of his Solo mission. Since NY 694-S* is an expert in the intelligence field, his comments on this matter could be extremely beneficial and of utmost importance as to further consideration of the suggestion of CG 5824-S*. He may be in a position to state whether he feels it to be feasible to consider such a meeting abroad and/or, if on short notice, such a meeting could be arranged with the necessary security for CG 5824-S* and the Solo operation in a neutral or Western European country.

Another factor to be considered is that in the past it had been the procedure of both NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* on their departures from the Soviet Union to proceed to a neutral or Western European country from which point they have made telephonic contact with their counterpart in the U.S. It is assumed that this again would be the procedure and would be the point at which any request for a meeting abroad would be suggested by CG 5824-S*. It is not believed that any reference to such a meeting would be considered or discussed in any communication submitted by CG 5824-S* from the Soviet Union or any Iron Curtain country where it would be subject to interception and interpretation by State authority. Therefore, the fact as to whether NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* may or may not have set up open code to incorporate planning regarding such a meeting is not felt to be pertinent.

CG 134-46, Sub B

The current international situation and recent Supreme Court decision affecting the CP, USA, which may require immediate recall of all Party people abroad and conceivably a direct report of CG 5824-S* to the Party, might presently lessen the probability of such a meeting with the source abroad. However, because such possibility still remains, it is not felt that the Bureau would desire to close the door at this time to exploring the feasibility for executing such meeting if the situation calls for it.

Therefore, in addition to the recommendation for a contact with NY 694-S* on this matter, the Bureau may also desire to consult the Legats in Western European locations, such as Rome and Paris, in order to solicit their comments as to feasibility of such a meeting and their recommendations as to locations where it is felt such meeting could conceivably be held with full security guaranteed to the Bureau source and this operation.

The above is being noted in conjunction with and as supplemental information to reCGairtel for utilization in connection with the Bureau's consideration thereof. The NY Office is also requested to solicit its comment regarding the information noted above.

GALE

F B I

Date: 10/31/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)b6
b7c

ReNYairtel, 10/27/61, reflecting that VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY, on the aforesaid date, had delivered to NY 694-S*, for transmission to GUS HALL, a message from CG 5824-S*, seeking information regarding use of passports by CPUSA functionaries in Moscow, etc.

On 10/30/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON as follows:

Pursuant to telephonic arrangements previously made with BARKOVSKY, NY 694-S* went to the vicinity of the Town House Restaurant, in Queens, NYC, at 7 p.m. on 10/30/61. Upon arrival, he observed BARKOVSKY driving slowly around the area, alone, in an old, black Chevrolet automobile. BARKOVSKY, after noticing the informant, pulled the car up at the curb, and beckoned to NY 694-S* to enter the car.

When the informant was seated, BARKOVSKY, finger to lip, indicated there was to be no talking. While driving around in the general area of the Town House Restaurant, NY 694-S* gave BARKOVSKY, for transmission to CG 5824-S*, three messages, one a reply to CG 5824-S* inquiry regarding passports, etc., mentioned in referenced airtel, the second, a request that some one from the CPUSA delegation presently in Moscow go to London to inquire about PAUL ROBESON, SR.'s condition, and the third, an inquiry whether it would be possible for GEORGE MEYERS to go to Prague to attend, as a

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)

1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM) 100-428091-1529

1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)

1-NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34) REG-46

1-NY 100-134637 (41)

8 NOV 1 1961

ACB:um

Approved: (8)

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per

E G. WICH

NY 100-134637

CPUSA delegate, a World Federation of Trade Unions congress to be held in Prague on December 5, 1961.

The messages, which, by reason of late delivery to NY 694-S* by HALL through IRVING POTASH, the informant was unable to put on microfilm, were typewritten and prepared in open code by the informant before being transmitted to BARKOVSKY. The latter indicated to NY 694-S* that never, under any circumstances, should the informant attempt to give him a closed code message unless it was on undeveloped microfilm.

The first message was as follows:

"JIM and ELIZABETH should go to the U.S. Embassy and tell them that there may be some legal questions about the use of their passports. They therefore should offer to surrender their passports in return for some kind of an official travel document. They do not have to identify themselves politically in any way at the Embassy. If the Embassy refused to issue any traveling document, they should use their passports. In that case, they may also write and mail a letter to the Embassy about their request in order to have proof of their official request (keep the copy of such a letter).

"(1) 'Use of passport' - means showing it or having it stamped while traveling to or through other countries.

"(2) Re WINSTON - if he should travel to any country where he must use his passport, he is subject to the same regulations. When he is ready to return, he should follow same procedure as outlined above, and the kids do not have to do that.

"(3) Re JEROME; same procedure.

"(4) GEORGE - same procedure.

"(5) PITTMAN - same procedure. When he is ready to return, if the situation does not change in the meantime. (Neither he nor anyone else is required to leave immediately. However, may not use their passports).

NY 100-134637

"NOTE: The regulations regarding passports have been in effect since Friday, October 20, 1961."

"GEORGE" in the above message refers to GEORGE MEYERS, and PITTMAN refers to JOHN PITTMAN, "Worker" correspondent in Moscow. "JEROME" is V. J. JEROME, "JIM" is JAMES JACKSON, and "ELIZABETH" is ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

According to NY 694-S*, when he was given the above written message by POTASH, the latter stated that the message did not contain a reply to CG 5824-S* inquiry concerning ARCHIE BROWN letters (mentioned in referenced airtel).

POTASH stated that GUS HALL desired that CG 5824-S* also be advised that HALL knew nothing about BROWN's letters, and that the Soviets should be informed that in HALL's opinion they should not give any publicity to the letters, nor "do anything about them."

According to NY 694-S* he prepared and gave to BARKOVSKY an open code message incorporating the information regarding ARCHIE BROWN's letters.

The second message was as follows:

"MORRIS from GUS - Many letters arriving here from travellers who raise the question, 'What is really wrong with PAUL ROBESON?' Urgent that one delegate, before returning to the USA, go to London, where ROBESON is, and get the central facts about ROBESON's condition. Also see if there is anything we could possibly do from the USA. For political reasons we need this data. New trade union magazine now finally going to appear.

"GUS."

The third message was as follows:

NY 100-134637

"Is it possible that GEORGE MEYERS stop off at Prague to attend as a delegate a WFTU congress there on December 5th? Don't press him about this, however."

After accepting from NY 694-S* the above messages, BARKOVSKY stopped the car, allowed the informant to get out, and drove away.

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 11/6/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

Records of the NYO reflect that as of 10/31/61, transactions in the SOLO account reported by NY 694-S* since the date of the last accounting have been as follows:

Credit

On hand 10/1/61	\$26,333.00
Received from CG 5824-S* as transfer of part of SOLO funds in custody of CG 5824-S* - 10/2/61	45,000.00
Received from a foreign source - 10/24/61	30,000.00
Total Credit	\$101,333.00

Debit

To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP National Office - 10/17/61	\$ 5,000.00
To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP National Office - 10/19/61	5,000.00
To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP National Office - 10/26/61	10,000.00
Total Debit	\$20,000.00
<u>Balance</u>	\$81,333.00

2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (SOLO FUNDS) (INFO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-128861 (CPUSA FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (415)
1-NY 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACB:ume

(6)

61 NOV 13 1961

REC-43

100-428091-1580

Wanda R. Brown - to Sub A
11/8/61 Juk: mca

307

11/10/61

NY 100-134637-Sub A

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the NYO, where consistent with security, is attempting to trace transfers of SOLO funds. The result of said tracing investigations will be reported under the caption of the CPUSA functionaries to whom money from abroad has been transferred.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub F)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

DATE: 11/3/61

ReChicago letter 10/5/61.

Bulet dated 5/4/60 instructs the Chicago Office to set out the details of disbursement of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* and that such information be submitted to the Bureau by the fifth of the month following the month being reported.

Balance of Funds in Possession of
CG 5824-S* as of 10/1/61

\$52,548.00

During the past month there have been no disbursements of funds from this account, hence the balance remains the same - \$52,548.00 - as of November 1, 1961.

- (2) - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637)(RM)
- 1 - Chicago

RRG:mec
(4)

EXP. PROC.

REC-43

EX-113

8 NOV 6 1961

100-428091-1581

Memo Baumgardner to Sullivan
11/8/61 JWL:ma

61 NOV 13 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 8, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

My memorandum 10-9-61 set forth in detail receipts of funds from the Soviet Union and Red China by the Communist Party, USA, and the disbursements of these funds during September, 1961. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds together with the receipts and disbursements during October, 1961.

SUMMARY

Total received from Soviet Union 9-58 to 10-31-61	\$744,385	
Total received from Red China 2-60 to 10-31-61	50,000	
Grand total received 9-58 to 10-31-61	<u>794,385</u>	
Total disbursements to 10-31-61	<u>660,504</u>	
Balance of Fund 10-31-61		<u>\$133,881*</u>

* \$81,333 maintained by NY 694-S* in safe deposit box and in checking account, both New York City; and \$52,548 maintained by CG 5824-S* in safe deposit box in Chicago, Illinois.

DETAILS

Total received from Soviet Union 9-58 to 9-30-61	\$714,385	
Total received from Red China 2-60 to 9-30-61	50,000	
Grant total received to 9-30-61	<u>764,385</u>	
Total disbursements 10-58 to 9-30-61	<u>640,504</u>	
Balance of Fund 9-30-61		\$123,881

Receipts during October, 1961
 10-24-61 from Soviet Union

30,000**
\$153,881
 b6
 b7C

** From Vladimir Barkovsky, Counselor, Advisor, USSR Delegation to the United Nations, delivered to NY 694-S* in New York City.

100-428091

REC-39

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]

JWL:mea

(5)

66 NOV 14 1961

100-428091-15812
 22 NOV 9 1961
 [redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: SULO
100-428091

Disbursements during October, 1961

10-17 - to Isadore Wofsy for use of Communist Party National Office	\$5,000
10-19 - to Isadore Wofsy for use of Communist Party National Office	5,000
10-26 - to Isadore Wofsy for use of Communist Party National Office	<u>10,000</u>
Total Disbursements during October, 1961	<u>\$20,000</u>
Balance of Fund 10/31/61	<u>\$133,881</u>

Action:

None. This memorandum submitted for your information and an up-to-date accounting of the SULO Funds will be brought to your attention each month. Details of the accounting of these funds are not being disseminated.

Just 7
good
Wofsy
G
DP

F B I

Date: 11/6/61

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS-Cb6
b7C

There is enclosed herewith to the Bureau one photostat of a letter dated 10/27/61 entitled "Dear James" and signed "John" which was received by Chicago through its confidential Post Office box assigned to CG 5824-S*, to be utilized in connection with Solo missions. There are enclosed for New York the original envelope, letter and enclosed Soviet stamps plus one photostat of the letter and envelope.

The contents of this letter are as follows:

"10-27-61

"Dear James"

"Saw some people in the studio but nothing concrete as yet although talk with Hickock was interesting. As you see by papers the Congress is still on-that keeps people busy while foreigners can wait to conclude business deals, etc.

"Am still attending ballets but for how long one can keep on doing it is another thing. Tanner should see people in states in about 10 days. He does as he pleases and made up a tour of his own. He might even have 'spoiled' the stallion business and others. However do not tell Mr. Taylor about this last, this I will have to do when I see him.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
2 - New York (100-134637)(Encl. 2)(RM)
1 - Chicago
CNF:mec
(6)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

NOV 9 1961

Approved: *JH9/ez*

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

66 NOV 15 1961

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	



Hickock 75
P.O. Box 8427
CHICAGO 80, Ill

*CG 5824-S**

100-428091-1583

CG 134-46, Sub B

"I doubt that I will be writing a lot it takes too long for a reply, in fact I have not yet had one answer from Neal either to air mail or even cables.

"People here are buying stamps put out especially for this big affair here. Some are supposed to have historic meaning--save a few for the kids. We pass stamps from U.S. to kids here but here they like N.Y. post marks especially N.Y. City. I receive letters from Neal but he mails him (to Stouffer) and to me with small town markings so I have to learn my geography. I don't blame Neal since he travels a lot and is not always in N.Y.

"I hope everyone is in good health and that business is picking up for Thanksgiving. By the way how is Neal?

"My warm regards

/s/ "John"

No effort has been made to interpret the remarks in this letter, and it is suggested that New York consult NY 694-S* for his interpretation as to the meaning of this letter.

A photostat copy of this letter is being retained in the 134-46, Sub B file of the Chicago Office.

GALE

10-27-61

Dear James;

Saw some people in the studios but nothing concrete as yet although talk with Hickock was interesting. As you see by papers the Congress is still on that keeps people busy while foreigners can wait to conclude business deals, etc.

Am still attending ballets but for how long one can keep on doing it is another thing. Tanner should see people in States in about 10 days. He does as he pleases and making up a tour of his own. He might even have "spoiled" the Stallion business and others. However do not tell Mr. Taylor about this last, this I will have to do when I see him.

I doubt that I will be writing a lot it takes too long for a reply, in fact

XXII
G b E 3 R
K T C C
12 X 61
MOCKBA 75

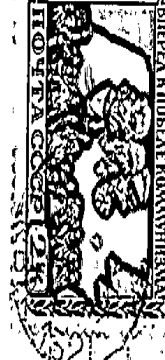
CCX CB



XXII
CBEA K T C C

East Mountain
Hotel
Museum
Hickock

XXII
CBEA K T C C
12 X 61
MOCKBA 75



XXII
CBEA K T C C
12 X 61
MOCKBA 75

Kyda C 111 A U.S.A.
Mr. R. Gault
P.O. Box 8427
Romey Chicago 90, Ill.
U.S.A.



I have not yet had one answer from Neal either to air mail or even cables.

People here are buying stamps put out especially for this big affair here. Some are supposed to have historic meaning - save a few for the kids. We pass stamps from U.S. to kids here but here they like N.Y. post marks especially N.Y. City. I receive letters from Neal but he mails him (to Stauffer) and to me with small town markings so I have to learn my Geography. I don't blame Neal since he travels a lot and is not always in N.Y.

I hope every one is in good health and that business is picking up for Thanksgiving. By the way how is Neal?

My Warm Regards
John

F B I

Date: 11/9/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C
 (OO:CG)

On 11/9/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that on that date he received from CG 5824-S* a coded letter dated 11/2/61, at Moscow. The letter, addressed to JAMES CARTER, furnished the following information:

Instructions from the CPUSA to the effect that CPUSA delegates to the CPSU Congress surrender their passports to the American Embassy in Moscow before returning to the USA had been received too late for ELIZABETH FLYNN and JAMES JACKSON to follow such instructions.

JACKSON has been doing as he pleased in Moscow. Without authorization from the CPUSA, he visited Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany where he attempted to raise money for Party projects in which he is particularly interested (probably for Negro work).

CG 5824-S* has made overtures to the Poles at the CPSU Congress regarding the Arabian stallion proposal of GUS HALL's. So far they have not been receptive to the proposal, but CG 5824-S* hopes to discuss this matter further with them.

1-808RB
 3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub A) (RM)
 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
 (7)

REC-75

B NOV 10 1961

C C Wick

EX-113

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

58 NOV 16 1961

NY 100-134637

ELIZABETH FLYNN has been wrangling with JACKSON and WINSTON, who are doing as they please in Moscow. WINSTON is a head-line seeker, interested only in his personal aggrandizement. He has upset the entire group of CPUSA delegates to the CPSU Congress, constantly interfering with their work.

FLYNN, JACKSON and CG 5824-S* conferred with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN of the International Department of the CPSU regarding Soviet interference in the internal affairs of the CPUSA. The discussion was acrimonious, and CG 5824-S* is of the opinion that finally "the Soviets have learned their lesson."

CG 5824-S* as yet has not had an opportunity to talk at length with TIMUR TIMOFEEV (TIMMY DENNIS), but before leaving Moscow he hopes to do so.

Since he is still suffering from the abscess which developed while he was in the USA, CG 5824-S* is planning to return to this country as soon as he terminates conferences with the Soviets.

CG 5824-S* has not had an opportunity to talk to Cuban CP delegates regarding the CPUSA's instructions that JOE NORTH be told to return to the USA.

CG 5824-S* is not sure that he will obtain from the Soviets the financial aid for the CPUSA that he is seeking.

KHRUSHCHEV is most popular in the Soviet Union - he is well-liked in the inner circles of the CPSU. Articles in the western press regarding KHRUSHCHEV's leadership being challenged are not based on fact. The "New York Times" interpretation of the CPSU Congress likewise was erroneous.

F B I

Date: 11/8/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

✓
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

nam

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau and NY, 11/6/61,
furnishing the contents of a coded letter from CG 5824-S*
and requesting that NY 694-S* interpret the same.

On 11/8/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C.
BURLINSON that the above-mentioned letter contains the
following information:

CG 5824-S* has contacted individuals in the Central
Committee of the CPSU and has met KHRUSHCHEV. As yet he has
not received any definite commitments from the Soviets
(probably concerning money). As of the date of CG 5824-S*
letter (10/27/61) he was still attending the CPSU Congress
in Moscow.

JAMES JACKSON was scheduled to return to the USA
within 10 days. JACKSON had arranged to make a tour and
had been acting independently in Moscow. CG 5824-S* fears
JACKSON may have interfered with the successful completion
of CG 5824-S*' assignment-given him by HALL - to obtain
from the Poles several Arabian stallions. CG 5824-S* does
not want GUS HALL to be advised of this development until
he personally can discuss it with HALL.

1-808 RB
3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-75

ACB:ume
(7)

C C WICK

22 NOV 9 1961

Sent

M

Per

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

58 NOV 16 1961

b6
b7c*Bradygan*

100-428091-1585

EX 11

IN 11

NY 100-134637

CG 5824-S* has not received mail sent to him by
NY 694-S*.

(The reference to stamps is to be interpreted
literally. NY 694-S* had requested CG 5824-S* to obtain
some stamps for NY 694-S*' sons, who are stamp collectors.)

CG 5824-S* hopes to be back in the USA by
Thanksgiving.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

DATE: November 13, 1961

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReCGairtel dated October 25, 1961, and Bulet dated November 1, 1961.

In accordance with Bureau's request set forth in reBulet, there are enclosed herewith two photostats of "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," for Wednesday, October 18, 1961.

In addition, there are enclosed for the Bureau two photostats of "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," Volume 7 (26), Friday, October 20, 1961, captioned, "Special Supplement."

One photostat of each of the above items is also being furnished herewith for the information of the New York Office.

Both of the above-described items were received by the Chicago Office through mail drops maintained for CG 5824-S*.

Chicago will continue to forward to the Bureau and New York photostats of such material received through these drops.

2-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(4)

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

57 NOV 29 1961

9 NOV 15 1961

EX-116

REC-55

100-428091-1586

1 - Mr.

b6
b7c

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) ~~X~~

November 15, 1961

REC- 13

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 158 ~~c~~

(U)

SOLO ~~c~~

(U)

INTERNAL SECURITY ~~c~~

(U)

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau 10/31/61,
copies to New York, which enclosed newspaper
articles appearing in the 10/24/61 issue of
"Pravda." ~~c~~ (U)

Enclosed for Chicago and New York is one
copy each of a verbatim translation of the articles
appearing in "Pravda." It will be noted that none
of this material refers to James Jackson according
to the Bureau translator. ~~c~~

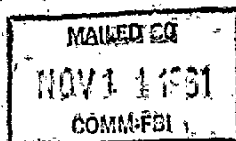
Enclosure

(U)

2 - New York (Enclosure) (100-134637) ~~c~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

1-4. P5
Classified by 5468 SLD/PB
Declassify on: OADR
209,485



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JWL:kmo

(6)

NOV 21 1961
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

2
JWL

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

"PRAVDA," October 24, 1961

HEROIC SON OF AMERICA, by VL. ZHUKOV

"One of the most outstanding heroes of our party who spent a long time in prison and who lost his sight as a result of the criminal treatment by the authorities is a member of our delegation, Comrade Henry Winston. Back in our ranks, Henry Winston personifies the steadfast militant spirit of our Communist Party, the Negro people and the American working class."

(From the address made by the Chairman of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the USA, E. G. Flynn, at the Twenty-second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.)

A tall, broad-shouldered Negro with the careful walk of a blind person immediately attracted the attention of visitors to the Kremlin. And when he carefully, almost caressingly, felt of the smooth surface of the Emperor Eell, someone cried in a low voice: "Why, that is Comrade Henry Winston!" (U)

The tall Negro turned in surprise.

"Who, who knows me here?" he exclaimed.

"Many know you here," was the answer.

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATED BY:

November 7, 1961

1-5-85
Classified by 5668 SD/PB
209/905

100-428091-1587 5-JWL
100-428091-1587 5-JWL
100-428091-1587 5-JWL

Right now, when Comrade Henry Winston, Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, recalls this incident a broad smile lights up his plain and manly face. He says that if it had not been for the thousands of ordinary people in the Soviet Union, the United States, Italy, India, France, Cuba and other countries, he would still be languishing behind prison bars and probably would no longer be among the living. He recalls how, soon after leaving the prison, a common Cuban laborer, Carlos Albarado Marino, made the touching offer to give him one of his eyes.

"Please transmit my most profound gratitude to all the Soviet people who encouraged me during the difficult time of my life," he said.

Henry Winston committed two severe "crimes" against the American democracy; he was born a Negro and he joined the communists. For this, he and 10 other leaders of the American Communist Party were sentenced to long prison terms.

Slowly, as though weighing each word, Winston said: "For present-day revolutionaries the days spent in prison must not be wasted. I had long ago sensed the gaps in my education. I am the son of poor parents. Early, I started to earn my own livelihood. The crisis in the thirties deprived me of this right. Unemployment and strikes. It was then, that I came in contact with the communists. They opened my eyes; they explained why some are surrounded by luxury while others cannot find any work. I chose my course. First, party assignments. Then, work in the Young Communist League. Before long, I was elected as secretary of the league and as a member of the Executive Committee of Communist International Youth. Then, came the war. I was a corporal in the American Army in England; then, in France and Germany. After the war, more party work. Thus, I never had time to really go to school...."

Even under the difficult conditions in the Terre-Haute Prison, Henry Winston took advantage of every opportunity to obtain an education.

However, as time went by, Winston noticed something was wrong with him. His eyes, especially the left one, started to tire very quickly.

When Winston first told the prison doctor about this, he was met with icy indifference.

"You, my lad, need to exchange your brains," the captain and the prison warden ridiculed. "As long as you hold to your communist convictions, no doctor will help you...."

Month after month passed and Winston's condition grew catastrophically worse; however, the warden continued to prescribe pills for him. These hangmen knew they would only be able to "exchange" Winston's brains if he were dead and they tried to use the dread disease, a brain tumor as was subsequently determined, for their own criminal purposes.

At the time of one of the visits from his family, Winston was already unable to stand on his feet. No matter how he tried to conceal his poor condition from his wife, she realized that something was very wrong with Henry. She alerted friends and party comrades. The news of the cold-blooded condemnation of a communist in an American prison to slow death called forth a storm of protests all over the civilized world.

As a result of the operation, Winston lost almost all of his sight, the optical nerve (sic) had been seriously damaged. If the operation had been performed a few months earlier, this might not have happened, but, then, American prison wardens would cease to be American prison wardens.

There had not been enough derision in the prison. Two sheriffs were stationed outside the operating room and three took turns at the bedside of the man who had just undergone a most serious operation. These henchmen had planned to return the sick man to prison a few weeks after the operation.

Another wave of indignation spread around the world. In the end, the authorities were forced to mitigate the punishment and to release Winston.

D O

This fifty-year-old man went through the seven circles of hell. He looked death and severe suffering into the face more than once with the eyes which are now almost sightless. What an iron will and steadfast confidence in the justice of his cause was necessary for him to make the following statement to the press the day after his release: "I left prison as firmly convinced as ever that the people of our great country - Negroes and whites - need the Communist Party which fights for peace, democracy, security and socialism. With pride, I am again occupying my position in this party. Physically, I have been blinded, but not politically."

A few weeks ago, Comrade Winston arrived in the USSR for rest and treatment.

However, the troubled heart of a communist cannot rest.

"We American communists have an endless amount of work ahead of us," he says in his soft, thick bass voice. "Reaction has started another crusade against democracy and is fanning war psychosis. The serious danger represented by monopolist reaction in the USA can be judged from the fact that the Supreme Court recently confirmed the decision of factually outlawing the Communist Party of the USA."

"I fully support Comrade Gus Hall's statement," exclaimed Henry Winston, "that we will not register. Repressions and prisons do not frighten us!"

He thought a minute. Then, continued confidently, emphasizing every word with an expressive gesture of his strong hand:

"You Soviet communists are doing a great work. Mankind's age-old dreams for happiness and communism are being realized before our eyes. The Twenty-second Congress and your great accomplishments on earth and in space are winning new millions of people to the side of communism. The common people can now clearly see that peace and communism are indivisible concepts. Millions of my compatriots remember Nikita Khrushchev's passionate speeches on American soil in defense of the principle of peaceful coexistence. They know of his fight for full and general disarmament, for liquidation of the remnants of World War II. And I, as an American, hold it a great honor to be a delegate of the Communist Party of the USA to the Twenty-second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

It was time to say good-bye. I shook hands with Comrade Henry Winston - American, Negro, communist - and the following lines of the poet came to my mind:

"If nails were made out of these people, there would be no stronger nails in the world."

(U)

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

"PRAVDA" October 24, 1961

ADDRESS BY COMRADE ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

(Chairman of National Committee of Communist Party of the USA)

Dear Comrades! Permit me to express, in the name of the delegation of the Communist Party of the USA, our profound gratitude to the great vanguard party of socialism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for its fraternal invitation and the high honor to attend this historic Twenty-second Congress as guest. (Stormy applause.)

We transmit to you the fervent comradely greetings of the National Committee of our party and of its Secretary General, Comrade Gus Hall, who was deprived of the right to leave the USA by American legislation. He asked me to express his sincere regret that he is unable to personally attend this Congress.

In the name of all members of our party and of the thousands of friends and well-wishers of the Soviet Union in the USA, we express the firm conviction that your majestic program for building communism in the next two decades will be successfully fulfilled. (Prolonged applause.)

Within the large family of Communist Parties, our party is a small one, but it is waging the fight within the citadel of world imperialism. We are proud and happy to attend this congress together with the delegates from all fraternal parties and we express our feeling of solidarity with them. (Applause) We are inspired by the fact that we are here with the victorious parties of the socialist countries; with the parties of countries which have recently freed themselves from under the colonial yoke; with the large parties of other capitalist countries.

TRANSLATED BY:

November 7, 1961

ENCLOSURE

mjm

100-428091-158

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b7c

We condemn the position taken by the leaders of the Albanian Labor Party who, by violating all joint statements of the fraternal parties and the principles of comradely relations among them, are undermining the international solidarity of the communist movement. (Applause) By attacking the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which are the stronghold of universal peace and which are paving the road to communism and arousing the admiration of the workers and of the oppressed all over the world, the leaders of the Albanian Labor Party are only playing into the hands of our enemies, the imperialists. (Applause)

It makes us particularly happy to meet here with our comrades from Latin America and Canada whom we are prevented from meeting in the Western hemisphere. We are profoundly happy to salute our Cuban comrades who, in spite of aggressive threats by USA imperialist circles, were first in the Western hemisphere to bravely and decisively take the road leading to socialism. (Stormy applause)

But for us the primary source of inspiration is our coming to your remarkable country of socialism. Who is not filled with mettle and confidence after visiting heroic and immortal Stalingrad! (Prolonged applause) ~~X~~

The delegation from the Communist Party of the United States of America is sincerely grateful for the high appraisal and the words of approval expressed in his address to the Congress by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev. (Prolonged applause) We will exert all our efforts to be worthy of such an evaluation. (Applause)

Your Congress is a lamp to the oppressed nations of the entire world. It opens up a new era of civilization when communism will be the bright future for all of mankind. (Applause) The Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union instills fear into the ranks of the rapacious, militaristic, exploiting class of capitalists. (Applause) The USA bourgeois press attempts to portray the Program in the quality of a "two-birds-in-the-bush" affair. However, one of the leading monopolist magazines, "Fortune," calls it "fate's challenge" (?). It warns: "We must relate ourselves seriously to the idea that the USSR might exceed the USA in economic development," "Life" laments that capitalism is unable to bring forth any program, able to instill hope into the people of the world.

The noteworthy example of your achievements will continue, more and more, to capture the minds and hearts of the people everywhere because it points out the way to a peaceful, assured and happy life. The imperialists, no matter how hard they try, can no longer conceal your successes from the American working people anymore than they could silence the signals from the Sputniks or erase from the heavens the bright orbits of the flights of Gagarin and Tifov. (Applause)

Some liberals have criticized the analysis of contemporary capitalism in your Program and have called it an exaggeration. Comrades, let us assure you that the harshest words do not suffice to fully stigmatize the vice and the crimes of the bloodthirsty capitalist system. Twice, during the life span of our generation, capitalism has unleashed ruinous world wars. In the desperate agonies of its deathbed struggles, it might even try, like Samson, to drag along all of mankind into perdition. Can capitalism assure, now or ever, full employment, gratuitous lodging, gratuitous use of public transportation; guarantee pension security and the right to relaxation; create conditions for a happy childhood, for an all-round and full life in maturity; for safeguarding old age - as all this is foreseen in the Soviet Union Communist Party Program?

As a result of the anarchy of capitalist production, the tremendous natural resources of our great and beautiful country are wasted needlessly. The capitalist is not capable of utilizing the productive forces of the economy and of welding the creative forces of our remarkable nation into one. Comrade Khrushchev justly compared the beneficial results of automation in the Soviet Union with the ruinous consequences of automation under capitalism which have transformed whole sections of the USA into regions of poverty and unemployment. By seeing the constant flourishing of communist society, mankind will not content itself for long with the existence of capitalism. In the competition with capitalism, communism will inevitably come out victorious. (Applause)

In spite of the tremendous stream of lies and slander flooding the American press, radio and TV concerning the so-called "Berlin crisis," the American people do not want to support military ventures. As Comrade Gus Hall remarked in his recent speech, the American people have not become hysterical about the resumption of nuclear tests by the Soviet Union and they welcome every step toward negotiations with relief. Wide sections of our population realize that the USSR comes out for peace. Americans,

Like sensible people everywhere, do not want a nuclear war. Assurances by so-called U. S. "scientists" that, in the event of nuclear war, only 50 million Americans would perish do not comfort anyone. Americans are happy to support Comrade Khrushchev's statement: "God grant that this will never happen." The American people expect their government to take measures to relax, not to intensify international tension and to settle the West Berlin problem sensibly. (Applause) The American people are more and more insistent in this demand.

We, the American communists, love our country and our people; however, we, like Karl Marx, are "mortal enemies of capitalism." We are true patriots, devoted to the cause of liberating our country from under the yoke of greedy monopolies which rob the American people and plunder other nations of their wealth. We call the American people to curb the monopolists and to bring to nought their play with fire which threatens universal peace. We call to the American people to come out for the defense of the Bill of Rights which sticks in the throat of ruling circles in spite of the fact that abroad the State Department resorts to demagogic statements about democracy.

We know there are stormy days ahead of us American communists. Repressive legislation, lies, slander and violence by extreme-rightist-fascist organizations are directed against us. But we will not give an inch in defending the democratic rights of our people. (Applause) Our party has always been in the front ranks of fighters for equal rights for the Negro population of the USA, for trade-union rights, for peace and socialism.

One of the most outstanding heroes of our party who spent long years in prison and who lost his eyesight as a result of the criminal treatment by authorities is a member of our delegation, Comrade Henry Winston. (Stormy, prolonged applause) Delegates to Congress stand and hail Henry Winston.) Back in our ranks, Henry Winston personifies the steadfast, militant spirit of our Communist Party, the Negro people and the American working class. (Stormy applause) Upon his release from prison, he told representatives of the American press: "I have been blinded physically, but not politically." (Stormy applause)

We firmly believe in the American working class. It is renowned for its fighting traditions. In our country, there are no defects which our working class and our people could not remedy if they have leadership and the will for such action. Our Communist Party as the Marxist-Leninist Party helps assure such leadership and forge such a will irrespective of anything, (Applause)

By 1980, the Soviet Union will be a country of communism. We firmly believe, dear comrades, that by the will of the people, America will be a socialist country by 1980. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

Forward to the victory of the working class everywhere! (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everybody rises. Comrade Flynn hands the Presidium of the Congress, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, the greetings from the National Committee of the Communist Party of the USA to the Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.)

(U)

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

"PRAVDA," October 24, 1961

"TO 22ND CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION"

The National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States warmly greets the Twenty-second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Your glorious program for the construction of communism is of tremendous practical importance to the people of the whole world including also the American people. By being the first in history to achieve success in realizing the aims and tasks of creating a new socialist society, the Soviet people are rendering inestimable service to all mankind. By brightly illuminating the road ahead for the entire socialist world, the Soviet people are paving the basic road to peaceful and historic progress in our time. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is successfully realizing the lofty scientific principles of the initiators of Marxism-Leninism and the deepest aspirations of mankind throughout the ages.

The call to peaceful coexistence found in the Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a tremendous contribution to the cause of universal peace. The American people want peace and welcome with a feeling of relief every move for peaceful negotiations of the West Berlin problem. The American people do not want to be drawn for a third time into world war. The forces of peace all over the world have grown so much and are so strong and the outlook for a thermonuclear war is so horrible that, even though the struggle will be hard, we are confident that there is a real chance to defeat the imperialist policy of brinkmanship in relation to Germany and West Berlin and to achieve a peaceful settlement of these problems. The people of the United States and of the Soviet Union have every reason to develop the closest bonds of friendship and no cause now or ever for animosity or war.

TRANSLATED BY:

November 7, 1961

mjm

ENCLOSURE

1-5-85
Classified by 568 SD/PB
BAUR

b6
b7C

100 - 428091 - 1587

The Communist Party of the USA is fighting resolutely for peace and Constitutional liberties. At the present time, our party is threatened with the immediate danger of being outlawed as a result of the Supreme Court's approval, by merely one vote, of the monstrous McCarthy Act. If new repressions are initiated against our party, this would be a sure sign for other measures to be directed against the interests of peace and social progress. But the opposition of the people to this new wave of McCarthyism is growing and our party, true to its principles and the vital interests of the American people, is confident of ultimate victory in this struggle.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish the Twenty-second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union success in its work for the interest of strengthening peace and constructing communism.

In the name of the National Committee
of the CP of the USA
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn,
Chairman
Gus Hall, Secretary General

FBI

Date: 10/31/61

Transmit the following in AIRTEL (Type in plain text or code) REGISTERED MAIL

Via _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) (U)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B) (U)

(SOLO)
IS-C

1-5.85
Classified by 5648
Declassify on OADR
209,405
SLD/PB
DADE

On 10/31/61 the following letter was received through the Post Office Box drop of the Chicago Office utilized by CG 5824-S* in connection with the Solo mission. A photostat copy of this letter is being furnished the Bureau and the original and a photostat copy are being furnished New York. The letter is as follows: (U)

"10-24-61

"Dear Gorts:-

"How are you? Just a few lines in case you see James --if you do-tell him that I appreciate the clippings that he sends. He should also know that in this country people are busy with a Party Congress and that everyone even in the business institutions (or studios) will not talk about anything except the big event and program.

"I am enclosing a few clippings in the Pravda of to-day --speeches and articles about or from Americans. The translator gave me a quick run down. If you have a Russian amongst your friends he will read these for you or give you an idea. (U)

"In the meantime I attend concerts and see the ballet very often. By the way I still do not know how the world series turned out. I have been on the go and in places where baseball is of no importance.

- 3 ENCLOSURE
- (3) - Bureau (Encl. 3) (RM)
 - 2 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago
- CNF:mec
(6)

REC-13

100-428091-15887 NY+CS

20 NOV 2 1961

11/2/61

JWL:Kv

Approved: _____

NOV 21 1961

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

er _____

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b7C

CG 134-46, Sub B]e

Stouffer too is on the go and is in the same position. He feels about the same and still swallows aspirin. Letters are slow in coming. I received a few yesterday dated the 5th and 11th of October. Mr. Capper is a good business man and is not worried about all the books whisked on him. I thought Neal would want to know it. He is no farmer but knows a lot about agriculture. Tanner is the same tourist he always was--he has his ups and downs and when he goes to an art gallery he is the most inquisitive of the lot.

"This tour combined with business is very interesting even if delay may add to the expense. I am learning a lot of the business world here and the young executives here seem to be as competitive as in the U.S.

"I guess that's all for to-day. I hope you received a few books and clipps I sent before. Wish all my best to all the family.

/s/ "John and June"

Enclosed also for the Bureau are the two Pravda news articles described in this letter, and it is requested that a summary translation of these articles be furnished to New York and Chicago. It is noted that these articles contain pictures of HENRY WINSTON, JAMES JACKSON and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and presumably pertain to speeches by these individuals.

New York is requested to contact NY 694-S* for his interpretation of the contents of this letter. It is noted that in paragraph one of page two of this letter there is information indicating that CG 5824-S* does not plan an immediate return after the Congress. The New York informant should be specifically asked to interpret this part of the letter.

GALE

ENCLOSURES (3) to BUREAU FROM CHICAGO)

Photostat copy of letter addressed to "Dear Gorts".
2 newspaper clippings from Pravda with pictures
of HENRY WINSTON, JAMES JACKSON & ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN. (U) X

RE: SOLO

IS-C

BU 100-428091

CG 134-46, Sub B] X (U)

reCGairtel 10/31/61

*originals sent to NY
by airtel 11/2/61,
photostats of same
enclosed, jwl*

(U)

Dear Gorts:-

How are you? Just a few lines in case you see James - if you do tell him that I appreciate the clippings that he sends. He should also know that in this country people are busy with a Party Congress and that everyone even in the business institutions (or studios) will not talk about anything except the big event and program.

I am enclosing a few clippings in the Pravda of to-day - speeches and articles about or from Americans. The translator gave me a quick run down. If you have a Russian amongst your friends he will read these for you or give you an idea.

In the meantime I attend concerts and see the ballet very often. By the way I still do not know how the world series turned out. I have been on the go and in places where baseball is of no importance. Stauffer too is on the go and in the same position. He feels about the same and still swallows aspirin. Letters are slow in coming I received a few yesterday dated the 5th and 11th of October. Mr. Caffer is a good business man and is not worried about all the books which are on him. I thought Neal would want to know it. He is no farmer but knows a lot about agriculture. Tanner is the same tourist he always was - he has his ups and downs and when he goes to an art gallery he is the most inquisitive of the lot.

This tour combined with business is very interesting even if delay may add to the expense. I am learning a lot of the business world here and the young executives here seem to be as competitive as in the U.S.

I guess that's all for to-day. I hope you received a few books + clips I sent before.

With All My Best To All
The Family.

John and June.

Выступление товарища Элизабет Гэрли ФЛ

(Председатель Национального Комитета Коммунистической партии Соединенных Штатов А)

Дорогие товарищи! Разрешите мне от имени делегации Коммунистической партии США выразить нашу глубокую благодарность великой авангардной партии социализма — Коммунистической партии Советского Союза за братское приглашение и высокую честь присутствовать в качестве гостей на этом историческом XXII съезде. (Бурные аплодисменты).

Мы передаем вам горячий товарищеский привет Национального Комитета нашей партии и ее генерального секретаря товарища Гэса Холла, который американским законодательством лишен права выезда из США. Он просил нас выразить его глубокое сожаление по поводу того, что он не имеет возможности лично присутствовать на этом съезде.

От имени всех членов нашей партии и многих тысяч друзей и доброжелателей Советского Союза в Соединенных Штатах Америки мы выражаем твердую уверенность в том, что ваша величественная программа построения коммунизма в течение двух ближайших десятилетий будет успешно выполнена. (Продолжительные аплодисменты).

В великой семье коммунистических партий наша партия является небольшой, но она ведет борьбу в цитадели мирового империализма. Мы горды и счастливы присутствовать на этом съезде вместе с представителями всех братских партий. Мы приветствуем братские партии и выражаем им чувства нашей солидарности. (Аплодисменты). Нас вдохновляет и воодушевляет тот факт, что мы находимся здесь вместе с победившими партиями социалистических стран, вместе с партиями стран, недавно освободившихся от колониального ига, вместе с крупными братскими партиями других капиталистических стран.

Мы осуждаем позицию руководства Албанской партии труда, которое, нарушив все совместные заявления братских партий и принципы товарищеских отношений между ними, подрывает международную солидарность коммунистического движения. (Аплодисменты). Выступая с напаками на Советский Союз и КПСС, которые являются оплотом всеобщего мира, прокладывают путь к коммунизму и вызывают восхищение трудящихся и угнетенных всего мира, руководители Албанской партии труда играют на руку лишь нашим врагам — империалистам. (Аплодисменты).

С особой радостью мы встречаемся здесь с нашими товарищами из Латинской Америки и Канады, встречаться с которыми нам препятствуют в западном полу-

грамму в качестве журавля в небе. Но даже ведущий журнал монополий «Форчун» называет ее «вызовом судьбе». Он предупреждает: «Следует отнестись серьезно к мысли о том, что СССР может превзойти США в экономическом развитии». Журнал «Лайф» сетует, что капитализм несостоятелен выдвинуть какую-либо программу, способную вселить надежды народам мира.

Замечательный пример ваших достижений будет все больше завоевывать повсюду



ду сердца и умы людей, так как он показывает путь к мирной, обеспеченной и счастливой жизни. Империалисты, как бы они ни пытались, не могут больше скрывать от американских рабочих ваших успехов так же, как они не смогли заглушить сигналы спутника или стереть с небосвода сияющие орбиты полетов Гагарина и Титова. (Аплодисменты).

Некоторые либералы критиковали содержащийся в вашей Программе анализ современного капитализма за «преувеличения». Товарищи, уверяем вас, никаких самых резких слов не хватит, чтобы до конца заклеить пороки и преступления кровавой капиталистической системы. Дважды при жизни нашего поколения капитализм развязывал разрушительные мировые войны. В своих отчаянных предсмертных судорогах он даже может попытаться, подобно Самсону, увлечь за собой к гибели все человечество. Разве в состоянии капитализм сейчас или когда-ли-

так называемого «берлинского» американский народ не желать военные авантюры. К своему недавнему выступлению Холл, американский народ военной истерии в связи с Советским Союзом ядерных с чувством большого облегчения каждый шаг на пути переступить широкие слои нашего народа СССР выступает за мир. Ами и все здравомыслящие люди хотят ядерной войны. Никто не утешит заверениями так называемых в США, что в случае я погибнет лишь 50 миллионов. Американцы с радостью заявляют, товарищи, Холл, чтобы этого никогда не произошло. Американский народ ждет от правительства мер по ослаблению международной напряженности, разумного урегулирования этой проблемы. (Аплодисменты). Американский народ все более ак-

Мы, американские коммунисты, свою страну и наш народ, но Карлу Марксу, являемся нашими врагами капитализма. Мы патриоты, преданные делу освобождения нашей страны от монополий, граблящих американский народ и расхищающих богатства других стран. Мы призываем американский народ обуздать монополистов, разрывающих их преступную игру с жаждою всеобщему миру. И пусть американский народ выступит, Билля о правах, который перекроет горло правящим классам и демagogическим заявлениям.

Мы знаем, что нас, американских коммунистов, ожидают суровые испытания. Против нас направлены репрессии, ложь, клевета, насилие. Мы фашистских организаций отступим ни на шаг в борьбе за демократические права нашего народа. (Аплодисменты). Наша партия во первых рядах борцов за равенство, за мир и за социализм.

Одним из самых выдающихся членов нашей партии, который долгие годы был в тюрьме и потерял зрение из-за преступного обращения с ним, является член нашей делегации Генри Уинстон. (Бурные аплодисменты). Делегаты

Америки и Канады, встречаться с которыми нам препятствуют в западном полушарии. Мы глубоко счастливы приветствовать наших кубинских товарищей, которые, вопреки агрессивным угрозам империалистических кругов США, первыми в западном полушарии смело и решительно встали на путь, ведущий к социализму. (Бурные аплодисменты).

Но самым главным источником вдохновения для нас является наш приезд в вашу замечательную страну социализма. Кто не преисполнится мужеством и уверенностью, побывав в героическом, бессмертном Сталинграде! (Продолжительные аплодисменты).

Делегация Коммунистической партии Соединенных Штатов Америки глубоко благодарна за высокую оценку и слова одобрения, высказанные на Съезде в адрес нашей партии. Первым секретарем ЦК КПСС товарищем Никитой Сергеевичем Хрущевым. (Продолжительные аплодисменты). Мы приложим все наши силы, чтобы быть достойными такой оценки. (Аплодисменты).

Ваш съезд является светочем для угнетенных народов всего мира. Он открывает новую эру цивилизации, когда коммунизм станет светлым будущим всего человечества. (Аплодисменты). Программа КПСС вселяет ужас в ряды разбойничьего, милитаристского, эксплуататорского класса капиталистов. (Аплодисменты). Буржуазная печать США пытается представить Про-

грамму, подобную нашей, уличить за собой к гибели все человечество. Разве в состоянии капитализм сейчас или когда-либо обеспечить полную занятость, бесплатное жилье, бесплатное пользование общественным транспортом, гарантировать пенсионное обеспечение, право на отдых, создать условия для счастливого детства, для всесторонней и содержательной жизни в зрелом возрасте, для обеспечения старости, — как все это предусматривается в Программе КПСС.

Вследствие анархий капиталистического производства впустую растрачиваются огромные природные ресурсы нашей большой и прекрасной страны. Капиталистическая система не способна использовать производительные силы экономики и вызывает творческие силы нашего замечательного народа. Товарищ Хрущев справедливо противопоставил благотворные результаты автоматизации в Советском Союзе губительным последствиям автоматизации при капитализме, ведущей к превращению целых частей США в районы нищеты и безработицы. Видя неуклонный расцвет коммунистического общества, человечество не будет долго мириться с существованием капитализма. В соревновании с капитализмом коммунизм неизбежно одержит победу. (Аплодисменты).

Вопреки огромному потоку лжи и клеветы, изливаемому американской печатью, радио и телевидением по поводу

Генри Уинстон. (Бурные, аплодисменты). Делегаты приветствуют Генри Уинстона в наши ряды, Генри! Цетворяет непоколебимый, сшей коммунистической парского народа и американского класса. (Бурные аплодисменты). Бождеии из тюрьмы он за вителям американской пещи физически, но не ослеп (Бурные аплодисменты).

Мы глубоко верим в американский класс. Он славен своими традициями. У нашей страны пороков, которые наш раб народ не смогли бы ликвидировать. Они обретут руководство и действия. Наша коммунистическая, как марксистско-ленинская, поможет обеспечить такое. Выковать такую волю, несомненно. (Аплодисменты).

К 1980 году Советский Союз — страной коммунизма. Мы дорожим товарищи, что по воле народа к 1980 году Ансоциалистической страной! (должительные аплодисменты).

Вперед к победе рабочего мира! (Бурные, продолжительные аплодисменты). Все передаст в президиум съезда Н. С. Хрущеву приветствие Комитета КП США XXII съезда Коммунистической партии Советского

«XXII съезду Коммунистической партии Советского Союза»

Национальный Комитет Коммунистической партии Соединенных Штатов горячо приветствует XXII съезд Коммунистической партии Советского Союза. Ваша величественная программа строительства коммунизма имеет огромное практическое значение для народов всего мира, в том числе и для американского народа. Добившись впервые в истории успеха в осуществлении целей и задач создания нового, социалистического общества, советский народ оказал неоценимую помощь всему человечеству. Ярко освещая дорогу для всех социалистических стран, советский народ тем самым прокладывает основные пути мирового исторического развития в современную эпоху. Коммунистическая партия Советского Союза успешно претворяет в жизнь великие научные принципы основоположников марксизма-ленинизма и сокровенные многовековые чаяния человечества.

Содержащийся в Программе Коммунистической партии Советского Союза призыв к мирному сосуществованию является

огромным вкладом в дело всеобщего мира. Американский народ хочет мира и с чувством облегчения приветствует каждый шаг на пути к переговорам о мирном урегулировании вопроса о Западном Берлине. Американский народ не желает быть втянутым третий раз в мировую войну. Силы мира во всем мире настолько возросли и окрепли, а перспектива термоядерной войны так ненавистна народам, что, хотя борьба и является нелегкой, мы убеждены в том, что имеются реальные возможности для нанесения поражения империалистической политике балансирования на грани войны в связи с вопросом о Германии и Западном Берлине и для мирного разрешения этих проблем. У народов Соединенных Штатов и Советского Союза имеются все основания для развития тесных дружественных отношений, и у них нет и не может быть никаких причин для враждебности или войны.

Коммунистическая партия США ведет решительную борьбу за мир и конституционные свободы. В настоящий момент над

нашей партией нависла прямая угроза запрещения. В результате односторонним судом большинством голосов чудовищного закона Мэла будут предприняты новые меры против нашей партии, то это и будет сигналом для осуществления тех мер, направленных против мира и социального прогресса. Развитие народа новой волне, растет, и наша партия, верная своим и жизненным интересам народа, уверена в конце этой борьбе.

От всего сердца мы желаем Коммунистической партии Советского Союза успешной работы в интересах мира и строительства

От имени Национального

Элизабет Гэрли
президент
Генеральный секретарь

практического построения коммунизма, освещенный солнцем марксизма-ленинизма. Принятием этой Программы Коммунистическая партия Советского Союза показывает всем коммунистам, всем рабочим и трудящимся мира путь к социализму и коммунизму, показывает подлинно гуманный и жизнеутверждающий характер коммунистического общественного строя.

Славная Коммунистическая партия Советского Союза претворила в жизнь учение Маркса — Энгельса — Ленина и победно несет вперед сияющее знамя коммунизма. Жизнь подтверждала и подтверждает, что Коммунистическая партия Советского Союза является авангардом коммунистических и рабочих партий, она является нашим учителем и оказывает нам огромную помощь в борьбе против германского империализма и милитаризма. (Аплодисменты).

Единство и сплоченность коммунистических и рабочих партий являются залогом победы рабочего движения, победы мира и социализма во всем мире. Поэтому мы самым решительным образом осуждаем позицию руководства Албанской партии труда, грубо нарушающего высшие принципы мирового коммунистического движения. (Аплодисменты).

Товарищи!

Милитаристы и реваншисты Западной Германии готовятся к войне против Германской Демократической Республики, против Советского Союза и других социалистических стран, надеясь с помощью империалистических западных держав аннулировать результаты своего поражения во второй мировой войне. Мы считаем священным долгом рабочего класса Западной Германии — положить конец прощам милитаристов, гитлеровских генералов и реваншистов, выбить у них из рук факел войны. (Аплодисменты).

Программа построения коммунизма, которую вы, дорогие товарищи, примете на настоящем съезде, будет могучим оружием также и в наших руках. Используя это оружие, мы будем убеждать рабочий класс и трудящихся Федеративной Республики Германии в том, что народы Советского Союза, народы мировой социалистической системы — это истинные друзья немецкого народа (бурные аплодисменты), а монополисты, империалисты и милитаристы — его злейшие враги. Для каждого коммуниста Федеративной Республики настоящая Программа будет руководством к действию с целью повышения классового самосознания рабочего класса. Эта Программа дает нам все возможности для идейно-политической борьбы с правым руководством социал-демократической партии, для разъяснения



Боннский военный министр Штраус заявил недавно в Соединенных Штатах Америки, что вторая мировая война еще не закончилась. Боннское правительство срывает и торпедует любую попытку достигнуть взаимопонимания. Шовинизм, реваншизм и антикоммунизм возведены в государственную доктрину, с помощью которой боннское правительство хочет подготавливать население Федеративной Республики Германии к реваншистской атомной войне.

Перед лицом этой реваншистской политики германских милитаристов, чреватой угрозой для немецкой нации и народов Европы, мы, коммунисты Федеративной Республики, видим свою задачу в том, чтобы разоблачать опасность этой политики перед рабочим классом и всеми миролюбивыми людьми. Мы стремимся к созданию единого общенационального движения, объединяющего все силы — от рабочего класса до прогрессивных слоев буржуазии, чтобы успешно бороться за национальную политику мира, демократии, взаимопонимания и социальной обеспеченности. Мы говорим рабочему классу и трудящимся ФРГ, что их исторический долг состоит в том, чтобы совместной борьбой предотвратить развязывание германскими империалистами и милитаристами новой войны с территории Федеративной Республики. (Аплодисменты).

Ответственность рабочего класса Западной Германии за сохранение мира, за ограничение власти и ликвидацию германского империализма поистине огромна. Убедить рабочий класс в этой истине тем более необходимо, что правые руководи-

тели.

Несмотря на этот террор, члены нашей партии продолжают мужественную борьбу. Они как коммунисты выступают на заводских и профсоюзных собраниях и на публичных митингах. Члены нашей партии принимают участие в разнообразных выступлениях населения против атомного вооружения, за сохранение мира путем заключения германского мирного договора и за военный нейтралитет. Члены нашей партии принимают участие и руководят различными забастовками с целью улучшения жизненного положения рабочего класса.

Мы обещаем вам, дорогие товарищи, всегда мужественно бороться против разбойничьего, человеконенавистнического милитаризма, не останавливаясь перед жертвами, чтобы вместе с рабочим классом и всеми миролюбивыми людьми Федеративной Республики добиться победы национальной альтернативы — создания миролюбивого и демократического строя ФРГ. (Аплодисменты). В этой великой национальной борьбе мы не одиноки. На нашей стороне — Германская Демократическая Республика, где рабочий класс, крестьянство и интеллигенция строят социализм под руководством Социалистической единой партии Германии. (Аплодисменты). На нашей стороне — могучая мировая социалистическая система. В ее успехах мы черпаем силу и уверенность для нашей трудной борьбы против германского империализма и милитаризма. Нет сомнения в том, что совместными усилиями мы одержим победу над германским империализмом и милитаризмом.

Да здравствует XXII съезд славной Коммунистической партии Советского Союза, авангарда коммунистических и рабочих партий! (Бурные аплодисменты).

Да здравствует Коммунистическая партия Советского Союза и ее ленинский Центральный Комитет во главе с товарищем Хрущевым! (Бурные, продолжительные аплодисменты).

Да здравствует грандиозная Программа построения коммунизма и строитель коммунизма — славный советский народ! (Аплодисменты).

Да здравствует единство и сплоченность коммунистических и рабочих партий на основе марксизма-ленинизма! (Бурные, продолжительные аплодисменты). Все встают. Тов. Рейман передает в президиум съезда товарищу Н. С. Хрущеву приветственное послание Центрального Комитета Коммунистической партии Германии Центральному Комитету Коммунистической партии Советского Союза).

«Центральному Комитету Коммунистической партии Советского Союза»

«Центральному Комитету Коммунистической партии Советского Союза»

МОСКВА

Дорогие товарищи!

В связи с XXII съездом Коммунистической партии Советского Союза Центральный Комитет Коммунистической партии Германии шлет вам и всему советскому народу от имени нашей партии и прогрессивных трудящихся Федеративной Республики Германии братский боевой привет.

Ваш партийный съезд, который примет великую Программу построения коммунистического общественного строя, является событием всемирно-исторического значения. Он демонстрирует неудержимое победное шествие освободительных идей Маркса, Энгельса и Ленина. Он указывает всем народам путь к светлому будущему общественного строя, в котором господствуют мир, свободный труд, социальное равенство, подлинное братство, свободное развитие всех талантов и дарований народа и каждого человека.

Империалисты ничего не могут противопоставить программе мирного труда и прогресса человечества, кроме неуверенности, безнадежности, упадка и военных приготовлений. Все их планы направлены не на создание, а на разрушение. Они служат не жизни, а смерти. Тот факт, что империализм неуклонно идет к своей гибели, никогда еще не был столь очевидным, как сегодня.

Западногерманские империалисты, милитаристы и те, кто идет у них на поводу, как, например, руководство социал-демократической партии, ничему не научились на уроках истории и, проводя политику реванша, пытаются вовлечь западногерманское население в войну против Германской Демократической Республики и других социалистических государств. Они упорно выступают против заключения германского мирного договора и превращения Западного Берлина в демилитаризованный вольный город. Они являются самыми опасными врагами мирного сосуществования и разоружения.

Мы, коммунисты, и все миролюбивые силы Федеративной Республики осознаем свою огромную ответственность за сохранение мира. Мы прилагаем все силы, чтобы создать широкий боевой фронт рабочего класса и миролюбивых людей для обуздания германского империализма и милитаризма. При этом мы опираемся на неустойчивые усилия Советского Союза в деле достижения германского мирного договора, на Германскую Демократическую Республику, являющуюся оплотом миролюбивых сил во всей Германии.

Мы заверяем вас, дорогие товарищи, что мы сделаем все для того, чтобы и в Федеративной Республике победила политика переговоров о заключении германского мирного договора, чтобы был рас-

чищен путь к военному нейтралитету Германии.

Дорогие товарищи!

Ваша Программа подлинного гуманизма и мира вдохновит всех коммунистов и всех прогрессивных людей в Федеративной Республике в их борьбе за мир, демократию и социализм и явится для них могучим источником энергии.

В Германской Демократической Республике успешно строится социализм; Германская Демократическая Республика является оплотом мира для всей Германии. И нет такой силы, которая могла бы помешать победе социализма во всей Германии.

Да здравствует XXII съезд славной Коммунистической партии Советского Союза, авангарда мирового коммунистического движения!

Да здравствует грандиозная Программа построения коммунизма и его строители — славный советский народ!

Да здравствует единство и сплоченность коммунистических и рабочих партий на основе марксизма-ленинизма!

Да здравствует пролетарский интернационализм!

Да здравствует мир во всем мире!

Центральный Комитет
Коммунистической партии Германии.
Макс РЕЙМАН,
первый секретарь.

Выступление товарища Долорес ИБАРРУРИ

(Председатель Коммунистической партии Испании)

Товарищи, друзья!

Испанская делегация передает вашему XXII съезду сердечный и братский привет Коммунистической партии Испании и вместе с ним горячий привет многих тысяч испанских трудящихся, видящих в Советском Союзе свое собственное будущее, будущее Испании, свободной от гнета капиталистов и помещиков, Испании свободной и независимой, Испании социалистической. (Бурные аплодисменты). Одновременно мы выражаем наше согласие с докладом товарища Н. С. Хрущева и считаем, что выдающиеся успехи советского народа за последние годы, возможность построения коммунизма за короткий срок, указанный в вашей блестящей Программе, неотделимы от решений исторического XX съезда Коммунистической партии Советского

Союза (Бурные аплодисменты).

Мы считаем, что XX съезд КПСС знаменует собой основной и решающий этап в развитии всего коммунистического движения.

Благодаря решающему участию в борьбе за восстановление ленинских норм в Коммунистической партии Советского Союза, что было делом нелегким, в борьбе и претворении в жизнь положений XX съезда товарищ Хрущев заслужил уважение, любовь и искреннее восхищение коммунистов и революционных рабочих Испании. (Бурные, продолжительные аплодисменты). Наша делегация от имени Коммунистической партии Испании подтверждает это с высокой трибуны вашего съезда.

И поскольку между ленинцами не в

ним коммунистов, марксистов-ленинцев. (Бурные аплодисменты). Мы считаем, что если подобная позиция не будет исправлена со всей честностью и прямотой, то завоевание маленького, но мужественного албанского народа окажутся под угрозой, и это может привести к распаду Албанской партии труда, лучшей частью которой стремится следовать по марксистско-ленинскому пути, намеченному XX съездом КПСС. (Аплодисменты).

На вашем съезде, являющемся ярким выражением воли партии и советского народа, будет принята Программа строительства коммунизма. Эта Программа — песнь жизни и надежды мирового пролетариата, осуществление которой ознаменует новый этап на пути человечества к коммунистическому обществу; эта Программа является стимулом союза рабочего класса и народных масс капиталистиче-

Героический сын Америки

Одним из самых выдающихся героев нашей партии, который долгое время пробыл в тюрьме и потерял зрение в результате преступного обращения властей, является член нашей делегации товарищ Генри Уинстон. Снова встав в наши ряды, Генри Уинстон олицетворяет непоколебимый боевой дух нашей коммунистической партии, негритянского народа и американского рабочего класса.

(Из выступления председателя Национального Комитета Компартии США Э. Г. Флини на XXII съезде КПСС.)

РОСЛЫЙ, широкоплечий негр с острой походкой слепого человека сразу же обратил на себя внимание посетителей Кремля. А когда он нежно, как бы поглаживая, начал ощупывать гладкую поверхность Царь-колокола, кто-то негромко воскликнул: «Да ведь это товарищ Генри Уинстон!».

Рослый негр вздрогнул и обернулся. — Кто, кто меня здесь знает? — воскликнул он.

— Вас многие здесь знают, — последовал ответ.

Сейчас, когда товарищ Генри Уинстон, заместитель председателя Национального Комитета Коммунистической партии Соединенных Штатов, вспоминает этот эпизод, широкая улыбка озаряет его простое и мужественное лицо. Он говорит о том, что если бы не тысячи простых людей в Советском Союзе, Соединенных Штатах, Италии, Индии, Франции, на Кубе и в других странах, то, вероятно, он и по сей день томился бы за решеткой, а скорее всего его бы уже не было в живых. Он вспоминает, как вскоре после выхода из тюрьмы он получил от простого кубинского рабочего Карлоса Альбардо Марина трогательное предложение отдать ему свой глаз.

— Передайте мою глубочайшую благодарность всем советским людям, поддержавшим меня в тяжелую минуту жизни, — говорит он.

ГЕНРИ УИНСТОН совершил два тяжелых «преступления» против американской демократии: он родился негром и стал коммунистом. И за это в 1949 году его вместе с 10 другими лидерами Американской компартии мажоритаристы приговорили к длительному тюремному заключению.

— Годы тюрьмы, — скупо, как бы обдумывая каждое слово, говорит Уинстон, — не должны приносить даром у настоящего революционера. Я давно уже ощущал пробелы в своем образовании. Я сын небогатых родителей. Рано начал сам зарабатывать себе на хлеб. Кризис 30-х годов лишил меня этого права. Безработица! Забастовки. Тогда-то я и встретил на своем пути коммунистов. Они открыли мне глаза, они объяснили мне, почему одни купаются в роскоши, а другие не могут найти себе никакой работы. Мой путь был избран. Первые партийные поручения. Затем работа в Союзе коммунистической молодежи. Вскоре меня выбрали секретарем съезда и членом Исполнительного комитета Коммунистического интернационала молодежи. Потом война. Я напарник американских войск в Англии, затем во Франции и Германии. После окончания войны — снова партийная работа. Так

что учиться по-настоящему было некогда...

И в жестких условиях тюрьмы Терр-Хот Генри Уинстон использует любую возможность для того, чтобы учиться.

Однако по мере того, как шло время, Уинстон стал замечать за собой что-то неладное. Глаза — особенно левый — очень быстро начинали уставать.

Когда Уинстон впервые обратился к тюремным врачам, то встретил ледяное равнодушие.

— Тебе, парень, надо сменить мозги, — с холодной усмешкой шутил один



тан, начальник тюрьмы. — Пока ты придерживаешься коммунистических убеждений, никакие врачи тебе не помогут...

Месяц проходил за месяцем, состояние Уинстона катастрофически ухудшалось, а тюремщики продолжали прописывать ему пилули. Палачи поняли, что «сменить мозги» Уинстону удастся только в том случае, если он будет мертв, и страшную болезнь — как было установлено впоследствии, опухоль головного мозга — они попытались использовать в своих преступных целях.

Во время одного из свиданий с семьей Уинстон уже не мог стоять на ногах. И как ни пытался он скрыть от жены свое тяжелое состояние, она поняла, что с Генри происходит что-то неладное. Она-то и подняла на ноги друзей, товарищей по партии. Известие о хладнокровном умерщвлении коммуниста в американской тюрьме вызвало бурю протестов во всем цивилизованном мире. Власть были вынуждены перевести Уинстона в тюремный госпиталь, а затем разрешить ему лечь на операцию в частную клинику. Восемь часов длился на операционном столе поединок жизни и смерти.

В результате операции Уинстон почти полностью потерял зрение — зрительный нерв был серьезно поврежден. Если бы операция была сделана несколькими месяцами раньше, этого могло бы и не быть, но тогда американские тюремщики перестали бы быть американскими тюремщиками.

Им было мало издевательств в тюрьме. Им было мало двух шерифов возле операционной. Им было мало трех шерифов возле постели человека, только что

перенесшего сложнейшую операцию. Через несколько недель после операции палачи задумали вернуть больного человека обратно в тюрьму.

И снова по миру прокатилась волна бурного негодования. В конце концов власти были вынуждены смягчить приговор и выпустить Уинстона на свободу.

Семь кругов ада прошел этот пятидесятилетний человек. Смерть и жесточайшие страдания не раз смотрели в его глаза, которые сейчас почти ничего не видят. И какую же надо иметь железную волю и непоколебимую уверенность в правоте своего дела, чтобы на следующий день после освобождения сделать представителям печати такое заявление: «Я вышел из тюрьмы по-прежнему твердо убежденный, что народ нашей великой страны — негры и белые — нуждается в коммунистической партии, борющейся за мир, демократию, безопасность и социализм. Я вновь с гордостью занимаю свое место в этой партии. Я ослеп физически, но не ослеп политически».

НЕСКОЛЬКО НЕДЕЛЬ назад товарищ Уинстон вместе со своей семьей приехал в СССР для отдыха и лечения.

Однако беспокойное сердце коммуниста не может отдыхать.

— У нас, американских коммунистов, впереди непростой край работы, — говорит он своим мягким, густым басом. — Реакция снова собралась в крестовый поход против демократии, раздувает военный психоз. О том, какую серьезную опасность представляет собою сейчас монополистическая реакция в США, можно судить хотя бы по тому факту, что недавно Верховный суд снова подтвердил свое решение, фактически объявляющее Компартию США вне закона.

— Я полностью поддерживаю заявление товарища Гэс Холла, — восклицает Генри Уинстон, — о том, что мы не пойдем на регистрацию. А репрессиями и тюрьмами нас не запугать!

На минуту он задумывается. А затем уверенно, подчеркивая каждое слово выразительным жестом сильной руки, продолжает:

— Великое дело делаете вы, советские коммунисты! Вековые мечты человечества о счастье, о коммунизме на наших глазах претворяются в реальность. XXII съезд, ваши великие дела на земле и в космосе завоюют на сторону коммунизма новые миллионы людей. Простые люди теперь отчетливо видят, что мир и коммунизм — понятия неразрывные. Миллионы моих соотечественников помнят страстные выступления Никиты Сергеевича Хрущева в защиту принципов мирного сосуществования на американской земле. Они знают о его борьбе за полное и всеобщее разоружение, за ликвидацию остатков второй мировой войны. И я, как американец, считаю для себя величайшей честью быть посланцем Компартии США на XXII съезде Коммунистической партии Советского Союза.

Пора прощаться. Я крепко жму руку товарища Генри Уинстона — американца, негра, коммуниста. И в голову невольно приходят строки поэта:

«Гвозди б делать из этих людей:
Крепче, б, не было в мире гвоздей».

Вл. ЖУКОВ.

цы и так называемой защиты их позиций в Берлине, получали и по-прежнему получают для своей грязной войны поддержку стран НАТО, организации империалистов, осужденной Временным правительством Алжирской Республики (ВПАР) в 1960 г., а также поддержку Соединенных Штатов, лицемерные заявления и улыбки, которых в адрес Временного правительства не смогут заставить забыть их преступное со-

знании классовой реальности. Социализм не имеет ничего общего с псевдосоциализмом, прикрывающим эксплуатацию рабочего класса и бедного крестьянства крупной капиталистической буржуазией. Социализм, к которому пойдет независимый Алжир, должен учитывать богатый опыт социалистического строительства в СССР и в других странах социалистического лагеря. Независимый Алжир заимствует основные черты социа-

листического общества:

Да здравствует борьба трудящихся и народов всего мира за национальную независимость, мир и дружбу!

Да здравствует пролетарский интернационализм!

Да здравствует коммунизм!

За Центральный Комитет Алжирской коммунистической партии БАШИР ХАДЖ АЛИ — секретарь АКП.

Алжир, 7 октября 1961 г.

Выступление товарища Луиса КОРВАЛАНА

(Генеральный секретарь Центрального Комитета Коммунистической партии Чили)

Дорогие товарищи!

От имени Коммунистической партии Чили мы приветствуем XXII съезд Коммунистической партии Советского Союза. (Бурные аплодисменты).

Нет слов, чтобы выразить наше восхищение грандиозными перспективами, которые открывают для трудящихся всего мира и всего прогрессивного человечества ваш XXII съезд и третья Программа партии.

В первые годы Советской власти, когда ваша страна только выходила из периода военного коммунизма, ее посетил основатель нашей партии тов. Рекабаррен. Обстановка того времени хорошо известна. Почти все пророчили падение большевиков. Возвратившись в Чили, тов. Рекабаррен рассказал об увиденном. «Я ездил, — сказал он, — не за тем, чтобы увидеть, есть ли уже в Советском Союзе земной рай. Я ездил, чтобы увидеть, стоят ли там у власти рабочие и крестьяне. Я видел их у власти и верю, что во всем мире не найдется силы, способной уничтожить то, что там уже завоевано». (Аплодисменты).

Как изменились времена! Как окреп социализм!

Дороги в будущее, открывшиеся с Октябрьской социалистической революцией, расширяются и с каждым днем становятся все более светлыми. Приближается новая эра коммунизма. Уже четко вырисовываются основные черты общества будущего, царства полной и подлинной свободы, без эксплуатации, без войны, без неудовлетворенных потребностей.

Вместе с товарищем Торезом мы провозглашаем: «Честь и слава партии Ленина!» (Бурные аплодисменты).

Честь и слава партии, которая так много сделала и делает для освобождения трудящихся, для счастья человечества, которая провозглашает сегодня в своей Программе самый гуманный лозунг: «Все для человека!» (Продолжительные аплодисменты).

История, отведя вашей партии почетную и героическую роль быть первой в походе по неизведанным путям, самоотверженно идти вперед в авангарде, являясь примером для других. Поэтому она всегда возбуждала ненависть международной реакции и вызывала восхищение, доверие и любовь революционного пролетариата всех стран. (Бурные аплодисменты).

Эту роль авангарда ваша партия выполняет по-братски, последовательно, с полным уважением самостоятельности любой другой партии.

Мы хотим особенно подчеркнуть огромное значение вашего XX съезда пар-

тии для дела мира и социализма. Выводы, вытекающие из его решений, и борьба против культа личности оздоровили и укрепили мировое коммунистическое движение. (Аплодисменты). Заявление Московского совещания представителей коммунистических и рабочих партий 1960 г., которое является нашей общей программой, ясно и определенно признало это. Поэтому мы сожалеем, что руково-



дители Албанской партии труда занимают ошибочную позицию, и выражаем нашу надежду, что они встанут на правильный путь. (Аплодисменты).

Товарищи!

Все то, чем живут сейчас народы Латинской Америки, можно выразить одним словом, которое с каждым днем становится все более значимым, и которое вдохновляет нас на борьбу. — Куба. (Бурные аплодисменты).

Поэтому американские империалисты замышляют новые агрессивные акты против этой героической, крошечной по размерам, но огромной по своим делам, братской страны. Карибского моря. Но пусть они остерегаются. Народы Латинской Америки не сидят сложа руки. (Аплодисменты). Как образно выразился Пабло Неруда, если империалисты вновь попытаются задушить Кубу, во всех уголках континента вспыхнет пламя Сьерра-Маэстры. (Аплодисменты).

Но ни агрессивные планы, ни пресловутые «союзы ради прогресса» не смогут

помешать неизбежному процессу освобождения наших народов. Ясно, например, что в Чили события развиваются в указанном направлении. За время, истекшее с марта прошлого года, в стране состоялись многочисленные и боевые забастовки, среди которых имели место три всеобщие, причем последняя из них прошла под знаком солидарности с Кубой. (Аплодисменты). В августе — сентябре этого года бастовали рабочие американских медных компаний, металлурги, железнодорожники, булочники, медицинские работники, учителя — всего более 200 тыс. трудящихся. Среди студенческой молодежи распространилась новая форма борьбы: захват учебных помещений. Многие тысячи семей захватили землю для застройки под свои жилища. Десятки тысяч мелких торговцев закрывали на несколько дней свои лавки и магазины. Крестьяне поднимают знамя борьбы за аграрную реформу, захватывая в ряде случаев землю. В мае 1961 г. более тысячи крестьянских делегатов собрались на свой съезд, основавший Национальную федерацию крестьян и индейского населения.

В тесной связи с этой борьбой развивается движение против нищенских условий существования, порожденных экономической политикой, которую навязывает Международный валютный фонд, против империалистического грабежа, аграрной отсталости, неравноправной внешней торговли, против господства крупного монополистического капитала.

Чилийское народное движение развивается на прочных и испытанных основах, которые включают в себя единство профсоюзов в рамках Единого профсоюзного центра, союз рабочего класса и крестьянства, который еще полностью не сложился, но успешно развивается, сотрудничество коммунистов и социалистов, союз левых партий, объединенных во Фронт народного действия, совместные действия других демократических секторов и наличие коммунистической партии, уходящей своими корнями в массы. Такова наша политика и в значительной степени наша практическая деятельность.

Плодами этого процесса являются результаты парламентских выборов в нынешнем году, которые показали растущее влияние народных масс. На этих выборах коммунистическая партия получила 16 мест в парламенте и 4 места в сенате. (Аплодисменты).

Впереди новые бои, но, опираясь на завоеванное, мы с уверенностью смотрим в будущее.

(Окончание на 8-й стр.)

FBI

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-01-2011

Date: 11/13/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

On 11/13/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that on that date he received from CG 5824-S* a coded letter addressed to JAMES CARTER and dated 11/4/61, at Moscow.

NY 694-S* interpreted the letter as follows:

NY 694-S* should make no attempt to reply to instant letter since CG 5824-S* probably would leave for home before the arrival in Moscow of NY 694-S*' reply.

CG 5824-S* has conferred with KHRUSHCHEV and the latter's "retinue," who sent their best regards to GUS HALL, and described the CPUSA as an outstanding Communist organization despite the membership therein of "some spot-light seekers."

GEORGE MEYERS will not attend the WFTU congress scheduled to be held on December 4th, 1961. There is a possibility that the said WFTU congress will be held in Moscow instead of in Prague. MEYERS will not attend because he is anxious to return home before Thanksgiving. CG 5824-S* will ask "some other people" to attend the WFTU congress in place of MEYERS. (NY 694-S* thinks that CG 5824-S* means that CG 5824-S* will ask someone like TIM BUCK, or some other Canadian now in Moscow, to report on the said Congress to the CPUSA).

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-43

NOV 15 1961

ACB:ume

(7)

Approved:

62 NOV 22 1961

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

NY 100-134637

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and JAMES JACKSON have returned to the USA. WINSTON is at the Central Committee rest home where WILLIAM Z. FOSTER was a patient. He is receiving the same type of service that FOSTER did, being treated as a very important person. WINSTON now considers himself as an outstanding figure in international Communism.

CG 5824-S* is cutting his trip short, and will return to the USA as soon as possible.

10/30/61

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-262352)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-57353)
SUBJECT: DR. GREGORY VALENTINE DURTAN
SM-C

Extreme caution must be exercised with respect to dissemination of the information herein since, by its nature, it tends to identify NY 694-S*, a valuable informant, as the source thereof. Unless this information is obtained from a source other than NY 694-S*, it should not be incorporated, even in paraphrased form, in the investigative section of a report.

ReBulet, 10/30/61.

On 10/30/61, NY 694-S* was interrogated by the NYO concerning who specifically is aware of DURTAN's contemplated trip to Paris in November, 1961, and also concerning who specifically is aware of the purpose of his trip, and of the nature of his contemplated activities in behalf of the Soviets.

NY 694-S* advised that in the CPUCA only he, CG 5824-S*, IRVING POTACH and CUS HALL are aware of these matters, and that with regard to details of DURTAN's trip to Paris, only he and POTACH know such details.

- 1-Bureau (100-262352) (RM)
(1-100-428091) (SOLO)
- 2-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
(1-134-35) (CG 5824-S*)
- 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
- 1-NY 100-134637 (SOLO) (41)
- 1-NY 100-57353

ACH:ums
(10)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
136 NOV 1 1961

62 NOV 22 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-262352-175

NY 100-57369

The informant stated that he hoped that the NYO's inquiry regarding this matter was not predicated on an intention to disseminate the information to outside agencies. To do so, he said, would undoubtedly expose him and CG 5824-S*, and in view of CG 5824-S*' current presence in Moscow, would endanger the latter's life.

The informant pointed out that if DURTAN goes abroad, the informant will be advised of DURTAN's activities there through POTASH, with whom DURTAN undoubtedly will maintain regular contact. He also noted that an opportunity is now presented - through DURTAN - to penetrate Soviet espionage activities abroad.

NY 694-S* stated that any indication at this time that DURTAN's operations are known to, or suspected by, any government agency would point to him and CG 5824-S* as the source of such agency's information.

With regard to a fixur of IRVING POTASH, the NYO is of the opinion that little would be gained by such a technique, and possibly much lost. A fixur would very likely reflect no more than contacts between POTASH and DURTAN, but would not reflect the nature of their discussions.

If by some chance POTASH should become aware of a fixur, he could be alerted to the Bureau's interest in DURTAN. Since the Bureau is being advised by NY 694-S* concerning meetings between POTASH and DURTAN, it would seem unnecessarily hazardous to attempt to obtain the same information through a fixur.

It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to reconsider its instructions that a fixur of POTASH be conducted.

For the Bureau's information, NY 694-S* does not know DURTAN personally.

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: November 15, 1961

Remylet dated November 14, 1961.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photostats and for the New York Office one photostat each of a number of items which have been received from CG 5824-S* through a Chicago mail drop maintained for him.

The items received from CG 5824-S* are as follows:

1) An item entitled, "Daily Review of Soviet Press," published by the Soviet Information Bureau, Volume 7, #244 (1878) dated Wednesday, October 11, 1961. Information of note in this one-page item reflects that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, HENRY WINSTON, and D. JACKSON had arrived in Moscow as Communist Party, USA fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

2) An item entitled, "Daily Review of Soviet Press," published by the Soviet Information Bureau, Volume 7, #246 (1880) dated Friday, October 13, 1961. This item consists of approximately 25 pages and sets forth the English translations of three articles which recently appeared in the Soviet Press.

3) An item entitled, "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," published by Novosti Press Agency, Volume 7, #9 (1890) dated Tuesday, October 24, 1961. This item consists of approximately 23 pages and sets forth the abridged English translations of three speeches made apparently on October 23, 1961, to the 22nd Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, by D. S. POLYANSKY, A. J. SNECKUS, and T. USUBALIEV.

4) A 47-page item consisting of the Concluding Speech by N. S. KHRUSHCHOV, First Secretary of the C.C. C.P.S.U., at the 22nd Congress of the C.P.S.U., October 27, 1961.

②-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM) 911-X1 REC-33
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 4) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RW:MDW
(4)

57 NOV 29 1961

10 NOV 27 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: November 17, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Remylet dated November 16, 1961.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photo-
stats and for the New York Office one photostat each of
two items which have been received from CG 5824-S* through
a Chicago mail drop maintained for him.

The items received from CG 5824-S* are as
follows:

1) A 34-page item entitled, "The Daily Review,
Translations from the Soviet Press," Volume 7, #12 (1893),
Friday, October 27, 1961, Part II. This item contains the
English translations of three speeches apparently made on
October 26, 1961, to the 22nd Congress of the Communist
Party of the Soviet Union, by B. N. PONOMARYOV, Head of
the International Department, Central Committee, Communist
Party of the Soviet Union; O. V. KUUSINEN, Secretary of
the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee;
P. A. SATYUKOV, Editor-In-Chief of "Pravda."

2) A 18-page item entitled, "The Daily Review,
Translations from the Soviet Press," Volume 7, #13 (1893),
Saturday, October 28, 1961. This item contains "Communique
on the 22nd Congress of the C.P.S.U.," "Cordial Meetings,"
and speech by A. N. SHELEPIN, Chairman of State Security
Committee Under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

2-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(4)

REC-65

NOV 20 1961

EX-112

64 NOV 28 1961

UNITED STATES

MENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: November 14, 1961

ReCGlet dated November 13, 1961.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of photostats of the following items which were received by the Chicago Office from CG 5824-S* through a mail drop maintained for him.

1) "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," Volume 7, #6, (1887) Saturday, October 21, 1961, Part I. Contained in this document is a one-page item entitled, "Information Communique on the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" which relates to the "Congress" activities on October 20, 1961, and a twelve-page article entitled, "Party Congress Diary."

2) "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," Volume 7, #6, (1887) Saturday, October 21, 1961, Part II, which contains the summaries of speeches to the 22nd Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on October 20, 1961, by L. I. BREZHNEV, V. N. TITOV, and P. TOGLIATTI.

3) "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," Volume 7, #8, (1889) Monday, October 23, 1961, Part I.

4) "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," Volume 7, #10, (1891) Wednesday, October 25, 1961, Part I. Articles of particular interest contained herein are a one-page item entitled, "Information Communique on the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" and an article entitled, "Heroic American" which is one page in length relating to HENRY WINSTON.

2-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 4) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(4)

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

62 DEC 13 1961

Bluffs
Brownigan
S. Dwyer
Central Research

b6
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EXP. PROC.

NOV 16 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: November 16, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Remylet dated November 15, 1961.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photo-stats and for the New York Office one photostat each of two items which have been received from CG 5824-S* through a Chicago mail drop maintained for him.

The items received from CG 5824-S* are as follows:

1) A 27-page item entitled, "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press, Volume 7, #10 (1891), Wednesday, October 25, 1961, Part II." This item contains the English translations of three speeches apparently made on October 24, 1961, to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, by R. Y. MALINOVSKY, Minister of Defense of the USSR; N. G. IGNATOV; and N. A. MUKHITDINOV, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

2) A 23-page item entitled, "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press, Volume 7, #11 (1892), Thursday, October 26, 1961, Part II." This item contains the English translations of two speeches apparently made on October 25, 1961, by A. A. GROMYKO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and N. M. SHVERNIK, Chairman of the Committee of Party Control, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Central Committee.

②-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(4)

NOV 20 1961

63 NOV 28 1961

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-01-2011

F B I

Date: 11/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

On 11/20/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that on that date he received a note from EDNA WINSTON, wife of CP functionary HENRY WINSTON, enclosing a coded letter from CG 5824-S* to NY 694-S*, dated 11/16/61, at Moscow. EDNA WINSTON advised NY 694-S* that she and her children had arrived from Moscow on 11/18/61, and that before leaving Moscow, she had been given a letter by CG 5824-S* for delivery to NY 694-S*.

According to NY 694-S*, the coded letter from CG 5824-S* contains the following information:

CG 5824-S* will not be back in the USA by Thanksgiving Day, as he had anticipated. He is still waiting to discuss with appropriate Soviet officials the matter of financial aid to the CPUSA. By reason of changes in Soviet personnel due to the recent CPSU Congress, he is not sure what the attitude of those now in charge of finances will be toward his request for financial aid for the CPUSA. Upon completion of negotiations with the Soviets regarding this matter, CG 5824-S* will go to Hungary, Romania, and East Germany, in each of which countries he has business to transact. With GUS HALL's permission, he would like to avoid going to Poland, where he was to discuss obtaining Arabian stallions for shipment to the CPUSA.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM) *1cc retained 808 RDREC-31*
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (INFO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(8)

NOV 21 1961

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ Per _____

64 NOV 29 1961

NY 100-134637

CG 5824-S* inquired whether there were "any changes in the McCarran Act inasmuch as GEORGE MEYERS would like to return from the Soviet Union as he went." (NY 694-S* interprets this to mean that since ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and JAMES JACKSON returned to the USA without incident, despite not having turned in their passports to the American Embassy in Moscow, CG 5824-S* is inquiring whether there is any reason why GEORGE MEYERS could not do likewise).

MIKE GOLD and his wife are leaving Moscow for the USA, and HENRY WINSTON is remaining temporarily in Moscow.

b6
b7C

[redacted] NY 694-S* is to request GUS HALL to give [redacted] some money, of which she is in need.

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

11/17/61

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED
BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS
PAGE IS CLASSIFIED
UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

(OO:NEW YORK)

The Bureau is aware that on 10/23/61, NY 694-S* received \$30,000.00 in \$20.00 notes from his Soviet principal VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY, Known Soviet Intelligence Agent.

When the above money was inserted into the index maintained in captioned case, there developed the following:

On 12/17/60, [] obtained from his Soviet principal the following \$20.00 note of the 1950A series: 127,467,967B. In receipt of \$30,000.00 obtained by NY 694-S* on 10/23/61, the same note, namely 127,467,967B, was contained therein.

b7D

A Photostat exists of the identification of the note obtained by NY 694-S* on 10/23/61, therefore, making this office positive of its identification.

While no Photostat exists of the note received by [] on 12/17/60, it is noted that the identification of the note was recorded by two separate individuals; therefore, little doubt exists that the identification was made incorrectly.

4 - Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
1 - 105-76241 [] (u)
1 - 100-423091 (u)
1 - New York (105-34286) (u)
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - New York (65-17696)

LH:llr
(7)

CLASSIFIED BY: 8-A7-80
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DATE 12-25-443

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
02 NOV 21 1961

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-65405-2

~~SECRET~~

51 DEC 6 1961

~~SECRET~~
NY 68-17696

In view of the above, NY notes that it has been and will continue to be alert to the possibility of counterfeit money being occasionally used in Soviet operations. It is doubtful, however, that the Soviets used counterfeit money.

Above for information. (U)

~~ALL INFORMATION ON THIS
PAGE IS CLASSIFIED (S)
UNLESS INDICATED~~

(U)

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

11/17/61

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED
BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESPIONAGE - R

(OO:NEW YORK)

As the Bureau is aware, NY 694-S*, on 10/24/61, received \$30,000.00 in \$20.00 notes from the Soviets for use of the CP, USA.

When the above money was compared against the list of money known to have been issued to the Soviets in New York and WFO, the results were negative.

When the above money was broken down into Federal Reserve Districts and series, the following resulted:

A - Boston
1950 - 2
1950 A - 15
Total 17

B - New York
1950 - 45
1950 A - 42
1950 B - 53
Total 140

C - Philadelphia
1950 - 12
1950 A - 13
Total 25

- 3 - Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
① - 100-428091 (Solo)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - New York (65-17696)

L.Miller
(6)

64
62 NOV 28 1961

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
150 NOV 21 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65 65405-226

NY 65-17696

D - Cleveland

1950	- 9
1950 A	-14
1950 B	- 9
Total	32

E - Richmond

1950	- 5
1950 A	-34
1950 B	-32
Total	71

F - Atlanta

1950	- 9
1950 A	-12
1950 B	-20
Total	41

G - Chicago

1950	- 7
1950 A	-36
1950 B	-54
Total	97

H - St. Louis

1950	- 4
1950 A	-11
1950 B	- 6
Total	21

I - Minneapolis

1950	- 3
1950 A	- 4
1950 B	- 7
Total	14

J - Kansas City

1950	- 2
1950 A	-22
1950 B	-31
Total	55

K - Dallas

1950	- 9
1950 A	- 8
1950 B	-11
Total	28

NY 65-17696

L - San Francisco

1934 A	- 1
1950	-157
1950 A	-390
1950 B	-411
	<u>959</u>

As the above chart reflects, San Francisco Federal Reserve District (SFFRD) money consisted of \$19,180.00 (63.9%) of the total of \$30,000.00. This is the consistent percentage of Soviet espionage money previously recovered.

When the above money was inserted into the index maintained in captioned case, there developed approximately 200 sequences of 200 numbers or less.

The above information concerning comparison against the index maintained in captioned case is not to be set forth in report form or dissemination memorandum without Bureau authority.

F B I

Date: 11/22/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

On 11/22/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON as follows:

On 11/21/61, while visiting GUS HALL at the latter's home, NY 694-S* informed HALL that CG 5824-S*, by coded letter to the NY informant, had requested permission from HALL not to go to Poland at this time regarding the Arabian stallion deal. NY 694-S* explained to HALL that CG 5824-S* is ill, and that to extend his trip abroad to include Poland would further endanger the Chicago informant's health.

GUS HALL told NY 694-S* that he would advise CG 5824-S* that the latter need not go to Poland at this time. The message would be in code, furnished by NY 694-S*, and would be transmitted to the Chicago informant as follows: "The Worker" would send to HENRY WINSTON in Moscow a cable advising that "JUSTINE need not go to see BRIGETTE BARDOT", which means that CG 5824-S* need not go to Poland. WINSTON will transmit the message to CG 5824-S*, who has alerted WINSTON to the possibility of the latter's receiving such a message.

HALL said he is most anxious to confer with CG 5824-S* as soon as possible. Upon CG 5824-S*' arrival in the USA HALL will immediately arrange to confer with the Chicago informant, no matter where the latter may be.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM) 100-428091-1594
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume

G. G. Wick (8)

Approved: 223

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

64 DEC 1 1961

NY 100-134637

HALL said that in view of the situation in which the Party now finds itself, money is needed now more than ever. He is most anxious to learn what arrangements, if any, CG 5824-S* has made with the Soviets for financial assistance to the CPUSA. HALL also mentioned that as yet "The Worker" has not received "its subscription money" from the Soviets.

Regarding HENRY WINSTON, HALL stated that the CPUSA, by reason of travel restrictions, is not in a position to send anyone abroad to take care of WINSTON while the latter visits various countries in the Soviet orbit and, on WINSTON's trip home. He said that in an emergency it might become necessary to seek the assistance of the Canadian CP in this regard.

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.

Subject <u>SOLO</u>		
Type of Mail		Date of Mail
<input type="checkbox"/> Report	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming letter	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outgoing letter	_____	<u>11/17/61</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Memorandum	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Airtel	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Teletype	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosure (describe)	_____	_____
_____		_____
_____		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Work Sheet	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Loyalty Form	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe)	_____	_____
_____		_____
_____		_____
Removed for	Removed by	Date of Removal
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Room	<u>KQ per me</u>	<u>11/9/87</u>
Reason for Removal		
<input type="checkbox"/> For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)		

<input type="checkbox"/> To send to		

<input type="checkbox"/> To attach to		

<input type="checkbox"/> For office use		

<input type="checkbox"/> For change to another file		

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Review For Classification</u>		

Complete File and Serial Number <u>100-428091-NR</u>		

XEROX CC ATTACHED IN File

137
jha
DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

11/17/61

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED
BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESPIONAGE - R

(OO:NEW YORK)

The Bureau is aware that on 10/23/61, NY 694-S* received \$30,000.00 in \$20.00 notes from his Soviet principal VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY, Known Soviet Intelligence Agent

When the above money was inserted into the index maintained in captioned case, there developed the following:

On 12/17/60, [redacted] obtained from his Soviet principal the following \$20.00 note of the 1950A series: 127,467,967B. In receipt of \$30,000.00 obtained by NY 694-S* on 10/23/61, the same note, namely 127,467,967B, was contained therein. b7D

A Photostat exists of the identification of the note obtained by NY 694-S* on 10/23/61, therefore, making this office positive of its identification.

While no Photostat exists of the note received by [redacted] on 12/17/60, it is noted that the identification of the note was recorded by two separate individuals; therefore, little doubt exists that the identification was made incorrectly. b6 b7C b7D

4 - Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
1 - 105-76241 [redacted]
1 - 100-128091 (SOLO)
1 - New York (105-34286)
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - New York (65-17696)

LMH
(7)

105-428091-
NOT RECORDED
102 NOV 21 1961

51 DEC 6 1961

NY 65-17696

In view of the above, NY notes that it has been and will continue to be alert to the possibility of counterfeit money being occasionally used in Soviet operations. It is doubtful, however, that the Soviets used counterfeit money.

Above for information.

F B I

Date: 11/24/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL, AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - CReCGtel call to Supervisor WARREN MARCHASSAULT, NY
Office, 11/24/61.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one photostat and for NY the original and one photostat of a letter dated 11/18/61 which was received from CG 5824-S* through a mail drop maintained for him by the Chicago Office. This letter, which was postmarked Baltimore, Maryland, had apparently been mailed at that location by GEORGE MEYERS following his return to the U.S. from the Soviet Union. This letter, which is prepared in open code, apparently is intended for NY 694-S*. No effort has been made by the Chicago Office to interpret the contents of this letter, and the original is, therefore, being furnished to NY for transmission to NY 694-S* for his interpretation as to its meaning.

By retel call, NY was orally furnished the contents of this letter, which is set forth in full below.

③-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)(AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)(AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-65

100-428091-1595
17 NOV 27 1961

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

FBI Sent _____

M

Per _____

66 NOV 30 1961

CG 134-46, Sub B

"11-18-61

"Dear []

"This is just to say hello! I am taking advantage of [] trip home to write a few lines; because it takes 2-3 weeks for an air-mail letter to reach me (the clips of the 20th took 21 days), I suggest that you do not write when you receive this.

"I expect to leave about the middle of this coming week, about the 23rd. I am still busy visiting studios but as regards the volume of book sales there is no agreement yet. It would be good if you told [] & [] to send [] a wire (through []) about the complete lack of books - no inventory. I explained to [] boss that there is no xmas business without books.

b6
b7C

"Now about the tour for orders; it may add another week to the schedule. But as I said before if I am tired and can't even lug a bag there is no fun in touring for sales - unless I travel light. I will skip the small towns like Racine Gary and Bardot. Providence I will make, because we have established accounts that need service there. If Broad objects to skipping smaller towns explain it may pay to come back later and pick up orders in the towns nearby. Now as to [] he sees no one now, but I will try, unless I am waiting for a big order in Tracies or Sunny's dep't store. It may be necessary to serve them first. Mr. [] did not see Mr. [] although he tried the worse way.

"Otherwise I pray for good weather. At this time of the year touring is an hapazard business. By the way Providence is the place to reach []

CG 134-46, Sub B

"in between large cities. Even if you have to reach him and miss him in Detroit Mich. or Atlanta Ga; he likes providence because of offers and possibilities. I'll close for now. Tell [] it's tough going but his salesmen & lawyers are working overtime. With all my best to all the family. Mr. [] sends regards to Mr. [].

b6
b7C

"P.S. Snowing here for last week."

NY Office is requested to furnish the Bureau and Chicago full text translation of the above communication when received from NY 694-S*.

A photostat copy of this letter is being retained by the Chicago Office, CGfile 134-46-Sub B.

GALE

11-18-61

Dear James:

This is just to say hello! I am taking advantage of Georgia's trip home to write a few lines; because it takes 2-3 weeks for an air mail letter to reach me (the clips of the 25th took 21 days), I suggest that you do not write when you receive this.

I expect to leave about the middle of this coming week, about the 23rd. I am still busy visiting studios but as regards the volume of book sales there is no agreement yet. It would be good if you told Neal & Taylor to send Stauff a wire (through Neal) about the complete lack of books - no inventory. I explained to Amos' boss that there is ^{no} ~~is~~ no business without books.

Now about the tour for orders; it may add another week to the schedule. But as I said before if I am tired and can't even buy a bag there is no fun in touring for sales - unless I travel

light, I will skip the small towns like Racine, Gary and Cardot. Providence I will make, because we have established accounts that need service there. If Brad objects to skipping smaller towns explain it may pay to come back later and pick up orders in the towns nearby. Now as to whether he sees no one now, but I will try, unless I am waiting for a big order in Tracie's or Susan's dept store. It may be necessary to serve them first. Mr. Wrentler did not see Mr. Kane although he tried the worse way.

Otherwise I pray for good weather. At this time of the year touring is an hazardous business. By the way, Providence is the place to reach stuff, in between large cities. Even if you have to reach him and miss him in Detroit Mich. or Atlanta Ga., he likes Providence because of offers and possibilities. I'll close for now. Tell Taylor it's tough going but his salesmen & lawyers are working overtime. With all my best to all the family. M. M. Hickok sends regards to Mr. Taylor

P.S. Snowing here in last week

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: November 27, 1961

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

On 11/27/61 ASAC Norman McCabe of the New York Office telephonically furnished the text of a message NY 694-S* was to transmit and requested assistance in the encryption of it. The plain language text is as follows:

BIRCH TO HUB IF IN HOTEL OR OFFICE, URGENT I STRESS
 Repeat I STRESS LIBRARY DEPLETED OF ALL BOOKS. THIS
 DUE TO PLAY AND MIDWEEK COSTS. NOW SITUATION PRIOR
 CHRISTMAS DESPERATE. ALSO JUDGE SIDE TRIPS ONLY IF
 PRACTICAL ON IMMEDIATE LIBRARY NEEDS. FROM BIRCH.

The enciphered text was furnished telephonically to ASAC McCabe at approximately 1:00 P.M., 11/27/61. A copy of the enciphered text is attached.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo

REC-97

EX-100

ADDENDUM: 11-28-61 12 DEC 1 1961

PWP:mjm

(8) *mjm*

The meaning of the above message is as follows:
 BIRCH is Gus Hall
 HUB is Morris Childs
 LIBRARY DEPLETED OF ALL BOOKS--no money
 MIDWEEK COSTS refers to midweek issue of Daily Worker
 IMMEDIATE LIBRARY NEEDS - refers to the money

ENCLOSURE

62 DEC 6 1961

68378 02272 20092 90987 74048 73103 57447 09460 29446 47506
03326 43146 27866 89987 35075 51346 87460 42447 60279 49638
45983 50603 35633 40914 82646 74379 60975 91188 51105 54207
65582 18073 65085 25578 52953 60208 75808 09730 51217 41546
49388 78119 65281 56203 83463 43798 96377 39239 48113 24087
19568 66161 96585 99975 27182 28092 77813 85228 89004 02058
41225 63685 55779

100-428091-1596
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 11/28/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

ReNYairtel, captioned as above, 11/27/61, reflecting that NY 694-S* was arranging a meeting on the aforesaid date with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY for the purpose of giving the latter, for transmittal to CG 5824-S*, who is either in Moscow or Prague, a message from GUS HALL. This message was set forth in referenced airtel.

On 11/28/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that he met BARKOVSKY at 7 p.m. on 11/27/61, outside the Town House Restaurant in Queens, NYC. BARKOVSKY indicated that there was to be no conversation, and that he was in a hurry. He accepted from NY 694-S* the message from HALL to CG 5824-S*, which had been ciphered and typed on a plain piece of bond paper. Immediately thereafter BARKOVSKY left the area.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM) / retained 808 RB
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (INFO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(8)

REC-62

100-428091-1597

EX 100

NOV 29 1961

64 DEC 6 1961

Approved: _____

Sent _____

Per _____

Q. WICK

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 11/27/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AI RTTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

ReCGairtel, captioned as above, 11/24/61, requesting interpretation of a letter from CG 5824-S*, dated 11/18/61.

On 11/27/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON as follows:

The information contained in CG 5824-S*' letter dated 11/18/61, is the following:

CG 5824-S* was sending instant message through GEORGE MEYERS. Inasmuch as two to three weeks elapse before CG 5824-S* receives a reply to his letters, he suggests that NY 694-S* not reply to instant letter.

CG 5824-S* expects to leave Moscow about the 23rd of November. He is still negotiating with the Soviets for financial assistance to the CPUSA, but as yet has received no definite commitment from them. He suggests that GUS HALL send to him, via VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY's channel, a note emphasizing the fact that the CPUSA is without funds. CG 5824-S* has explained to top Soviet functionaries that the CPUSA cannot continue operations unless it receives financial aid at this time.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM) *1 returned 808RB*
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B (SOLO) (INFO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(9)

REC-62

10 NOV 29 1961

EX 100

Approved: *Wich*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

64 DEC 6

1961

FBI

NY 100-134637

For CG 5824-S* to go to East Germany, Hungary, and Poland would require an additional week of traveling. He plans to avoid going to these places, but will go to Prague. Should HALL object to his not going to East Germany, Hungary, and Poland, he should be told that trips to these places can be made later.

PAUL ROBESON is not in a position to see anyone. CG 5824-S*, unless he takes the North Pole route home, flying to either San Francisco or Los Angeles, will attempt to contact ROBESON. Should he arrive in the USA at either San Francisco or Los Angeles, CG 5824-S* desires he be met by Bureau Agents who will arrange that he go through Immigration and Customs without incident.

Any message to be sent to CG 5824-S* at this time should be sent to him at Prague.

HALL should be told that CG 5824-S* is making every effort to successfully complete his assignment, and that KHRUSHCHEV sends his regards to HALL.

After receiving from the NYO the coded message above interpreted (which had been furnished telephonically to the NYO on 11/24/61, by the Chicago Office), NY 694-S* met GUS HALL late on the evening of 11/24/61, in Van Cortlandt Park, and delivered to HALL the above message.

HALL thereupon authorized NY 694-S* to send to CG 5824-S*, through VIADIMIR BARKOVSKY's Soviet channels, a coded message to the following effect:

"Gus to Morris, whether in Moscow or Prague. I stress our desperate financial situation, due both to McCarran Act litigation and expense incidental to publication of mid-week 'Worker.' Trips to East Germany, Hungary and Poland may not be necessary if you obtain required financial assistance in Moscow. Our desperate financial situation should determine where you should go for money."

NY 100-134637

NY 694-S* advised that he was attempting to contact BARKOVSKY telephonically on 11/27/61, to arrange a meeting with the latter on that date for the purpose of delivering to him HALL's message for CG 5824-S*.

In talking to the informant on 11/24/61, in Van Cortlandt Park, GUS HALL said he was "furious" with JAMES JACKSON, and cursed the latter in gutter language. According to HALL, he had been informed by ELIZABETH FLYNN that, while in Moscow, JACKSON had made an effort to undermine CG 5824-S* in the eyes of the Soviets. He indicated to the Soviets that CG 5824-S* was "not the man for the job," (negotiating financial transactions for the CPUSA with the Soviets).

HALL stated that JACKSON undoubtedly would like to handle the financial negotiations for personal reasons, to wit, "to feather his nest" by controlling the Soviet funds. HALL also stated that FLYNN had learned that when JACKSON was in Moscow as a delegate to the 81st Party Congress, he had been given by the Soviets thousands of dollars for his personal use.

HALL charged JACKSON with flagrantly violating "all security rules" by having attempted to undermine CG 5824-S* in Moscow. HALL then castigated JACKSON and HENRY WINSTON jointly, stating that the CPUSA delegation to the CPSU Congress had lost much valuable time "because JACKSON and WINSTON had to be catered to and serviced."

F B I

Date: 11/29/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

ReCGairtel, captioned as above, 11/27/61, reflecting the content of notes from CG 5824-S* to NY 694-S* and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

On 11/29/61, the originals of the above-mentioned notes were delivered by SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON to NY 694-S* who advised as follows:

The note addressed to ELIZABETH FLYNN is to be interpreted literally. "WINNIE" refers to HENRY WINSTON, [redacted] to the latter's wife, [redacted] is a brother-in-law of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, and "the big fellow" refers to GEORGE MEYERS. "V.J." is V. J. JEROME and "TIM" is TIM BUCK of the Canadian CP.

The coded note, addressed "Dear James" (NY 694-S*) reflects that, when it was written, CG 5824-S* had expected to leave Moscow on the 17th or 18th of November. CG 5824-S* requested that GUS HALL be asked for a list of people who might go to Moscow next year. He also indicated that the WFTU congress would be held on December 5th, and that anyone, including Canadian CP members, could attend it. CG 5824-S* noted that none of the CP functionaries then in Moscow

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM) copy retained 808RB
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(8)

EX-108

17 NOV 30 1961

D. Q. WICK

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

62 DEC 8 1961

NY 100-134637

desired to remain there any longer. He also advised that HALL, if he wished, could send his two brothers to Poland next year to negotiate regarding the Arabian stallions, HALL desires to obtain there. The note terminated with the comment that TIMUR TIMOFEEV (TIMMY DENNIS) was not at that time in Moscow.

Pursuant to instructions contained in the above note, NY 694-S* stated he would transmit to FLYNN, through a third person, the note addressed to her by CG 5824-S*.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*DATE: November 29, 1961 *WCS*FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr.

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

b6
b7C

CG 5824-S*, upon instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), departed on SOLO Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). As of 11/18/61 he expected to leave Moscow 11/23/61 for Prague, Czechoslovakia. He has explained, pursuant to instructions from CPUSA General Secretary Gus Hall, the desperate financial plight of the CPUSA to the Soviets but as of 11/18/61 had received no commitments. Information received that James Jackson, CPUSA national functionary, is attempting to undermine informant in connection with handling Soviet funds.

Letter from CG 5824-S* dated 11/18/61 to NY 694-S* revealed informant expected to leave Moscow 11/23/61. He is negotiating with the Soviets for financial assistance to the CPUSA but as yet has received no definite commitments from them. He has explained to the Soviets that the CPUSA cannot continue operations unless it received financial aid at this time. He suggested that Hall send to him, via Vladimir Barkovsky's Soviet channels, a note emphasizing this fact. Barkovsky is counselor, advisor of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Mission to the United Nations and informant's Soviet contact in the United States.

Informant does not plan to go to East Germany, Hungary and Poland as originally planned but will go to Prague. He will attempt to contact Paul Robeson, noted Negro singer. Premier Khrushchev sent his regards to Hall through informant.

NY 694-S* made above information available to Hall 11/24/61 and Hall authorized a coded message to CG 5824-S* through Barkovsky stressing the desperate financial situation of the CPUSA.

Hall stated to NY 694-S* that he is "furious" with Jackson and cursed the latter in gutter language. According to Hall, he has been informed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, National

100-438091

LTG:bgc

(6)

REC-125

EX-115

25 DEC 4 1961

65 DEC 12 1961

100-438091-1600

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-438091

Chairman, CPUSA, that while in Moscow as a CPUSA delegate to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU Jackson made an effort to undermine CG 5824-S* in the eyes of the Soviets by stating that CG 5824-S* is not the man for negotiating financial transactions for the CPUSA with the Soviets. Hall stated that Jackson would like to handle the financial negotiations for personal reasons "to feather his nest" by controlling the Soviet funds. Hall charged Jackson with flagrantly violating "all security rules" by having attempted to undermine CG 5824-S* in Moscow.

ACTION:

For information. We are following this matter closely and any pertinent information received from informant will be brought to your attention and disseminated promptly. Details of this clandestine apparatus, however, will not be disseminated.

SRA

✓

Lyg 7 *[Signature]*

B
[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: November 21, 1961

Remylet dated November 17, 1961.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photostats and for the New York Office one photostat each of four items received from CG 5824-S* through a mail drop maintained by the Chicago Office.

The items enclosed are as follows:

- 1) A 5-page item captioned, "Speech of Comrade Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman, Communist Party of the United States of America, at the Twenty Second Congress of the C.P. S.U."
- 2) A one-page item captioned, "Central Committee CPSU" which appears to be the greetings from the National Committee, CP, USA, on the occasion of the meeting of the 22nd Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, signed by GUS HALL, General Secretary.
- 3) A two-page item in Russian, the contents of which are specifically unknown but which appear to be possibly the Russian version of item two, noted above.
- 4) "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," published by Novosti Press Agency, Volume 7, #14 (1895), Sunday, October 29, 1961, containing three articles; namely, "Communique on the 22nd Congress of the CPSU;" "Concluding Speech by N. S. KHRUSHCHOV, First Secretary of the CPSU at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU;" and "Amendments to the Rules of the CP of the Soviet Union, report by F. R. KOZLOV."

In connection with item three mentioned above, the Bureau may desire to have this item translated and copies of this translation furnished to New York and Chicago.

2-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 4) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(4)

NOV 24 1961

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

INT. SEC.

EXP. PROC.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Translation from English

TO THE 22nd CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
THE SOVIET UNION

The National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States warmly greets the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Your sublime Program of communist building has a tremendous practical significance for the peoples of the entire world, including the American people. On achieving, for the first time in history, a success in the realization of aims and tasks of creation of a new socialist society, the Soviet people rendered invaluable aid to all mankind. Brightly illuminating the road for all the socialist countries, the Soviet people thus blaze the basic paths of historical world development in the contemporary era. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union successfully realizes the great scientific principles of the founders of Marxism-Leninism and the innermost, age-old aspirations of mankind.

An appeal for a peaceful coexistence contained in the Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a tremendous contribution to the cause of universal peace. American people want peace and welcome with a feeling of relief every step on the path toward negotiations on a peaceful solution of the problem of West Berlin. The American people do not want to be drawn into a world war for a third time (the end of sentence missing). The forces of peace throughout the world have grown and strengthened to such an extent, and a perspective of the nuclear war is so hateful to the people, that, although the struggle is not easy, we are convinced that there are real possibilities for defeating imperialist policy of the "brink of war" in connection with the problem of Germany and West Berlin and for a peaceful solution of these problems. The peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union have all the foundations for developing close and friendly relations and they do not have and cannot have any reasons for hostility or war. (The next 6 sentences are omitted.)

TRANSLATED BY:

November 29, 1961

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7c

100-428091-1681

5896

The Communist Party of the USA is carrying on a resolute struggle for peace and constitutional freedoms. At the present moment, a direct threat of being outlawed is hanging over our Party, as a result of the approval by the Supreme Court, with only one vote majority, of a monstrous McCarran Act. Should new repressions against our Party be undertaken, this would serve as a clear signal for carrying out other measures as well, directed against interests of peace and social progress. But the resistance of the people to the new wave of McCarthyism is growing and our Party, true to its principles and vital interests of the American people, is certain of its ultimate victory in this struggle.

We wish, with all our hearts, to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, successful work in the interests of strengthening of peace (word "democracy" is missing) and building of communism.

On behalf of the National Committee
of the CP, USA,

Gus Hall

General Secretary

Zlk

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: December 1, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Remylet dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photostats each and for the New York Office one photostat each of three items received through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Office. The items received, of which photostats are enclosed, were as follows:

1) A seven-page mimeographed item dated Friday, November 10, 1961, entitled, "His Majesty the People," which appears may have been a part of "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," similar to the items noted below.

2) An approximate thirty-page item entitled, "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," published by Novosti Press Agency, Volume 7, #3(401), Saturday, November 11, 1961.

3) An approximate twenty-page item entitled, "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," published by Novosti Press Agency, Volume 7, #25 (1905), Part I, Monday, November 13, 1961.

One photostat of each of the above items is being retained by Chicago in CGfile 134-46, 1B3. The originals will be returned to the source.

2-Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 3) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(4)

ENC. 6-11-61

REC-72

DEC 7 1961

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: November 30, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photostats each and for the New York Office one photostat each of three separate items received through a mail drop maintained by the Chicago Office for CG 5824-S*. One photostat of each of these items has been retained by the Chicago Office and the originals will be returned to the source.

Set forth below is a description of the items received through the mail drop and of which photostats are enclosed herewith:

1) The Saturday, October 28, 1961, #43 (566) issue of the "Moscow News" which carries a supplement thereto, the "Full Text of Khrushchov's Report on the C.P.S.U. Programme." Of particular interest in this edition of the "Moscow News" is a photograph appearing on page 2, lower righthand corner, of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and HENRY WINSTON and a number of other unidentified individuals. This photograph is accompanied with the following note: "A heartfelt welcome given by the delegates to the guests of the U.S.A., Miss Elizabeth Flynn, National Chairman of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., and Henry Winston, its Vice-Chairman."

2) An item of approximately 23 pages captioned, "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," Volume 7, #15, (1895), Monday, October 30, 1961.

3) A five-page mimeographed item captioned, "Data on Repressive Laws in the U.S.A." which was issued over the name of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Chairman, CP, USA.

2-Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM) 1-enclosed
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 3) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:ADEND FILE

ENCLOSURE FILED

REC-34

EX-115

6

FM10

31

1 - Gardner
1 - Ligan
1 - Mr. Gurley

SAC, New York (100-134637)

December 5, 1961

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReNYlet 11/17/61 entitled "Tracing of American Money used by Soviets in Espionage Operations, Espionage - R." Two copies of this letter are enclosed for the assistance and information of the Chicago Office.

Reflet noted that NY 694-S* received \$30,000 in \$20 notes from his Soviet principal, Vladimir D. Barkovsky, known Soviet intelligence agent in 10/61. When this money was inserted into the index maintained on captioned case, it was noted that on 12/27/60 NY 2557-S obtained from his Soviet principal a \$20 note of the 1950A Series L27, 467, 967B and that in receipt of the \$30,000 obtained by NY 694-S* in 10/61, the same note was contained therein.

New York should determine whether or not the \$20 note 1950A Series L27, 467, 967B is still in the possession of NY 694-S*. If so, and unless some reason exists to the contrary, you are instructed to obtain this bill and a representative number of notes of the funds maintained by informant which he has received from the Soviets and have these notes examined by the U. S. Secret Service to determine if the notes are legitimate United States currency or if they are counterfeit. The Bureau should be promptly advised of the results of this examination.

In the future, if no reason exists to the contrary, a representative number of the notes of any funds received by NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* from the Soviets should be afforded an examination by the Secret Service to determine if they are legitimate or if they are counterfeit. In each instance, the Bureau should be promptly advised of the results of the examination.

2 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Enclosures - 2)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

LTG:bgc/cjc (8)

REC-75

DEC 5 - 1961

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to New York
Re: S0L0
100-428091

Under no circumstances should information be furnished to the Secret Service concerning the source of this money which would jeopardize the informants or this operation.

F B I

Date: 11/27/61

REC-5

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AMSD, REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
TS - C

On 11/27/61 the Chicago Office through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S* received a letter postmarked 11/22/61, London, England. Both the transmittal envelope and the contents thereof appear to be in the handwriting of CG 5824-S*. The identity of the person mailing this communication in London is unknown to the Chicago Office.

Contained in this communication were the following items:

1) A one-page tissue undated and in open code as follows:

"Dear James:

"Nothing new - In 3 days I should know schedule in any case I think by the end of the week 17-18 I should be on the way to other places. Do not deliver this in person send some one with it as soon as you are able. With all my Best

REC-5 100-428091
/s/ "John

EX 104
③-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM) (AMSD) 1 copy retained
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 4) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago
DEC 6 1961

RWH:MDW
(5)

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

57 DEC 8 1961

Special Agent in Charge

CG 134-46, Sub B

"P.S. Health about the same

"P.P.S. 1. Ask Broad for list of people he thinks will travel for rest, etc. next year. 2) Reg. Dec 5th the thing will be open for our northern friends or any one else. None of my friends want to stay. By the way if he wants Birch brothers to go next year let him. Solomon is out of town."

2) A two-page letter dated November 10, 1961, addressed "Dear Elizabeth," which is as follows:

"You were right, as soon as you left, the 'Winnie' situation was 'thrown' at me. Winnie called and said he wants Edna and the kids to leave 'to-day' without delay. He also wanted all his plans concretized in detail - when does he go to Prague, Budapest, a tour of the USSR and to the other capitalist countries, etc. etc.

"When these questions were raised with our friends they almost keeled over and they threw a 'curve'. 'Who will take him to the countries indicated and back to the U.S.?' As to the wife leaving 'immediately' how can we mix into their domestic affairs and who can say that he will not change his mind to-morrow?

"Well, I just got back from a visit to Winnie and confirmed that he wants his family to leave as soon as possible but 'no one is to raise the domestic aspect of the problem with our friends.' I talked to Edna out there and in town (she came in) she says the tension is impossible and that she should leave by the 17th etc. etc. So - you will probably hear from her before you get this note.

"But - another question is still to be answered by us, who will come over (in about 6 to 8 weeks) to travel with Winnie. I asked him to name some one. He came forward with one name [redacted] who is working at the prompt press. There is still time for this, but I thought I

b6
b7C

No Locality

CG 134-46, Sub B

"would let you know - so that you who understands can give me a lift. Talk to the people about [redacted] [redacted] I understand he is working at the Prompt Press. We cannot make promises about pay or jobs or 'a visit to heaven for free' as compensation for time or job. So thats that. In the meantime something is being organized for Edna and the kids such as excursions theater & shopping and other things.

b6
b7C

"I keep on wondering if you got home O.K. I am alone for a change the big fellow went to a farm and then to some other cities for 7-8 days, he wants to get back home fast. It started to snow to-day and the weather limits air travel this also makes it necessary to limit travel distances because train transportation takes more time. Our friend V.J. is around lobbying with other nationalities he is being called 'a pest' even by the Irish and by Tim & others. He is in no hurry to travel.

"I hope I'll see you one of these days soon but am still without dates. If there is anything new on travel back for our big fellow, let us know if you can before the 18th.

"So thats it for now - I am sure the things I burden you with will be taken up with Gus.

"With all my best and love"

One photostat each of the above items is enclosed herewith for the Bureau.

Since CG 5824-S* apparently intended the originals of the communications noted above to be forwarded to NY 694-S*, the originals as well as one photostat each are being enclosed herewith for New York.

New York is requested to transmit the originals to NY 694-S*. New York is also requested to furnish the Bureau and Chicago with any pertinent comments or translations of NY 694-S* in regard to this matter.

CG 134-46, Sub B

One photostat each of the above items is being retained by the Chicago Office as an exhibit in CGfile 134-46, Sub B.

GALE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/4/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

Records of the NYO reflect that as of 11/30/61, transactions in the SOLO account reported by NY 694-S* since the date of the last accounting have been as follows:

Credit

On hand 11/1/61 \$81,333.00

Debit

To ISADORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN as depository for the CPUSA Reserve Fund - 11/15/61 10,000.00

Balance \$71,333.00

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the NYO, where consistent with security, is attempting to trace transfers of SOLO funds. The result of said tracing investigations will be reported under the caption of the CPUSA functionaries to whom money from abroad has been transferred.

- 2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM) / *retransmit 808RB*
- 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (SOLO FUNDS) (INFO) (RM)
- 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
- 1-NY 100-128861 (CPUSA FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (415)
- 1-NY 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACB:ume
(6)

REC-70

12 DEC 5 1961

EX-105

12/16/61
DEC 8 1961
1-144

28091-1696
100-428091-1696

SAC, Milwaukee

December 8, 1961

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS - CREGISTERED MAIL

Enclosed is certain foreign language material:

Two photostats of a newspaper article in Finnish, received from Chicago by letter dated 12/4/61.

This material should be processed as indicated below:

Summary translation. Please have translation handled by SA Clifford E. Huhta.

Following disposition should be made of enclosure and translation:

Both to the Bureau, attention FBI Laboratory.

If the results of your review are not furnished the Seat of Government, in accordance with instructions set forth above, then the office initiating the request, to which translation is made available by you, has the responsibility of appropriately notifying the Bureau of any pertinent information contained therein.

DEC 8 - 1961

Enclosure - 2

1 - Mr. Gurley (DIRECT)

MAS
(5)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOT RECORDED

19 DEC 11 1961

64 DEC 12 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: December 4, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub D)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Remylet dated December 1, 1961.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photostats each and for the New York Office one photostat each of 14 items received through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Office.

During the period of December 1-4, 1961, a total of six communications were received through drop reflecting the latest date of November 29, 1961, Moscow. All of the communications received contained clippings from Soviet and other European Communist Party (CP) press, and as far as it is possible to ascertain, they all in general relate mostly to international support of the CP, USA and to individuals connected with the CP, USA.

One photostat each of these clippings is retained by Chicago in CGfile 134-46-1B2, and the originals will be returned to the source.

Set forth below for the information of the Bureau is a description of the pertinent items received:

1) A two-page item captioned, "C.P.S.U. Programme Inspires the Peoples to Struggle for Peace," by Professor G. DEBORIN. It appears that this item may have been taken from an issue of the "Moscow News."

2) Political cartoon which apparently appeared in the November 25, 1961, issue of "Neues Deutschland," the official organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

2-Bureau (Enc. 28) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 14) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW

58 DEC 28 1961

CG 134-46, Sub B

3) A clipping from the November 27, 1961, issue of "Pravda," in Russian.

4) A clipping in Russian, probably from "Pravda" upon which is noted the date November 25, 1961.

5) A two-page item bearing the caption, "Thursday, Nov. 23, 1961, A Crime Against Democracy," by G. ALEXANDROV. This item appears to be an excerpt from "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press."

6) A page one article of November 27, 1961, from the "Neues Deutschland," apparently containing a statement concerning the CP, USA by WALTER ULBRICHT.

7) A two-page item bearing the caption, "Wednesday, November 22, 1961, U.S. Communist Party Will Not Be Throttled!" which item also appears to be an excerpt from "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press."

8) A one-page item in Russian, contents unknown, which apparently was taken from "Pravda" November 25, 1961.

9) A two-page clipping containing several items, one relating to WILLIAM DU BOIS and a second item relating to President KENNEDY taken from the "l'Humanite," the official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, dated November 24, 1961.

10) Three clippings from the "l'Humanite" of November 21, 1961, relating to the CP, USA.

11) A one-page item which appears to be an editorial, date unknown, which appeared in the Party press of Finland.

12) An item appearing in "Neues Deutschland" of November 22, 1961, relating to the CP, USA.

13) A one-page article appearing in an unknown Russian newspaper of November 23, 1961.

CG 134-46, Sub B

14) A two-page item from the "Daily Worker" of Great Britain, dated November 24, 1961, containing an article relating to WILLIAM E. DU BOIS and also a statement by F. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN captioned, "U.S. -- thought controllers on rampage..."

It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to have translations made of the enclosed items and any pertinent portions thereof submitted to New York and Chicago for information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub F)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: November 30, 1961

Remylet 11/3/61.

am
Bureau letter dated May 4, 1960, instructs the Chicago office to set out the details of disbursement of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* and that such information be submitted to the Bureau by the fifth of the month following the month being reported.

Balance of Funds in Possession of
CG 5824-S* as of 11/1/61

\$52,548.00

During the past month there have been no disbursements of funds from this account, hence the balance remains the same - \$52,548.00 - as of November 30, 1961.

- ② - Bureau (RM) *Retained 801RB*
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
1 - Chicago
RWH:LMS
(4)

EXP. PROC.

EX 100

REC-72

100-428091-1608

16 DEC 4 1961

*Memo Baumgardner to Sullivan
12/6/61
62 DEC 8 1961
F-147*

[Signature]
INDEXED

UNITED STATES

ENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: December 1, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Remylet dated November 30, 1961.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photo-stats each and for the New York Office one photostat each of three items received through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Office. One photostat of each of these items has been retained by the Chicago Office and the originals will be returned to the source.

The items received, of which photostats are enclosed herewith, are as follows:

1) A booklet of 50 mimeographed pages captioned, Amendments to the Rules of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Report Delivered by Comrade F. R. KOZLOV, Secretary of the C.C. C.P.S.U. to the Twenty-Second Congress of the C.P.S.U., October, 1961.

2) An item of approximately 24 pages entitled, "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," published by Novosti Press Agency, Volume 7, #17 (1897), Wednesday, November 1, 1961, Part II.

3) An item of approximately 24 pages entitled, "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," published by Novosti Press Agency, Volume 7, #18 (1898), Thursday, November 2, 1961, Part II. This item sets forth the text of a four-part serialization of a story which appeared in "Izvestia" on various dates captioned, "A Cruise with a Nuclear Submarine." A review of this article concerning a cruise on a Soviet nuclear submarine contains several references which indicate that the particular submarine involved had rocket capabilities. For example, in part I of this article, page 3, paragraph 9, the article states in connection with a rundown on the crew of this vessel that "The torpedomen and rocketmen are likewise to be at their stations." In the second part of this article,

2-Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM) 100-428091-1609

1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 3) (Info) (RM)

1-Chicago

RWH:MDW

(4)

FMB

EX-104
FBI

IN-100

CG 134-46, Sub B

page 3, last paragraph, the following appeared: "'Our nuclear submarines have a wide range of missiles', Maslov went." "'They carry long-range rockets with nuclear warheads. There are also winged rockets for covering different targets.....'"

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*DATE: December 6, 1961 *WCS*FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Gurley

SUBJECT:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

My memorandum of 11/8/61 set forth in detail receipts of funds from the Soviet Union and Red China by the Communist Party, USA, and the disbursements of these funds during October, 1961. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds together with the receipts and disbursements during November, 1961.

SUMMARY

Total received from Soviet Union 9/58 to 11/30/61	\$744,385	
Total received from Red China 2/60 to 11/30/61	50,000	
Grand total received 9/58 to 11/30/61	794,385	
Total disbursements to 11/30/61	670,504	
Balance of Fund 11/30/61		<u>\$123,881*</u>

\$71,333 maintained by NY 694-S in safe deposit box and in checking account, both New York City; and \$52,548 maintained by CG 5824-S* in safe deposit box in Chicago.

DETAILS

Total received from Soviet Union 9/58 to 10/31/61	\$744,385	
Total received from Red China 2/60 to 10/31/61	50,000	
Grand total received 9/58 to 10/31/61	794,385	
Total disbursements to 10/31/61	660,504	
Balance of Fund 10/31/61		<u>\$133,881</u>

Receipts during November, 1961

Disbursements during November, 1961

11/15 - To Isadore Gibby Needleman, CP attorney, as depository for CPUSA Reserve Fund

10,000

Balance of Fund 11/30/61

\$123,881

100-428091

LTG:kmo

(5)

12 DEC 7 1961

REC-46

INDEXED

65 DEC 18 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

None. This memorandum submitted for your information and an up-to-date accounting of the Solo Funds will be brought to your attention each month. Details of the accounting of these funds are not being disseminated.

for 7

W. C. Sullivan

W. C. Sullivan

W. C. Sullivan

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

ENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: December 5, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: (SOLO)
IS - C

Remylet dated December 4, 1961.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photostats each and for the New York Office one photostat each of two items received through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Office.

The items received through this mail drop and of which photostats are enclosed herewith are as follows:

1) An approximate 33-page item entitled, "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," published by Novosti Press Agency, Volume 7, #7 (405), Friday, November 25, 1961.

2) A 7-page item, apparently an excerpt from "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," captioned, "Friday, November 24, 1961, Hang-Overs of Past and Demands of Life."

One photostat each of the above-noted items is being retained by the Chicago Office as an exhibit in CGfile 134-46, Sub B 3.

2-Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(4)

REC-75

12 DEC 7 1961

ENCLOSURE FILE

911-8

6 DEC 15 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

12/7/61

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED
BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESP-R
(OO: NEW YORK)

[redacted] From CPUSA Headquarters, visited the Chemical Bank, NY Trust Co., 28th St., and Broadway, NYC, on 11/22/61, and exchanged 43 \$20.00 bills for conversion to bills of smaller denominations.

A comparison of the above 43 bills against the index maintained in captioned case reflected that 42 out of the 43 had been furnished by the Soviets to the CPUSA on 10/23/61.

On the same date, [redacted] purchased 5 blank money orders and paid for them with 1 \$50.00 bill and 22 \$20.00 bills.

Comparison of the \$50.00 bill against the index failed to effect an identification.

Comparison of the 22 \$20.00 bills against the index reflected that 17 had been furnished by the Soviets to the CPUSA on 10/23/61, and 5 had been furnished by the Soviets to the CPUSA on 6/10/61.

The above information is not to be set forth in report form or dissemination memorandum without Bureau authority.

- (3) - Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
(1 - 100-428091) (SOLO)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SUBA) (SOLO) (41)
1 - New York (65-17696) (TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS)

LHC:ang
(5)

66 DEC 13 1961

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED

78 DEC 11 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 5, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

CG 5824-S*, upon instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

SAC James H. Gale of the Chicago Office telephonically advised on this date that informant has returned to the United States and is presently in Los Angeles, California. Informant has advised that he is tired and ill. NY 694-S* has advised that efforts will be made to postpone the funeral of informant's father so that CG 5824-S* may attend.

SAC Gale stated that in view of the domestic problems of informant, it will be a few days before Bureau Agents will be able to contact him.

ACTION:

For information. We are following this matter closely and as soon as practical, we will talk with informant and obtain all pertinent information from him. This information will be brought to your attention and disseminated promptly.

100-428091

DEC 8 1 23 61
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Gurley

LTG:kmo

(5)

57 DEC 13 1961

REC-17

100-428091-1612
11 DEC 11 1961

EX-113

r. Gurley

December 11, 1961

Airtel

To: SACs Chicago (134-46 Sub B)
New York (100-134637)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago teletype 12/8/61 setting forth observations and evaluations of CG 5824-S* concerning some of the high lights of Solo Mission 10.

It is noted that source, among other things, is confronted with the need to proceed to New York City to meet with Gus Hall for the purpose of discussing matters raised with the Soviets and source feels this meeting cannot be delayed.

In the event informant proceeds to New York, Special Agent Richard W. Hansen of the Chicago Office should also go to New York so that the interviews with informant may continue, commensurate with security, and important information in detail may be obtained now. Immediately advise the Bureau of arrangements in this regard. Informant and Special Agent Hansen should not travel together.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

LTG:kmo
(6)

MAILED 4
DEC 11 1961
COMM-FBI

51 DEC 14 1961

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-75
DEC 11 1961
100-428091-1613

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "J" and "F JG".

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/7/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

ReNYlet, 12/11/59, wherein the NYO recommended that NY 694-S* obtain a passport under the name JACK BROOKS, with the address 84 Lipton Lane, Williston Park, Long Island, NYC, which is the home address of [redacted] b6
b7C

Reference also Bureau letter, 12/15/59, approving the aforesaid recommendation.

NY 694-S* advises that the above-mentioned passport must be renewed on or before 12/20/61. Unless the Bureau advises to the contrary, the informant will renew the passport in its present form.

2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(4)

EX-113
REC-72

100-428091-1614

DEC 14 1961
REC-105
add'l info
indexing

DEC 8 1961

62 DEC 14 1961

INT-SEC

FBI

Date: 12/7/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Request for Consideration to Send United States Students to Higher Party School for International Students, Moscow, Russia."

The source for this information is CG 5824-S* who orally furnished this information to SAS CARL N. FREYMAN and RICHARD W. HANSEN on 12/6/61, which information had been received during November, 1961.

For the information of the Bureau, the information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was secured during a private conversation between the source and the individual mentioned therein.

Information contained in letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" because by its very nature it tends to disclose the identity of this highly placed source.

③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD) / cc + 1 enc retained 808 KB
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-105

REC-31

100-428091-16/5-80
23 DEC 14 1961

CO'S: BAUMGARTNER

Approved: James H. Gale

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Handwritten notes and signatures:
JMS:zoo
Bamford
M. Harey
100-428091-16/5-80

Field pres. advised of this no change at this time

CG 134-46, Sub B

In accordance with instructions in Buairtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

GALE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 7, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

REQUEST FOR CONSIDERATION TO SEND
UNITED STATES STUDENTS TO HIGHER
PARTY SCHOOL FOR INTERNATIONAL
STUDENTS, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information:

In November, 1961, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, suggested that the Communist Party, USA, consider a program of selecting a number of Americans who could be sent to the Higher Party School for International Students, a long course school of up to three years held in Moscow, Russia, for the purpose of cadre training. Up until recent times the Parties of Great Britain and the United States were the only Parties not represented with students in this school; however, now there are British students enrolled.

Mostovets also noted that consideration is presently being given to the reorganization of the disbanded Lenin School.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

ENCLOSURE

100-428096 1615

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-04-2011

The Attorney General

December 18, 1961

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

(05040)

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past. Information in this memorandum concerns relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Albanian Party of Labor.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, we have classified this communication and its enclosure "~~Top-Secret~~."

Enclosure

100-423091

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top-Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/15/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," LTG:kmo, which discloses that information in the memo would be furnished to appropriate persons.

001 XI

MAILED 2
DEC 18 1961

REC-75

100-428091-1616

10 DEC 18 1961

- Tolson _____
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- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

2 50 11 21
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ENCLOSURE

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten initials]

67 DEC 18 1961

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

December 18, 1961

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION AND THE ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOR

The 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was held in Moscow, Russia, in October, 1961.

Briefing on "Albanian Situation"

At the outset of the above Congress, a detailed briefing on the "Albanian situation" was presented to the various fraternal delegations by representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Individuals active in this briefing were V. Korianov, a deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, the head of the International Department; Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, the head of the North and South American Section, International Department; and Aleksei Andreevich Grochukhin, an assistant to Mostovets. This briefing was continued on a regular basis throughout the duration of this Congress.

While in the initial and many subsequent briefings on this matter these individuals spoke directly of Albania and the Albanian Party of Labor, the inference was clear that their remarks were also intended to apply equally to the Chinese and the Communist Party of China (CPC). The purpose of the briefings was to convey to the various communist and workers' parties the seriousness of the situation and to determine the attitudes of such parties toward the Albanians and the Chinese.

These individuals in their briefings pointed out that today Albania is mobilized and on a war footing. They claimed that the Albanians have surrounded the Soviet Embassy in Tirana, Albania, with tanks and that Soviet citizens could not move freely in Albania. Throughout Albania there is a continuing arrest of Albanian citizens who might express some sympathy toward the Soviet Union. They noted that the Albanians are still holding certain Soviet ships and will not release them.

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

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Ingram _____
Gandy _____

LTG:kmo
(14)

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100-428091-1616

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~~TOP SECRET~~

**Revelations by Soviet Officials
Concerning Other Communist Parties**

These briefings also brought forth the following information furnished by the Soviet officials.

The Communist Party (CP) of Malaya, which now maintains headquarters in exile in China, is a virtual prisoner of the Chinese. The Malayan Party is split and some members are looking for a way out of the situation in which they now find themselves in China.

The CP of Japan is 100 per cent in the pay of the Chinese. Because of this situation, and due to the proximity of Japan to China, the CP of Japan fully supports the Chinese.

The CP of Indonesia is in the pay of the Chinese. Dipa N. Adit, General Secretary of the CP of Indonesia, is a "stooge" of President Sukarno of Indonesia.

The Workers' Party of Vietnam agrees with the Chinese due to the proximity of Vietnam to China.

Kim Il-sung, head of the Korean Party of Labor, is presently playing a dual role in this situation, attempting to maintain friendship with both the CPSU and the CPC.

The CPC became so loud and boisterous in its support of the Albanians that the Soviet Union contemplated sending an official delegation of protest to China.

Net Result

Throughout these discussions, the individual representatives from the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, did not make an outright request for the various communist parties to support the position of the CPSU, but they did influence these parties to take a position in this matter. The net result of the efforts of the CPSU was shown in the 100 per cent support of the Soviet position which was given by the communist parties located in North and South America.

NOTE ON YELLOW: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/15/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," LTG:kmo, Source is CG 5824-S*. - 2 - Information contained in Chicago airtel 12/12/61.

~~TOP SECRET~~



Gurley

December 11, 1961

Airtel

L

To: SAC, Chicago (100-17769)

From: Director, FBI (100-3-63)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
FUNDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel 12/7/61, with letterhead memo, entitled "Solo, IS - C" wherein it is stated Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern contributed \$6,000 to the Communist Party, USA, which money was turned over by the Sterns to CG 5824-S*.

In subsequent interviews with informant, Chicago should determine what disposition informant makes of this money.

1 - New York (100-74560)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/98 BY SP2CJ/ELC/JS



SP Rm
100-428091-1616
NOT RECORDED
178 DEC 12 1961

1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

LTG:kmo
(6)

64 DEC 14 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3-63-6152

TOP SECRET

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-04-2011

The Attorney General

December 18, 1961

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

b6
b7C

**COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

05040

4n
511

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past. Information in this memorandum relates to Mikhail Suslov, member of the Presidium, Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, we have classified this communication and its enclosure "~~Top Secret~~."

Enclosure

100-423001

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/15/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," LTG:kmo, which discloses that information in the memo would be furnished to appropriate persons.

MAILED 2
DEC 18 1961
COMM-FBI

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EX 100

REC-36

100-423001-1617

19 DEC 18 1961

ENCLOSURE
DEC 18 1961

TELETYPE UNIT **TOP SECRET**

Rev
7
Jay

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

December 18, 1961

**NIKHAIL SUSLOV, MEMBER OF THE PRESIDIUM,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION**

In late October, 1961, during the course of the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Isaac Mintz, a Soviet historian and academician who is a person held in high esteem by important members of the leadership in the CPSU, made certain remarks, the essence of which is as follows:

"The wings of Nikhail Suslov have been clipped. Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, has not forgotten that when the anti-Party - pro-Stalin group, of which Vyacheslav M. Molotov was a member, attempted to take over the leadership of the CPSU in 1957, Suslov, although not siding with this anti-Party group, failed to support Khrushchev and, instead, packed his bags and took off for an extended vacation in the Crimea. Then, too, Khrushchev has not forgotten that during the course of the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow, Russia, during November, 1950, the Chinese had taken up and utilized several quotations from the writings of Suslov in an attempt to bolster their, the Communist Party of China's (CPC), position in the factional dispute with the CPSU. Although Suslov at the 81-Party meeting attempted to argue away the interpretation given to these quotations by the Chinese, Khrushchev was not satisfied that the damage had been undone.

"Khrushchev does not consider Suslov to be either pro-Stalinist or anti-Party. Although Suslov had been re-elected to the Presidium, he reportedly will be gradually eased into a position of lesser importance, and it is said that he might be placed in charge of the education of Soviet scientists.

"At the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, Khrushchev did not raise the Suslov matter in order to avoid the creation of additional problems and set up additional issues which might be utilized by the CPC."

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

LTG:kmo

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100-428091-1617

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NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/15/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," LTG:kmo. Source is CG 5824-S*. Information contained in Chicago airtel 12/12/61.

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 12/11/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL: AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Identity of Fraternal Delegation of the CP of Great Britain to the 22nd Congress, CPSU, held in Moscow, Russia, 10/61."

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum furnished 12/9/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been captioned "~~secret~~" in order to protect the identity of this highly placed informant, and in accordance with instructions in Buairtel of 9/27/61. It similarly has been shown as dated at Washington, D.C., in accordance with above Buairtel.

GALE

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM) (AMSD)
1 - Chicago
RDH:jem
(5)

ENCLOSURE 100-128808RR

REC-91 100-428091-1618

9 DEC 15 1961

C. G. Wick

Approved: *J. H. [Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

51 DEC 20 1961



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
DECEMBER 11, 1961

~~SECRET~~

IDENTITY OF FRATERNAL DELEGATION
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) OF
GREAT BRITAIN TO THE 22ND CONGRESS,
CP OF THE SOVIET UNION (CPSU), HELD
IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, in December, 1961, advised as follows:

MEMBER

The Fraternal Delegation of the CP of Great
Britain to the 22nd Congress, CPSU, held in Moscow, during
October, 1961, was composed of the following individuals:

JOHN Gollan, General Secretary;

Peter Karrigan, a member of the Political Bureau;

Nora Jeffery;

Eoh Stewart, honorary delegate;

Michael Weabor;

John (Jack) Pascoe.

Stewart, the honorary delegate, remained in the
Soviet Union after the completion of the 22nd Congress. He
is an old time Party leader and was scheduled to go to a rest
home located in the city of Puskin (ph).

The entire delegation from the CP of Great Britain
was a very reserved and formal delegation throughout the
Congress. However, they were friendly to the fraternal
delegates from the CP, USA, at the 22nd Congress, because
of the current problem faced by that Party in the U.S.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

100-423091-1618
ENCLOSURE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 2
Page 97 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 137 ~ b7D

Monday, July 10, 1961

1

RECEPTION HELD BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF C.P.S.U.
AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF U.S.S.R. FOR GRADUATES OF
MILITARY ACADEMIES

On July 8, 1961, officers who have just graduated from military academies gathered in the conference hall of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. The Soviet Army and Navy have received a fresh reinforcement of highly qualified military specialists. Each of them has years of hard intense studies behind him. Present in the hall were their teachers and professors, famous generals, who with great enthusiasm had conveyed their knowledge, their rich theoretical and practical experience to the students of higher military educational establishments. Officers and generals of the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, graduates of Soviet military academies, also attended the reception.

All of them came to the Grand Kremlin Palace to the traditional reception given by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

The meeting with the leaders of the Party and Government was a noteworthy event in the lives of all those present in the Palace. The feeling of elation which gripped them found expression in the ardent and prolonged applause with which they met the appearance in the presidium of L.I. Brezhnev, F.R. Kozlov, A.N. Kosygin, A.I. Mikoyan, D.S. Polyansky, Y.A. Furtseva, N.S. Khrushchov, V.V. Grishin, and others.

The meeting was opened by the U.S.S.R. Minister of Defence, Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Y. Malinovsky.

Speech by N.S. Khrushchov

Dear comrades,

Today we mark the graduation by our military academies of a new detachment of highly skilled officers.

May I on behalf of the Central Committee of our Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government heartily congratulate the graduates of the academies and wish you big successes in that important activity you are called upon to conduct in military units. (Stormy applause.)

The Soviet people love their own Army, they are proud of those who dedicate their life to building up the Armed Forces, strengthening the defensive potential of our great Homeland! (Prolonged applause.)

I congratulate the professors, teachers, the entire staff of the academies who have worked hard to impart to the students the necessary knowledge, to help them master the latest achievements of contemporary military science. (Prolonged applause.)

Monday, July 10, 1961

-2-

1

We greet the officers from the socialist countries who have finished military academies this year. We wholeheartedly wish you to work fruitfully on strengthening the fraternal armies for the good of your peoples, for the sake of the interests of the entire socialist camp. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades, you have finished your studies and will soon be sent to military units. Each of you can and must make his worthy contribution to the great and honourable cause of strengthening the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union. You must always bear in mind that the Soviet people, the Communist Party and the Government entrusted the Soviet soldiers with the defence of the achievements of the October Revolution, the achievements of socialism, attained under the leadership of the Party of the great Lenin. (Stormy applause.)

The Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries stand guard over our splendid present and the still brighter future to which our peoples are advancing under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Our entire country is preparing for the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The special importance of the 22nd Congress lies in the fact that it will adopt a new Party Program which will lay down the principal tasks in economic and cultural developments, in foreign policy and in the communist education of the people. The Program will chart the concrete ways of the Soviet people's movement towards communism.

Before long all Soviet citizens will be able to acquaint themselves with this highly important document and to rejoice at the future of their country which in the next two decades will achieve magnificent successes in the advance of the economy and culture, in the rise in the living standards of the Soviet people. In its economic development the Soviet Union will outstrip the major capitalist countries. (Applause.)

Comrades, the Soviet Union is a profoundly peace-loving state. There is no other country in the world which has done so much to safeguard a lasting peace and international cooperation.

The Soviet Union has been exerting tremendous efforts in order to reach agreement on disarmament with strict international control. The idea of general and complete disarmament, advanced by the Soviet Government, has been unanimously approved by the United Nations General Assembly and met with broad support in all countries of the world.

However, as the talks have shown, the ruling quarters of the western powers, while paying lip-service to the idea of disarmament, do not really want it. Of late they have even been afraid of mentioning general and complete disarmament.

Monday, July 10, 1961

-3-

1

They seek to confine the matter to control over armaments, placing under their control, above all, the up-to-date types of Soviet armaments and military equipment.

The Western powers even frustrate the reaching of agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests by refusing us an equal status in the control agency. They would like to see a system of verification of the cessation of nuclear tests functioning in our country while we would essentially be kept away from participation in the work of control agencies. There would be nothing for us to do but submit to the decisions of an international administrator, a kind of new Hammarskjöld.

Today it is acknowledged in the West that the forces of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are not inferior to the forces of the Western powers. However, the proper conclusions are not drawn from this fact: given equal forces, there must also be equal rights and equal opportunities. Yet our partners, acknowledging that the balance of power has tilted not in their favour, nevertheless want to dominate in international agencies and impose their will on them.

In the solution of the disarmament problem and other international issues, the Soviet Government does not seek to place the Western powers in an unequal position. But we will never forego our interests.

The Soviet Union has always been ready to examine in a businesslike manner all proposals which are advanced by governments and statesmen of various countries.

We believe that it would be a good thing to revert to some proposals which various countries have made in recent years. For many of them are highly realistic and their implementation would promote the cause of peace. Let us take, for instance, the Polish proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the centre of Europe; the proposals for the withdrawal of foreign troops from alien territories to within their national boundaries; the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty Organization; on averting surprise attack and the establishment in Europe of a zone of reciprocal inspection and aerial survey on both sides of the line dividing the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

Would the acceptance of such proposals hurt anyone? No, it would facilitate a relaxation of international tension, liquidation of the "cold war" and better mutual understanding. However, even if these measures are implemented, general and complete disarmament remains the most cardinal problem whose solution would radically improve the entire international climate, would make people confident that there will be no third world war. The Soviet Union will do its utmost to have this problem solved for the good of mankind.

Monday, July 10, 1961

- 4 -

1

Our country wants to have good relations with all states. One must have a sober approach to the solution of international disputes. We want to eliminate the vestiges of World War Two, to put an end to the "cold war" and thus to help reach agreement on disarmament. It is time to draw a line beneath the past, it must not stand in the way of the future.

Permit me, comrades, to dwell in greater detail on such an important question as the conclusion of the German peace treaty, to let you know what our policy is and what situation is now taking shape.

The Soviet government together with the governments of the other socialist countries proposed to our allies in the war with fascist Germany to conclude a German peace treaty and on this basis to normalize the situation in West Berlin. We also urged the head of the West German government, Chancellor Adenauer, to show understanding and good will for a solution of this vital task of our time. The socialist countries have said openly that they want to conclude a peace treaty this year since over 16 years have elapsed since the end of the war, a more than adequate period to prepare a solution of this problem.

What are the Western reactions to this? The governments have not yet replied officially.

But many reports on this score have appeared in Western press organs, which are close either to government circles, or to military staffs or to ruling parties. Unfortunately, voices are being heard expressing much nonsense and little common sense. We are threatened, are told that they will stand "firm" resort to force in order to break through to West Berlin when the German peace treaty is signed.

Of late threatening notes have also been heard in statements by leaders of Western governments. General de Gaulle, President of France, recently declared that one French division would be shipped from Algeria to Europe in autumn in order to reinforce NATO. Mr. Macmillan, Premier of the United Kingdom, also has not yet found better, more constructive words than statements on "firmness" for the sake of preserving the vestiges of war and occupation in Germany.

The Soviet government stands on positions of peace and peaceful coexistence, on positions of respect of sovereignty and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states. We have stood and we will stand firmly on this. Our firmness, thus, has a definite, peaceful trend.

Monday, July 10, 1961

- 5 -

1

When others in one breath mention firmness and the necessity of mobilization, the shipment of more troops to Europe and the like--this is quite a different course.

This is obstinate unwillingness to heed the demand of the time and the voice of reason, an attempt in the old fashion to resort to arms, believing that this is the weightiest argument in solving urgent international problems.

Replying to our, it would seem, most natural proposals for the conclusion of a peace treaty, the West begins to count divisions. And Chancellor Adenauer is shouting himself hoarse for nuclear weapons. What does Adenauer need nuclear weapons for? Twice German militarism has engineered world wars. Now, when the wounds of World War Two are still felt, he calls for nuclear weapons. The Bundeswehr needs them not for peace, but for unleashing a third world war.

Many of you, comrades, fought in World War Two and saw for yourselves how much suffering it brought, you experienced for yourselves the meaning of war. You all understand what a war would mean now, god forbid that it breaks out. Here it is not the number of divisions that will be decisive. In a nuclear war the tone will be set by rockets, atom and hydrogen bombs. And it is not so important how many divisions will be shipped from Algeria: one or ten, it makes no difference.

Herr Adenauer did not fight and, evidently, wants to make up for it in his old age. He has also indicated against whom to fight. As recently as last Sunday the Bonn Chancellor again qualified the Soviet Union as "potential enemy" and demanded that the Bundeswehr should become equal in armaments with this enemy. At the same time he cursed those who are advocating neutrality in Western Germany.

Did the Chancellor think what he was saying? He loves to pass himself off as a victim of Hitler, yet he follows in Hitler's footsteps. Adenauer, evidently, has no idea what contemporary war means, otherwise he would not play about wrecklessly with the destinies of human beings.

One must call not for war, but for peace, one must not worsen the atmosphere, must not carry matters to a conflict. Let us sit down at a table and calmly discuss the questions without resorting to threats. We propose the convocation of a peace conference and we shall go there with our draft treaty. Let the western powers make their proposal, submit their draft for a peace settlement. We shall discuss all proposals and accept those which will in the best way facilitate the strengthening of peace and which pay due regard to the interests and sovereignty of all states.

West Berlin is an island inside the German Democratic Republic, an island, where the capitalist order has been preserved. We do not want to interfere in the domestic affairs of the city's population or affect the prestige of the United States, the United Kingdom and France. Is it possible to find such a solution as would satisfy all countries that fought against Germany and would not disturb the established way of life in West Berlin? Yes, it is possible, and we propose such a solution--to grant West Berlin the status of a free city, to give it a guarantee either by the four Great Powers, the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union, or by neutral countries, or by the United Nations organization. If the western powers have a better version of guarantees, let them propose it.

However, it is but natural that any West Berlin solution must take into consideration that the city lies in the centre of a sovereign state and that all communications of West Berlin with the outside world pass across the territory of that state. It is accepted in international relations that access to one country or another across the territory of another state has always required appropriate agreement with the authorities of that state.

For instance, the Soviet and British governments set up a regular air service between Moscow and London. The route of the flights passes through Copenhagen. But no one would have permitted us to fly via Copenhagen had we not reached an understanding with the Danish government. This is so normal and legitimate, that there is nothing puzzling about it. So why should there be another procedure for flights over the territory of the German Democratic Republic or in using her roads and railways?

Proposing to conclude a German peace treaty and on this basis to solve the problem of West Berlin, we threaten no one. We do not demand either changes in the postwar social and political conditions in one state or another, or the establishment of new frontiers. The Soviet Union does not search for any gains in the peace settlement, does not seek to humiliate anyone or infringe upon anyone's interests.

The socialist countries do not encroach upon the rights of the West Berliners freely to determine the social and economic order under which they want to live. No one is going to create obstacles to the access to West Berlin. The city will be able to establish and maintain contacts with any state to the extent it will be advantageous to it.

The Soviet Government agrees with President Kennedy's recent statement that any West Berlin solution must not infringe upon the rights of the population of this city to make an independent choice as free people. Our proposal fully accords with this demand.

The Soviet Government is ready for the most far-reaching guarantees as regards West Berlin. I have more than once mentioned various forms of guarantees, but the NATO countries, which fan up a psychosis over West Berlin, studiously hush up this part of our proposals.

The capitalist "free" press, sensing the weakness of the Western positions, is shouting that the Soviet Union wants to seize West Berlin, make some gains at the expense of others. By such fabrications it seeks to conceal from public opinion the genuine nature of the Soviet proposals.

We do not encroach upon West Berlin or the freedom of its population. We are for the freedom of West Berlin on the basis of freedom, rather than on the basis of occupation. We want nothing but the liquidation of the vestiges of World War II in order to improve the entire climate in Europe. That is precisely why the Soviet Union insists on the conclusion of a German peace treaty.

The Soviet Union regrets that the leaders of the Western powers do not show a desire to cooperate with us in the conclusion of a German peace treaty. Either they do not understand the importance of a peace settlement with Germany for the destinies of peace, or, what is more likely, they cannot rise above the narrow interests of their military blocs.

This is clear and understandable to all who search for reasonable solutions. But there are people who depict our proposals as a "threat" and then say that they will reply with force to this "threat." Is this a sober policy? It is not without reason that it is justly criticised in the Western countries themselves. Many people there correctly assess the situation, urge the leaders of the United States, Britain and France to abandon prejudice and to examine how remote Western policy is from the real conditions in which states live.

One can refer to such prominent authorities in the Western world as the United States General Macarthur who in a recent speech at Manila called for outlawing world war. Or to the British Fieldmarshal Montgomery who suggests the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Europe, the liquidation of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Berlin, etc. This is the voice of men who have

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fought in war; they know the meaning of war and have a correct idea of the calamity a new world war would bring to mankind should it break out.

We urge the discarding of the method of intimidation. War must not be tolerated--it will take far too many human lives. The first shots might be fired on the border where troops are facing each other. But who can guarantee that these shots will not be echoed by nuclear explosions throughout the world, that a war will not begin which mixes up front and rear? Everyone must be aware of this. Those who threaten us ought to know that we are able to rebuff aggressors. We have means for this. (Prolonged applause.)

The Soviet Union made tremendous progress in the development of its economy, culture and technology. Our people created and built up their armed forces that bore the brunt of the struggle against fascism and crushed German militarism. This gives us the right--I think I shall be understood correctly--to appeal to the leaders of the countries that were our allies in the last war, to the President of the United States, Mr. Kennedy, the President of the French Republic, General de Gaulle, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Macmillan, urging them to display wisdom in the solution of the German problem, to attend a conference together with other peace-loving states and to conclude a peace treaty. (Applause.)

Common sense and once again common sense--is needed, above all, now. And it must find an expression in peaceful deeds, in the desire to eradicate tension. No other step in our time can be more peaceable than the conclusion of a peace treaty and the liquidation of the vestiges of the last war.

We propose peace, we want that reason should prevail in the relations between states, that there should be peaceful coexistence and competition as to what system secures greater material and spiritual blessings to the peoples. The peoples must determine themselves what system accords with their vital interests: the communist system or the capitalist?

Proposing the conclusion of a peace treaty, the Soviet Government does not want that some should gain and others lose. Let us record what exists. No one's sovereignty will be affected by the conclusion of a German peace treaty. The militaristic revenge-seeking quarters in Western Germany, of course, will dislike the peace treaty. It will tie their hands, make it more difficult to collect forces for fresh gambles. But the meaning of a peace treaty actually is to cut short the dangerous play of the West German revanchists who seek to take advantage of instability in Europe and to set at loggerheads the Great Powers.

I repeat, there are no serious reasons which could really prevent a peace settlement with Germany, but nevertheless the opponents of international relaxation and the conclusion of a peace treaty seek to justify such position by all kinds of insolvent arguments.

They declare, for instance, that the division of Germany prevents a peace settlement. If the Western powers really wanted to help the Germans to unite, far from obstructing, they would advise the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to enter into negotiations with the Government of the German Democratic Republic. They would support the proposal of the Government of the German Democratic Republic for setting up a confederation of the two German states.

If the absence of an all-German government really prevented the conclusion of a peace treaty, the Western powers and the Federal Republic of Germany would accept the proposal the Soviet Union is now making, to wit, that the Germans should meet before the signing of a German peace treaty to hammer out common views both on the question of a peace settlement and on the reunification of the country.

It is the business of the Germans themselves to restore Germany's national unity. No states have the right to interfere in this affair, because no one can solve this question but the Germans themselves. We do not intend to conduct any talks on this question. Let the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic reach agreement on this question and we shall recognize any decision they come to.

But if anyone calculates to liquidate with our hands the socialist system in the German Democratic Republic, he is living in a world of illusions. The German Democratic Republic has a loyal and reliable friend in the Soviet Union. (Applause.)

There are many unsettled matters in Germany. This, apparently, is now acknowledged by everyone and hence the logical conclusion--we must resolve these matters and not wait till they cause a conflict. Questions of an international nature must be resolved at a corresponding forum. Inter-German problems can be settled only by the Germans themselves.

The Soviet Government will regret very much if anyone of our former allies does not sign together with us the German peace treaty and if West Germany refuses to accept the hand of reconciliation extended to her by the socialist states. But we cannot put up with the solution of this question, vitally important for so many states and peoples, being dragged out for many more years only because certain quarters wish to save for themselves opportunities for revenge and to perpetuate an occupation regime in a part of the German territory.

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The Soviet Union will be confronted with the necessity of reaching agreement with the German Democratic Republic and the countries that wish to conclude a peace treaty with this peace-loving German state.

The procedure of the conclusion of a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic will conform strictly to the obtaining international practice and customs. After the conclusion of the treaty the Soviet Union will lay down all obligations it had hitherto discharged on the communication lanes with West Berlin. In short, the Government of the German Democratic Republic will enjoy full sovereignty over all its territory just as any other independent state. (Applause.)

You, Comrades, are military people and you know very well what it is to disregard the provisions of a peace treaty and to try to violate the sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic. Many of you will serve in the forces which, under the Warsaw Treaty, are stationed in the territory of the German Democratic Republic and this means that you will have to rebuff the aggressive forces if they decide to frustrate peaceful settlement by force of arms. I call your attention to the fact that it is precisely a peace treaty to which some people threaten to reply with force and to cause a dangerous international crisis.

The Soviet Government is displaying persistence in the conclusion of a German peace treaty, convinced that if measures are not taken now to normalize the situation in Germany and West Berlin, the people may be confronted with the fact of an aggression launched by the West German militarists. There is no guarantee that some venture of the West German successors of Hitler will not kindle the fire of a big war. Then it will be too late to investigate what prevented the timely conclusion of a peace treaty and why, despite all the warnings of the peace-loving forces, militarism in West Germany was allowed to rise to its feet and take up arms again.

Remember how Hitler pushed the world to the brink of war and then unleashed it. He advanced gradually, step by step, methodically to this goal, extorted concessions from the Western powers, he was encouraged by the ruling quarters of Britain, France and America. They believe that with the help of fascism they would be able to defeat the Soviet Union to destroy communism.

There is a no little number of documents and books describing how Hitler Germany prepared World War II. Recently I read, for instance, the book by the French journalist Genevieve Tabouis "Twenty Years of Diplomatic Struggle." This book shows very well the backstage side of the collusion of German militarists with the reactionary forces of the other countries of monopoly capital. Apparently, the frantic monopolists and West German revanchists would not mind embarking again on this road with a view to settling disputed questions through war.

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The monopolists regard the question of communism, its development, as the principal issue. Their reason is obscured by hatred for communism, for the countries of socialism. Their centres of restraint may fail them and the imperialists may unleash a new war. Adenauer is repeating what Hitler had done in his time when preparing for war. And actually the same countries that encouraged Hitler are now encouraging him. But they forget that the situation has changed radically since then. In those days the Soviet Union and People's Mongolia were in a capitalist encirclement. Now the mighty socialist camp is growing and gaining in strength, a camp which unites over one thousand million people. The colonial system is collapsing and ever new independent states are emerging and embarking upon the road of a peaceful policy. Today it is not the forces of imperialism, but the forces of peace and socialism that determine the main laws, the main direction of international and social development. (Prolonged applause.)

The Soviet Union is displaying maximum good will to achieve understanding with our former allies and the Federal Republic of Germany. But the language of threats and intimidation to which the West often resorts does not promote a businesslike atmosphere for negotiations. Moreover, under such circumstances, the conclusion of a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic, with all the attendant consequences, may prove to be the only way out of the obtaining situation.

We shall sign the peace treaty and order our armed forces to administer a worthy rebuff to any aggressor if he dares raise a hand on the Soviet Union or our friends. (Stormy applause.)

The Soviet Government sincerely strives to achieve a lasting peace. But we must not forget that the safeguarding of peace depends not only on our desire, not only on our efforts. A lasting peace can be ensured only if efforts to achieve this goal are exerted also by the governments of other states, if the peoples of all the world fight for this.

We say that a new world war is not inevitable. However, it must not be considered that the possibility of war has already been ruled out completely, inasmuch as the imperialist powers still exist. This is why we must be ready for any contingencies and well prepared. The Soviet people and our youths, above all, must be vigilant and ready to defend the country, to rebuff the aggressor if he dares attack our Homeland. (Prolonged applause.)

We must perfect our weapons, improve our skill in handling arms, so that they would fire without fail and with pinpoint precision. This must be remembered primarily by you the commanders and leaders of our forces. The Soviet Army must be ready at any moment to defend reliably the peaceful construction of communism in the Soviet Union and to fulfil its internationalist duty of rendering aid to the other socialist nations. (Applause.)

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The Soviet Armed Forces today have everything necessary to solve successfully the responsible tasks set before them. They possess the necessary quantities of thermonuclear weapons, the most efficient means of delivering them -- close combat, intermediate and intercontinental missiles.

It is best for those who think of war not to imagine that distances will save them. No, if the imperialists unleash a war, it will end with imperialism's complete debacle and ruin. Mankind will end once and for all the system which gives rise to aggressive wars. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades, the Government of the Soviet Union follows attentively the military measures taken of late by the United States of America and its NATO allies. We cannot disregard such facts as the building up of armed forces in the Western countries, the steps to increase considerably the number of strategic A-bombers, which are constantly kept in the air. The forces of West Germany are being equipped with the latest weapons and increased numerically.

The United States President Mr. Kennedy proclaimed in his recent messages to Congress the so-called "new course." It provides for stepping up the program of developing rocket-missile strategic weapons, the raising of the military readiness of all services. For this purpose President Kennedy has proposed to increase military allocations as compared with the draft budget submitted by the previous president by more than three and a half thousand million dollars. This means that the military spendings in the fiscal year of 1961-1962 will exceed 53 thousand million dollars. The military spendings in the Federal Republic of Germany increased 18 per cent this year. A considerable growth of military spendings is characteristic of Britain, France and other NATO countries.

This is how the western powers are replying to the Soviet Union's unilateral reduction of its Armed Forces and military spendings conducted for several past years.

Would it be correct for us in these conditions to continue reducing our Armed Forces unilaterally?

Taking into account the obtaining situation, the Soviet Government was compelled to instruct the Defence Ministry to suspend temporarily, pending special orders, the reduction of the Armed Forces planned for 1961. (Prolonged applause.)

In view of the growing military budgets in the NATO countries, the Soviet Government has passed a decision to increase defence spendings in the current year by 3,144 million roubles, thereby raising the total military spendings in 1961 to 12,399 million roubles. (prolonged applause.)
These are forced measures, comrades. We are taking them due to the emerging circumstances, because we cannot neglect the interests of the Soviet people's security.

Comrades, we are firmly convinced that the solution of many pressing problems, pertaining to the improvement of the international situation, depends greatly on the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Of course, we realize that the improvement of Soviet-American relations is not a simple task. It cannot be achieved without the desire and practical steps of both sides.

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Interesting in this light is the statement made by the President of the United States, Mr. Kennedy, at the June 28 press conference, where he dwelt on peaceful economic competition between our two countries. We appreciate such an approach. This, of course, is much better than competing in the development of ever more **destructive** types of weapons. We have always said this and we go on repeating it.

The Soviet Union still lags behind the United States as regards the level of its economic development and we frankly admit it. But our country has inexhaustible potentialities to overcome this lag quickly and to become richer than the United States.

The Soviet people are convinced that the time is not far off when the Soviet Union will overtake and outstrip the United States economically. This is not wishful thinking, but feasible plans based on concrete calculations.

Our desire to be richer than the United States, to overtake it in economic development does not mean, of course, a threat to the United States. Some people call this our challenge to the United States. But this is a challenge to peaceful competition. What's bad in it? Irrespective of who wins this competition, the peoples of both countries will benefit from it, because they will enjoy the boons of peaceful labour.

President Kennedy acknowledged in his statement at the press conference that the socialist system permits the Soviet Union to overcome the United States. He believes, however, that this will happen in a more distant future than indicated by us. He questions the feasibility of our plans, but facts, life itself eloquently show that he is not right.

I shall not polemicize with Mr. Kennedy. Simple calculations will suffice. The volume of the Soviet Union's industrial production accounted for 60 per cent of the American output in 1960. The average annual rates of industrial growth in our country equalled 10.6 per cent during the past 16 years. If the Soviet industrial output continues growing annually by 10 per cent, in 1966 the Soviet Union will produce 106 per cent of the present-day American output and in 1970, 156 per cent. (Applause.)

To grow 56 per cent in 10 years, United States industrial output must increase 4.5 per cent annually. But even if the Americans succeed in ensuring an annual increment of 4.5 per cent, as Mr. Kennedy would like it to be, we shall overtake them just the same in 1970. (Applause.)

If the Americans retain the rate of their industrial output at 2 per cent, which they averaged in the postwar years, the Soviet Union will outstrip America already in 1967. If American industrial output increases by three per cent annually, we shall leave them behind in 1968.

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Approximately the same figures could be adduced with regard to the prospects for agricultural development in our two countries.

Forecasts on economic development arouse most of the arguments, of course. I am sceptical, for instance, about Mr. Kennedy's statements which he made during the election campaign, criticizing Eisenhower for the low rates of American economic development. He promised an economic upswing and lower unemployment with the advent of the new administration in the United States.

Back in those days, speaking to Mrs. Roosevelt, I said that if the Democratic Party came to power and Mr. Kennedy became President, he would hardly be able, in my opinion, to achieve more in the economic sphere than Eisenhower's government. As a matter of fact, this is exactly what happened. Look, for instance, at the unemployment. Last October the United States had three and a half million jobless. This June, eight months later, the number of unemployed did not decline, but increased to five and a half million.

Under the capitalist system the economic development depends very little on the President. Every capitalist disposes of his capitals himself, throws the workers out into the street if this benefits him.

Such are the laws of capitalism, draconic laws that still operate, however. The socialist system, of course, does not and cannot have all this.

We can argue about the prospects of economic development in this or other state. We can make various guesses, but these arguments are not a reason for war among states.

So, let's allow history, Mr. Kennedy, to determine who is making correct forecasts and who is erring. (Applause.)

An important role in the development of good relations among nations is played by economic, cultural and other contacts, and the Soviet Union is striving to develop them. We have favourable trade relations with Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and West Germany. This trade benefits both sides.

Our trade relations with other countries are developing, too. But this cannot be said about trade with the United States. Actually we do not have any trade with the United States and this is not to the advantage of the two countries. I should like to be understood correctly. We come out for the development of trade with the United States of America not because we cannot do without it. The Soviet Union will not only keep going, but will continue its rapid advance, fulfilling and overfulfilling the drafted economic plans.

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But is it possible to speak earnestly about the improvement of relations and the creation of an atmosphere of confidence between the two mightiest powers in the world if one of them pursues a policy of economic discrimination with regard to another? Of course not. If the United States had displayed common sense and given up the policy of artificially restricting trade relations with the Soviet Union, this would have promoted the improvement of friendly relations, the improvement of the international climate.

The Soviet policy is a policy of peaceful coexistence, a policy of economic competition. This is why we tell President Kennedy, General de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan: Let's compete in this sphere. This would be sensible. If we were to conclude a peace treaty with Germany, shake hands and declare that we shall devote our efforts to economic competition, all the people of the world would heave a sigh of relief. This would be a good prologue for further talks and the implementation of mankind's age-old dream for a lasting peace on earth. We are ready for this and we offer our hand to the Western governments. (Stormy applause.)

Comrades, the Soviet Army has scored many glorious victories over the enemies of our Homeland. Today it is the most up-to-date, mightiest army of the world. The technical basis of our Soviet Army, Navy and Airforce has been radically changed during the past few years, thanks to the concern displayed by the Party and the people. Our Armed Forces will go on developing and improving continuously, will go on being equipped with the mightiest weapons, until a general disarmament plan is adopted.

However, no matter how up-to-date and strong military techniques are, they can meet their end only if placed in reliable and skilful hands of servicemen who are ideologically steeled, courageous, and boundlessly loyal to their Homeland. (Applause.)

Responsibility for the fulfilment of the tasks confronting the Soviet Armed Forces rests, above all, on the officer cadres. To be up to the mark, the officers must persistently master the Marxist-Leninist theory.

A Soviet officer must always and everywhere be a model of political maturity, high morality, and must discharge his military duty impeccably. At the same time high and constant exactingness is needed in the Armed Forces more than anywhere else, along with the iron will of the commanders, unbending abidance by the principle of undivided command. To command means to be an organizer of the masses, to guide the people skilfully ^{towards} the set goals.

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Officers must sensibly use their great rights to raise battle preparedness, to strengthen discipline and order in units and ships.

Military discipline is called the mother of victory. And it must be said that the experience of war fully confirms this truth. New equipment and new types of weapons far from reducing, immeasurably raise the importance of military discipline.

In our time an officer must have high military-technical training, must possess a wide range of theoretical views. He can successfully discharge his duty, if he keeps abreast with the development of military theory and practice. Suffice it to give oneself airs for a short time, to be among those lagging behind. Critical attitude towards the results of one's work, irreconcilability towards shortcomings, honesty and truthfulness to the Party and the people must be inherent qualities of all our officers. (Applause)

The Soviet Army has always been strong thanks to the consciousness of its personnel, allegiance to the sacred ideals of our Party. A high level of ideological belief of the soldiers, their readiness honestly to fight for the Soviet Homeland, for our people, for the lofty ideals of socialism, constitute the great advantage of our army over the armies of the capitalist states.

It is imperative to continue persistently rearing the soldiers on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in a spirit of Soviet patriotism, friendship between peoples and proletarian internationalism.

The strength of our army, created under the guidance of the great Lenin, lies in its unbreakable bonds with the people. It owes all its successes and victories to the Communist Party. Guidance by the Party, its constant solicitude for the consolidation of the Armed Forces, is the corner-stone of military development, the strengthening of the defence potential of the Soviet Union.

The enhancing role and influence of Party organizations in the Army and the Navy must continue to be the foundation of our entire military policy. It is the task of commanders, political workers and all chiefs in their activity to draw skilfully on Party organizations, steadily to channel the creative energy and activity of Communists and Young Communist League members into raising the battle preparedness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Difficult and honorable is the work of our officers. They bear the full responsibility for their subordinates, for their education and training. The necessity of constant battle preparedness of troops demands intense work of commanders and political workers and of the entire personnel of our Armed Forces.

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The people have entrusted their Armed Forces with vigilantly standing guard over our great Soviet Motherland, which is confidently advancing towards complete victory. Give yourself worthy of this great trust. (Prolonged applause.)

Dear comrades, may I once again heartily congratulate you on graduating from the military academies and wish you the success in your future work in the name of peace and the security of our socialist Motherland. (Prolonged applause.)

Long live the powerful and prosperous Soviet Homeland! (Prolonged applause.)

Long live the gallant Soviet Armed Forces and their officers and men! (Prolonged applause.)

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the organizer and leader of all our victories! (Prolonged applause.) All rise. Secure in the arms of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government.

(All Soviet leaders. In call.)

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SPEECH BY N.S. KHRUSHCHOV AT THE MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
MOSCOW PUBLIC TO MARK THE 20th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEGINNING OF
THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

Dear comrades.

Twenty years have elapsed since the day when fascist Germany perfidiously, without a declaration of war, attacked the Soviet Union, interrupted the peaceful labour of the Soviet people and thrust a difficult, devastating war upon us.

The entire Soviet people rose in defence of their great homeland, in defence of the achievements of socialism. A sacred, people's war against the nazi invasion began. The gigantic forces, the unbending will of the Soviet people, closely rallied behind their own Communist Party, became manifest in all their greatness during this war. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

The Minister of Defence, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Malinovsky Rodion Yakovlevich in his report and other comrades who spoke here found fine words to describe the immortal exploit of the Soviet People, of our gallant armed forces in the Patriotic War. We again and again turn to the events of World War II because the war itself and the period preceding it enable the peoples to derive highly instructive lessons.

Way back, at the time when Hitler, the German fascists were striving to seize power, our Party and the Soviet Government resolutely exposed the predatory nature of fascism, warned the peoples of the danger threatening them. The Soviet Union was the only state which tirelessly called for curbing fascism, for preventing it from unleashing another world war. The voice of Soviet representatives rang out loud in the League of Nations, and at antiwar congresses, persistently urging a rebuff to fascism, unity for the struggle against the approaching disaster of war. The Soviet Government suggested concrete measures for safeguarding the security of peoples. It submitted to the League of Nations a proposal for general and complete disarmament, offered a collective security system which, if accepted, would have tied the hands of the fascist aggressors.

When direct danger of war confronted the world, the Soviet Government addressed France with a proposal to come out jointly against Hitler Germany in defence of Czechoslovakia. We also tried to reach agreement for the bourgeois governments of Poland and Rumania to let our troops cross their territories to help Czechoslovakia.

But the ruling quarters of the bourgeois states, blinded by hatred for our socialist country and afraid of the world revolutionary movement, did not accept any one of the Soviet Government's proposals though their advisability was obvious for all.

The entire pre-history of World War II is a disgraceful chapter in the policy of the so-called western democracies. The ruling quarters of Britain, France, Poland and other states did not balk at betraying the national interests of their peoples. Mankind will never forget the disgraceful Muenich Collusion of 1938 when the rulers of Britain and France threw the Czechoslovak Republic at the feet of the fascist invaders. The peoples had to pay for this traitorous policy with the lives of millions of their sons and daughters and with terrible privations.

Recall the history of the dispatch of the British and French military missions to Moscow in the summer of 1939. The Soviet Government then suggested absolutely concrete plans for joint actions by the armed forces of the three powers in case Germany should provoke a war in Europe. At that time it would not yet have been too late to halt the aggressor. Had the ruling quarters of Britain and France at that time expressed the desire and the will to rebuff the aggressor, Hitler would have thought more than twice before unleashing the war. History might have taken quite a different shape. There might have been no world war. Mankind would not have sustained such tremendous sacrifices and losses.

The Soviet Government then saw through the perfidy of the imperialist quarters which, conniving at the aggressor, wanted to crush the Soviet Union by means of Hitler's war machine. We understood that by their policy of flirting with Hitler the Western powers pursued only one aim--to spearhead German aggression against the Soviet Union. It was clear to us that German fascism acted as the mailed fist of world reaction which was dreaming of crushing our country--the stronghold of the international revolutionary movement.

The Western powers had a far-reaching scheme -- to destroy the Soviet Union and at the same time to weaken Germany in order to have undivided domination over the world and to dictate their own terms to everyone. This scheme was expressed most cynically by Harry Truman, a former Senator, and later President of the United States of America. He said: "If we see that Germany is winning, we ought to help Russia and if Russia is winning, we ought to help Germany and that way let them kill as many as possible..."

Such a policy, the essence of which was so bluntly set forth by Truman, was carried through by the Western powers. These ideas are still alive in the minds of the aggressive imperialist quarters of the West.

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They are not averse to trying this once again if they find a force they could push against the Soviet Union.

But now there is no such force. The might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp has grown so much that if the Western powers mobilised all their forces in an insane attempt to liquidate the achievements of the peoples of the socialist countries, even then they would have suffered a complete fiasco. (Prolonged applause.)

Even the representatives of the imperialist powers themselves now say that a balance of power between the Western states and the socialist countries has now been established in the world. The understanding of this represents progress on their part. But this progress would be even greater if those who understand the situation this way would actually conduct a policy in keeping with the present balance of power, that is a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence.

On the eve of World War II, the so-called Western Democracies conducted a double-faced policy and the Soviet Government understood that they did not want to join efforts with the Soviet Union against the fascist countries -- Germany and Italy, that they sought to prod Nazi Germany against our country. Then the Soviet Government had no other recourse but to enter into negotiations with Hitler, although it realized that it was striking a deal with the devil incarnate.

It was the perfidious policy of the ruling circles of Britain and France that impelled us to conclude a non-aggression pact with Germany in August 1939. We could not act otherwise. We had to prevent the establishment of a united anti-Soviet front of the imperialist powers and to give our people a peaceful breathing space.

Later events showed the near-sightedness of the policy of the Western countries' governments and the soundness of the position of the Soviet Union.

The first blow of Hitler Germany fell upon the Western countries. But they offered such weak resistance that Hitler, after routing them one by one and without exhausting his forces, returned to his main aim--the attack on the Soviet Union. In the war against the Soviet Union the German imperialists pursued not only predatory but also class objectives -- to destroy the first socialist state in the world. They expected to attain their aim in a brief space of time and with little loss of blood. This is precisely how the well-known Barbarossa Plan was drawn up under which the Nazis expected to overrun our country even before the end of autumn of 1941.

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But the calculations of the German militarists were one thing and the reality was quite another thing! Our Armed Forces, the whole Soviet people gave heroic rebuff to the invaders. The war assumed a protracted nature, it became the most bloody of all wars in history. It took the toll of many millions of lives, brought unbelievable sufferings to the peoples. Enormous material values created by the labour of many generations perished in the flames of the war. But the people withstood the trial of this war and routed fascist Germany. Hitler had to shoot himself and other fascist ring-leaders who did not commit suicide were tried.

But many war criminals as for instance Heusinger, Speidel and Woertsch succeeded in escaping punishment. Now far from having any qualms of conscience for their black deeds, they succeeded in getting recognition of their "services" from our former allies and occupy commanding posts in NATO. Apparently, the ruling quarters of the Western powers profited little from the lessons of the past.

Sixteen years have already elapsed since the end of the war, but no peace treaty has been concluded with Germany so far. Every sober-minded man or woman knows that people striving for peace and a war by signing a peace treaty and create all conditions for ending the state war at the earliest possible date. The Western powers do not want to end war by signing a peace treaty which would be the normal thing to do. They strive to preserve the state of war with Germany. What for? For peace? Certainly not. When peaceful settlement is artificially delayed, more than that, when those who propose to conclude a peace treaty are threatened with war, the peoples must treat the situation seriously. They must block the way to those who push matters towards the unleashing of the third world war in which not scores but hundreds of millions of people may die.

Who is interested in the absence of a German peace treaty, what forces are preventing its conclusion?

Certainly not the German people or peoples of Europe who experienced the horrors of two world wars within last few decades. The conclusion of a peace treaty is opposed by those forces in West Germany which think of revenge and are hatching plans for new military gambles. But it is clear to everyone that what matters is not only the Bonn militarists and surviving Hitlerites. The schemes of the revenge-seekers are encouraged and supported by the ruling quarters of the Western powers.

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Having ended the war, the peoples of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition hoped and believed that Germany, which was the initiator of the two world wars, will never again become a hotbed of militarism and aggression.

And what do we have in fact? West Germany has become now an influential member of the aggressive military NATO bloc. Hitler's generals not only command the Bundeswehr, but also hold key posts in NATO troops; they are in command of those French and British soldiers whose fathers had fought and died in battles against nazi invaders. In France and Britain, with the consent of the governments of these countries, units of West German troops are being instructed and trained for new campaigns. Militarists of the Federal Republic of Germany have already got hold of rocket weapons and are insistently demanding atomic weapons for the Bundeswehr.

Recently we have discussed all these questions in detail with the United States President Mr. Kennedy in Vienna.

We explained to him in detail why the conclusion of a German peace treaty can no longer be delayed indefinitely. This treaty must put a seal on the situation which has arisen after the World War II. Essentially we want nothing else. The position of the Soviet Government on this question is known to all the world. It was stated comprehensively in the memorandum which was handed to the United States President and published later on in the press.

I dwelt in detail on the German question in my recent radio and television speech and, I believe, there is no need to expound our proposals again in all detail.

What is the western reaction to our position?

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The proposals of the Soviet Government attracted great interest and evoked broad response in all countries. All people who are interested in strengthening peace recognize the need for solving the question of a peace treaty with Germany, realize that this question is not only ripe but even overripe. They support our proposals which are aimed at a peaceful settlement of the German problem and offer a good basis for this.

At the same time one must say that the ruling circles of the Western powers still oppose the conclusion of a German peace treaty and would like to turn the German question into a touchstone for a test of strength.

Today I should like to warn those who, like Chancellor Adenauer, in reply to peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union, call for "standing firm" or even threaten to "give rebuff."

More than on one occasion we reminded the leaders of the Federal Republic of Germany about the merits of reason. Is it possible, gentlemen, that you have forgotten the inglorious experience of your predecessors and would like to repeat it? You may try and repeat it, of course. But that would be the beginning of your end (Applause). Now times are not what they were twenty years ago. Now, not only German revenge-seekers but all those who would try to support them in a new adventure against us would share the fate of Hitler. (Applause).

These words should not be taken as a threat. It is an appeal to reason. It is high time to understand at last that the Soviet Union is different now, that the world is different and that different is the balance of forces and armaments.

Therefore, Mr. Chancellor, do not try to frighten us with your "firmness". You say, that if we conclude a peace treaty with the GDR, you will stop at nothing. This indicates only the weakness of your positions.

Everybody knows that we do not want war. But if you really threaten us with war, we are not afraid of such a threat. If you do touch off a war, that will be your suicide. (Prolonged applause).

It goes without saying that some unreasonable person may commit suicide. His relations will weep over him but humanity will not suffer from that. But when statesmen invested with high authority are playing with fire, are threatening to plunge their country into the maelstrom of war, they stake not only their own lives but also the destiny of the peoples. By dragging West Germany into an adventure, you are pushing the people of your country to suicide.

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Soviet people do not want war and just for this reason we strive to remove what can cause its outbreak. For the sake of this, at the end of this year, we, together with other peace-loving states, will sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic. (Stormy applause).

It is not war, not alliance of some countries against others for the purpose of building up forces for war, that the Soviet Union is offering. We want one thing only - lasting peace. It is to strengthen peace that it is essential to conclude a peace treaty, and thus eliminate the remnants of World War II. This we openly proclaim and want one and all to understand us correctly. The Soviet Union wants to sign a peace treaty with Germany together with our former allies.

Contrary to the noisy ravings of those who would like to keep up international tension, we do not threaten West Berlin at all when we urge the conclusion of a peace treaty. We should like sincerely to come to terms on this question too with those countries with which we had fought together against Hitler Germany and have common commitments with regard to Germany.

We propose a free city status for West Berlin. We have no intention of changing the social and political system in West Berlin. This is the internal matter of its population. Neither the Soviet Union, nor the German Democratic Republic intend to restrict the links between West Berlin and all the countries of the world. In conformity with international law, however, there must be respect for the sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic, across whose territory run the communications connecting West Berlin with the outer world.

On the question of West Berlin the governments of the United States, Britain and France adhere to the positions of yesterday. Even western political leaders have to admit this. Mansfield, Democratic majority leader in the United States Senate, declared in his speech of June 14, 1961 that he could not agree with the position of the Kennedy Administration which fails to recognize the enormous changes that have occurred since the war in both parts of Germany and in Europe and which is fraught with the danger of a nuclear war. He stressed that courage is not to stand stubbornly on untenable positions but to seek agreement with other parties concerned on a business-like basis. This is a correct approach and we can only welcome it.

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Senator Mansfield does not deny that with appropriate international guarantees the free city idea is the most suitable in the present conditions. He has suggested that the FRG and the GDR sign such a decision and make their contribution to its realization.

It is true, that Mansfield then loses the sense of reality: he demands that the free city status should be applied not only to West Berlin but also to democratic Berlin which is known to be an integral part of the sovereign German Democratic Republic, its capital. Why further complicate the task of normalizing the situation in West Berlin, difficult as it is?

The Soviet Union proposes that in search for a solution the de facto and de jure situation now obtaining be taken as point of departure. No one demands to break the existing way of life of the West Berlin population, no one is going to intervene in its affairs. But the Soviet Union is not to be expected to agree to infringement of the territorial integrity of the German Democratic Republic, or of her sovereignty.

We propose that such a peace treaty be concluded with Germany as would not infringe the rights and interests of any of the sides, would not give some states an advantage over others. The Soviet Union only proposes to record what has long since taken shape and exists in reality. We propose de jure consolidation of the existing frontiers of Germany.

It is possible that the present frontiers do not please the West German revanchists but they have only themselves to blame. It was not we who began the war for the revision of frontiers. The present frontiers of Germany took shape as a result of the defeat of Nazi Germany, as a result of the defeat of those who had unleashed a predatory war. (Applause). The new frontiers restored historic justice which had been violated by the ancestors of the present-day German militarists. (Applause).

We are told that the peace treaty we are going to conclude with the German Democratic Republic will be a separate treaty. In my radio and television speech I have already said that the United States of America, while signing a peace treaty with Japan, did not take us into consideration though we had been its allies in the war against Japan. Thus it showed that it regarded itself entitled to sign a treaty without us, though our rights, as one of the victorious countries, were irrefutable.

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Now we, in our turn, want to exercise on the German question the same rights which the United States and its friends exercised on the Japanese question. We follow suit, no more. (Applause).

As regards those who try to threaten us with war if we sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic, they will bear the entire responsibility for their actions.

I should like to repeat that all sober-minded people, no matter how embittered they are against communism, against the Soviet Union, must understand that we live now in 1961 and not in 1941. We have all necessary means of defence. And we shall use these means not for attack but only in order to defend our homeland, the peaceful life of the Soviet people, the peoples of all socialist countries, who together with us stand on positions of peace and uphold it against the machinations of the West German revanchists and their patrons. (Prolonged applause).

Comrades, the indomitable might of socialism was fully manifested in the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet Union bore the brunt of the struggle against Hitler Germany which by the time when it attacked our country had conquered most of European countries.

We have always said that we achieved victory over fascism jointly with our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition. The Soviet people duly appreciate the assistance rendered them in the course of the war by the United States of America, Britain, France and other countries. I believe, however, that our former allies themselves understand that the decisive contribution to victory was made by the Soviet people and we in no way belittle their merits and efforts when we recall the selfless heroism of the Soviet people.

All decisive battles of World War II were fought on the eastern front: while the United States of America lost in World War II approximately 300,000 men and Britain approximately 250,000, on our front such losses were sustained in individual battles. There hardly is a single family in our country which did not suffer from the war. Our people lost the lives of many millions of their finest sons and daughters.

Yes, it was a very hard struggle but the Soviet Union stood the test. Not only did it stand the test but emerged from the ordeal of World War II even stronger than it was.

Within a brief space of time the Soviet people repaired all the war damage. Now even our sworn enemies admit that the Soviet Union is one of the strongest powers militarily. Besides, the Soviet Union is not alone now. We live and work within a great community of socialist countries whose population exceeds one billion.

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Unleashing World War II the imperialists hoped to bury socialism. But actually it was fascism of Hitler and Mussolini that was buried under the war ruins, while socialism has become even more firmly rooted in the world. (Prolonged applause). We, Communists, believe in the triumph of the great ideas of Marxism and Leninism in the name of which the Soviet people fought during the years of World War II sparing no efforts and life itself. And it is because we believe in our ideas that we now as before stand for peace and international friendship, and fight for general disarmament. (Applause).

As far back as 1922, on Vladimir Ilyich Lenin's instructions, the Soviet delegation came out with a disarmament proposal at the Genoa conference. In 1927 the Soviet Union submitted its disarmament proposals to the League of Nations. After World War II the Soviet Union has been pressing for the solution of the disarmament problem with even greater persistence. In 1959 on behalf of the Soviet Government, I submitted to the United Nations a full-scale plan for universal and complete disarmament under strict international control. We firmly stand by this position because we sincerely want disarmament which is essential for ensuring peace to all people.

In our plea for disarmament, for peace and security of peoples, for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, we proceed from the idea that the government and social system of any country is the internal matter of each people and that no one may impose some particular social order upon it.

The monopoly capital bosses who determine the policy of the Western powers, naturally have a conception of state and socio-political system which is diametrically opposite to ours. They want to perpetuate the capitalist system at all costs, to preserve the system existing in their countries under which the strong plunders the weak, the rich exploits the poor and appropriates the fruit of his labour. The socialist countries are developing on a different foundation. In socialist society all people are really equal because we have no capitalists and no proletarians; each member of the society discharges his definite social function, working for the good of the whole people and therefore for his own good. The higher production rises, the richer becomes our country, the richer becomes our entire society and every member of this society enjoys the benefits of social labour. In the socialist society all are equal and this equality in our country is real and not formal, as is the case in the so-called "free world", where the strong is free to plunder and oppress the weak.

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Such are the opposing conceptions of the two worlds--the capitalist world and the socialist world. There will never be a reconciliation between them and it is our firm conviction that the socialist conception, as the most progressive one, will prevail over the capitalist conception. But we stress again and again: the social system is the business of the people of each country and this question must be decided by the people itself without external interference.

The Soviet Government is doing everything in its power to ensure peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, to see to it that they should not only coexist without war, but also closely cooperate maintaining trade, businesslike trade, cultural, scientific and other contacts.

It is to ensure lasting peace that we wage the struggle for disarmament. Although the eastern powers, the United States in the first place, stubbornly reject disarmament under some pretexts or other, we shall insist on our proposals again and again, will strive persistently to make all people understand the need for solving the disarmament problem, because this is in the interests of the peoples.

The ruling circles of capitalist countries lack the courage to say openly that they are against disarmament. They pretend that they are ready to negotiate, express readiness to sit endlessly on various committees and sub-committees. The endless sessions on disarmament that were held in the sixteen years since the end of World War II have not pushed this matter a single step forward.

Representatives of countries of monopoly capital go to disarmament talks with the sole purpose to mislead their peoples, to lure them with hope for agreement, but in reality to sabotage disarmament, to continue the feverish arms race. And they would like to do this so cunningly as to lay the blame for the sabotaging of agreement upon the socialist countries. For this purpose "responsive" diplomacy and propaganda are hard at work spreading the fabrication that we propose disarmament without control and thus prevent agreement on disarmament.

We have proposed this prohibition. We have declared in the United Nations: Gentlemen, if you want agreement not in words but in deeds, accept our proposals for universal disarmament, and then we shall accept any of your proposals on control.

The enemies of disarmament have nothing to say to that. They have only one path open to them: to mislead the peoples and to repeat endlessly the fable that we stand for disarmament without control. But, as the saying goes, like have short legs and one cannot get far on them!

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In conditions when the governments of the Western powers stubbornly sabotage disarmament, the solution of this vital problem entirely depends upon the peoples. All peoples must realize the earnestness of the present situation and bring pressure to bear on those governments which obstruct the solution of the disarmament problem--the most important problem of our time.

The working people, intellectuals, all people who want peace, can and must compel the governments of capitalist countries to accept disarmament. If this is not done, the imperialist circles may bring the peoples to a war and then it will be too late to look for culprits. Modern war has its own inexorable law--mass extermination of people, destruction of all material values.

I speak about this in all seriousness to make plain to all the importance of active struggle for disarmament, on the outcome of which the future of mankind will depend in many respects. As to the Soviet Union, the people of all countries may rest assured that it will not be found wanting. We are ready to sign even tomorrow an agreement on universal and complete disarmament with any, most strict international control. (Applause).

But we shall not accept control without disarmament, because such control would in effect be espionage. In this connection I should like to say a few words on the question of a nuclear weapons test-ban. At the Geneva talks, the Western powers have taken a position which does not make it possible to reach agreement to end these tests.

In its recent memorandum the Soviet Government has proposed an interdependent solution of the problem of ending nuclear weapon tests and of universal and complete disarmament. The other day the United States Government has sent us a memorandum rejecting our proposal. We shall reply to the White House memorandum. But already now I am in a position to say that we firmly stand by the views we have stated.

For close to three years already the Soviet Union has been making no nuclear weapon tests, although we have no treaty with the Western powers on this matter. We can continue abstaining from nuclear tests and offer to the Western powers to reach agreement on the disarmament problem as a whole and on its component parts, including the question of nuclear weapons tests.

Some American leaders urge the United States Government to resume nuclear weapon tests if the Soviet Union does not accept the Western powers' demands.

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What can be said about such threats? They will frighten no one but merely expose the unreasonableness of those who resort to them. We must warn these gentlemen: No sooner the United States resumes nuclear explosions, the Soviet Union will start testing its nuclear weapons. Quite a few devices which need practical testing have been developed in the Soviet Union. This testing, of course, will increase the fighting power of our armed forces and enable us to develop even better atomic and nuclear bombs and to improve the technology of their manufacture. If in reply to the resumption of nuclear tests by the Western powers we did not start testing our weapons we would damage the defence potential of our country and of the entire socialist community.

Thus, the entire responsibility for the resumption of nuclear weapon tests will rest with the governments of the Western powers.

The Soviet Union is persistently pursuing a policy of peace, of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, a policy of non-interference of some states into internal affairs of other states. In negotiations with its partners, the Soviet Union is pressing for concluding an agreement of general and complete disarmament under strictest control, an agreement banning nuclear weapons.

Steadily pursuing our peaceloving foreign policy, we have always maintained that questions of the social and political system of states, questions of class struggle and of changing the system within some country is the business of the people of each state.

The Soviet foreign policy has earned recognition and trust of the peoples and we are proud of this. The Soviet Union, the countries of socialism are making tremendous efforts to preserve world peace, are seeking peaceful settlement of disputable and unsolved questions in international relations.

The Soviet Union, possessing tremendous economic and military might, has never used and will not use its strength for aggressive purposes. On the contrary, it directs all its efforts towards ensuring peace.

Comrades, I am proud of the high award bestowed upon me--the Lenin Prize for the Promotion of Peace among the Peoples.
(Stormy applause.)

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I have already said that I regard this prize not only as the recognition of my personal efforts as the Head of the Government of the Soviet Union but also as recognition of the efforts of all peoples of our country in their persistent struggle for the strengthening of peace. (Stormy applause.)

It is often said in our press that Khrushchov is a peace champion, that he will ensure world peace and so on. This is flattering, of course. But to pin hopes on one country, on one person even if he stands at the head of the government of such a country as the Soviet Union, and to expect that they alone can ensure peace while others will be inactive, means to do a service not to peace, but to the forces of aggression, the forces of war.

Life shows that to win world peace it is not enough to rely on the efforts of some single country. It is not enough to find "heroes" of some sort and rely on them to ensure peace. In order to ensure enduring peace on Earth it is essential for the peoples of our entire planet to make an all-out effort to strengthen peace. The peoples and the peoples alone can force the governments which resist disarmament, which build up stocks of arms in order to unleash war, to desist from such a dangerous and unreasonable policy.

Peace can be ensured only when the peoples of each country will not rely on other countries but will launch within their own country an irreconcilable struggle against the forces which stand for war, will make an all-out effort to ensure peace. (Applause.)

All the peoples want peace, peaceful coexistence. Only a handful of imperialists, representatives of monopoly capital, a handful of aggressive revenge-seekers in West Germany are of different opinion. But the trouble is that representatives of these circles hold commanding heights in the Western countries, occupy key posts in governments and determine the policy of the Western countries.

That is why no people that really wants the terrible conflagration of the most devastating war never to break out on earth can stay aloof from the common struggle for peace. The peoples should realize that only they can and must compel their governments to renounce the dangerous policy aimed at fanning up war passion and the arms race, can and must render harmless those people who conduct a policy of building up aggressive forces, the policy of preparing war.

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The Soviet Government, our people must closely follow the trends in the international situation. It is well-known that the Soviet Union went to great effort to achieve a relaxation of international tension. Our Government has submitted a proposal on universal and complete disarmament which has found enthusiastic response and support in all countries of the world. We have dismantled all our military bases abroad. The Soviet Union has repeatedly cut its armed forces on a unilateral basis.

However, the Western powers with which we are negotiating disarmament have not reciprocated this, have not adopted the path of reducing their armed forces. Far from that, the United States this year is increasing appropriations for armaments by close to two and a half billion dollars over the last year. At present in the United States they are discussing the question of increasing the numerical strength of the armed forces. They are busy there establishing so-called guerrilla detachments which are to be dispatched to other countries to suppress liberation movements, to fight against governments and state systems which do not suit the imperialist Western circles. These detachments are being trained for murder, sabotage, subversion.

Chancellor Adenauer is demanding nuclear weapons for the Bundeswehr. It goes without saying that it is not for play that West German militarists want to have nuclear weapons, but for revanchist adventures they are planning against the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and other states.

Naturally, such measures of the Western powers are not designed to improve the international climate, to reach agreement on disarmament, but to aggravate relations between states, to whip up the cold war. We must take a sober view of the situation, be vigilant, so that the enemies of socialism, the aggressive militaristic circles should not catch us unawares.

We must make every effort to strengthen still more the might of our homeland, to raise still higher our economy, science and technology, to raise the living and cultural standards of the people.

Now, as before, we must be tireless in our concern for the armed forces of our country which stand guard over the gains of the October Revolution, the gains of socialism. Our armed forces must always be ready to ensure dependably the security of the Soviet Union, must have all that is needed to smash immediately any enemy who will dare to encroach on the freedom of our Homeland. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

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May those who harbour aggressive designs against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries know what their fate will be if they touch off a war and attack. (Stormy applause).

The Soviet Government is doing everything in its power to end the arms race, to relieve the people of the grave burden of war expenditures. Unfortunately, to our appeal to compete in the production of material and spiritual values, the imperialist powers respond by increasing military appropriations, by increasing the numerical strength of their armed forces. This might make it imperative for the Soviet Union to likewise increase appropriations for armaments, to strengthen and improve our defences, and, if need be, to increase also the numerical strength of our armed forces, so as to ensure peace and peaceful coexistence relying on our might. (Stormy applause).

Dear comrades, allow me on behalf of the Central Committee of our Party and the Soviet Government to greet our valiant armed forces which stand guard over the constructive labour of the Soviet people. (Prolonged applause). We warmly greet army and navy men, sergeants and petty officers, officers, generals and admirals and wish them great success in their noble military duty. (Prolonged applause).

The strengthening of the defences of the Soviet Union depends on the perfection of all services of our armed forces--infantry and artillery, engineering and communications troops, armoured units and the navy, the air and rocket forces.

In our time exceptionally great is the responsibility of the rocket forces, especially of units which service ballistic rockets of various ranges, from tactical to intercontinental. Their combat readiness and training must be of the highest level because very much depends on rocket forces.

It is their crushing power that is the prime deterrent that keeps any potential aggressor from attacking us and our allies. Their capability of striking in retaliation is the force which will inexorably punish the aggressor, if nevertheless he dares to commit an act of madness and touches off a new war. (Prolonged applause.)

Today on the twentieth anniversary of the treacherous attack of Hitler Germany on the Soviet Union we think of those who gave up their lives for the freedom and independence of the great Soviet Homeland. Never will be erased from the memory of the people the great exploit of the glorious soldiers of the Soviet Army, of navy men, of valiant partisans, men and women, who died the death of the brave in battles against fascist invaders.

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Forever shall we remember the millions of youthful Soviet people who perished in this terrible war. There is no family in our country which did not lose a husband or son, a brother or father, a daughter or sister.

Comrades, I ask you to stand in memory of those who fell in battle against the fascist invaders, for the freedom and independence of our Homeland. (All rise.)

Tremendous were the sacrifices made by our people in defending the freedom and independence of our Homeland. These were sacrifices in the name of a great noble cause. And now, twenty years after the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War, sixteen years after it had ended, our country has reached unparalleled heights in the development of her economy, culture, science, technology, and we are truly marching onward to new victories.

We are proud that the Soviet people led by the Communist Party, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism was the first to accomplish a socialist revolution and achieve in a few days in the history of humanity. The great founders of scientific communism blazed the first paths to a better life. And now these paths have turned into the main road of all humanity, along which the peoples of many countries are advancing victoriously. (Prolonged applause.)

The Soviet people, having built socialism, are confidently marching along the road of building communism. The Party program of our Party approved the other day by a plenary meeting of the Party's Central Committee, and which will be published for universal discussion, outlines a broad front for the comprehensive upbuilding of communism, for the realization of the socialist dream of all peoples. It has been our great fortune to participate in this lofty cause. (Prolonged applause.)

Long live the Soviet people, the victor peoples! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Long live the valiant Armed Forces of the Soviet Union! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the organizer and inspirer of all our victories! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Long live world peace! (Stormy, prolonged applause, all rise.) Cheers in support of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, voice of Moscow.

(All papers. In full.)

Tuesday, July 11, 1961

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JOINT SOVIET-KOREAN COMMUNIQUE

A party and government delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, headed by the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour and Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the K.P.D.R., Comrade Kim Il Sung, stayed in the Soviet Union, on a visit of friendship, between June 29 and July 10, 1961, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, the party and government delegation of the K.P.D.R. visited Moscow, Kiev and Irkutsk and paid visits to a number of industrial establishments, collective farms, cultural and educational institutions, and the Bratsk Hydropower Project. Everywhere the envoys of the fraternal Korean people were given a warm, cordial welcome by the working people of the Soviet Union which testified to the heartfelt sentiments of friendship and the great sympathy which the Soviet people have for the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Korean people and its leaders.

During the stay of the party and government delegation of the K.P.D.R. in Moscow talks were held between the party and government leaders of the two countries.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. N.S. Khrushchov, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. F.K.Kozlov, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. A.N.Kosygin, and also the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. V.N.Novikov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. A.A.Gromyko, Marshal of the Soviet Union M.V.Zakharov, the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. V.V.Kuznetsov, the Chief of a Department at the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. Y.V.Andropov, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R. to the K.P.D.R. A.M.Puzanov, Member of the Collegium of the Foreign Ministry of the U.S.S.R. I.I.Tugarinov.

Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour and Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the K.P.D.R. Kim Il Sung, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour Kim Chan Man, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour, Vice-Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the K.P.D.R. and Minister of National Defence Kim Kwan Heb, Alternate Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour, Vice-Chairman of the Cabinet of

Ministers of the K.P.D.R. and Chairman of the Heavy Industry Committee Li Den Ok, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the K.P.D.R. Pak Sen Chen, and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the K.P.D.R. to the U.S.S.R. Li Son Un.

In the course of the talks, held in an atmosphere of cordiality and unanimity, the two sides had a comprehensive and frank exchange of opinions on questions of the strengthening and further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and also on topical international problems of interest to both sides. The talks confirmed anew the identity of views on all the questions discussed and the inviolability of the alliance between the U.S.S.R. and the Korean People's Democratic Republic which is founded on the immutable principles of socialist internationalism, mutual assistance and equality.

Both sides reaffirmed their unanimous striving toward the further extension of the successfully developing comprehensive contacts and close cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the K.P.D.R. which fully accord with the vital interests of the peoples of both countries and contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the Far East.

The sides informed each other of the measures taken by them toward the continuous development of the national economy, toward raising the material standards of the working people, toward the scientific and cultural progress of both countries.

The Korean side noted the tremendous achievements scored by the Soviet people in the all-out building of communism under the tested leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., which is the decisive stage in the realization of the history-making task of building in the U.S.S.R. the material and technical basis of communism, is being successfully fulfilled.

The industry and agriculture of the U.S.S.R. are on a new upswing, and the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people are improving steadily. The great achievements of Soviet science and technology, which found a vivid expression in the flight of a Soviet man into space, have opened up a new era of the conquest of space and demonstrated the inexhaustible vital force of the socialist system. The Soviet people have rallied closely around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee and now display even greater labour enthusiasm and creative activity in advancing toward the 22nd Congress of the Party. The successful building of communism in the U.S.S.R. further strengthens the might of the socialist camp and inspires the peoples of all countries to struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

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The Soviet side noted that the working class, the labouring peasantry and the intelligentsia of the K.P.D.R., led by the Korean Party of Labour which is consistently implementing the Leninist principles of the socialist management of economy, have in a short time scored outstanding successes, converting their country into an independent industrial-agrarian socialist state which is growing stronger all the time.

The Korean People's Democratic Republic rapidly and completely rehabilitated the national economy ravaged by imperialist interventionists and then far surpassed the prewar level of industrial and agricultural production. Great successes have been scored in the fields of public education, culture, the arts and public health. Free seven-year schooling and free medical services for the population have been introduced in towns and villages throughout the country.

As a result of the completion of socialist reforms, the socialist relations of production, opening up unlimited prospects for the development of productive forces in the country, have won completely in all branches of the national economy of the K.P.D.R. The working class of the K.P.D.R. has grown considerably, national cadres of specialists have been prepared and a new socialist intelligentsia has been reared.

The high rates of economic and cultural development typical of the K.P.D.R. speak of the undeniable superiority of the socialist system established in North Korea and the correctness of the policy of the Korean Party of Labour. They have become possible thanks to the dedicated labour of the Korean people and the utmost possible international mutual assistance of the socialist countries.

In the course of meetings and conversations, opinions were exchanged on questions of the further extension of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The two sides considered the progress in the fulfilment of the long-term agreement on reciprocal commodity deliveries and the agreement on Soviet technical assistance in 1961-1967 for the further development of the national economy of the K.P.D.R., signed at the end of last year. They expressed complete satisfaction with progress in the fulfilment of the concluded agreements. The sides also reached agreement on further steps toward the strengthening of close economic ties between the two states.

As a result of the discussion of questions concerning economic and technical cooperation, an agreement was signed

between the Government of the U.S.S.R. and the Government of the K.P.D.R. on Soviet technical assistance for the further development of the national economy of the K.P.D.R. Under this agreement the Soviet Union will render additional economic and technical assistance to the K.P.D.R. in the development of the metallurgical and mining industries. The Soviet side agreed to speed up the deliveries of equipment for the thermal power stations which are being built with Soviet technical assistance, and also to help in the construction of a television centre.

In response to a request of the Government of the K.P.D.R., the Government of the U.S.S.R. extended to the Korean People's Democratic Republic a long-term credit, on favourable terms, to cover the expenditures of Soviet organizations in the provision of the technical assistance envisaged in the aforesaid agreement.

An agreement was also signed on the additional deliveries of certain commodities to the K.P.D.R. from the U.S.S.R. in 1962-1965 for the development of the chemical industry of the K.P.D.R.

While the K.P.D.R. is on a sharp upswing, while her economy and culture are flourishing and democracy is developing in South Korea where an antipopular regime has been established as a result of American occupation there are economic dislocation, poverty of the masses, which have no rights, and a rule of military and police terror. The recent events in South Korea were especially convincing evidence that in its efforts to suppress the indignation of the people of South Korea, its striving for freedom and national welfare, the forces of reaction have taken to the road of open military-fascist dictatorship which leads to an aggravation of tension in Korea and raises additional obstacles to the country's reunification along peaceful democratic lines.

The Soviet people sympathize deeply with the Korean people in the tragedy of the division of their country and the occupation of her southern part by foreign troops. The Soviet Union has unswervingly advocated the earliest possible restoration of Korea's national unity in accordance with the will and the interests of the Korean people.

The Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic hold that the peaceful reunification of Korea is above all a matter for the Korean people itself, and that solution of general Korean problems is only possible through negotiations between representatives of North and South Korea.

The Soviet Side attaches great importance to the proposal of the Government of the K.P.D.R. for the establishment of a confederation of North and South Korea. In conditions where the South Korean authorities do not agree to the holding of democratic all-Korean elections without foreign interference, realization of the idea of a confederation provides the shortest and most reliable way to the reunification of the country. Realization of this task is also served by such steps of the Government of the K.P.D.R. as its proposals for trade between the North and the South, the organization of economic and cultural cooperation, and the reduction of armed forces in both parts of the country.

The Soviet side welcomes the continuous efforts of the Government of the K.P.D.R. towards the strengthening of peace in Korea and rapprochement between the North and the South in the interests of the earliest restoration of the national unity of the Korean people. The peaceful policy of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, along with her economic and other successes, strengthens the international authority of the K.P.D.R. and wins her the sympathy of the peaceloving states.

The Soviet Union resolutely supports the Korean people's just demands for the withdrawal of American troops from the territory of South Korea. The occupation of South Korea by American imperialists is today the main obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The refusal of the U.S. to clear the Korean soil of its troops and military bases, its opposition to agreement between the North and the South, and the continuous activities of American military towards the further strengthening of their military bases and the introduction of mass destruction weapons there, in violation of the armistice agreement -- all this shows that the American imperialists and their placemen have not abandoned their intentions of extending the colonial rule to the whole of the Korean Peninsula. They ought to know that such plans are doomed to failure. The fraternal solidarity of the Soviet Union and the K.P.D.R., the joint forces of the socialist camp reliably safeguard the Korean People's Democratic Republic, as indeed any other socialist Country, against encroachment on the part of imperialist aggressors. The Korean People's Democratic Republic is developing and gaining in strength within the fraternal community of socialist nations, embodying the hopes of the Korean people for the realization of its legitimate national aspirations.

For the further development and strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries, for supporting and consolidating peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world, the Soviet Union and ^{the} Korean People's Democratic Republic have concluded a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. This treaty conforms not only to the vital interests of the two states, unswervingly following a policy of peace and friendship among nations, but also to the interests of all peaceloving states, the interests of the relaxation of international tension.

The Government of the K.P.D.R. solemnly declared that in signing the aforesaid Treaty it proceeded from the assumption

that upon the country's reunification along peaceful democratic lines, the whole of Korea would be free of commitments assumed by either side under the military and political treaties and agreements concluded prior to her reunification. And the military and political treaties concluded by South Korea with the United States should, naturally, become invalid too.

x x x

In exchanging opinions on questions of the obtaining international situation, both sides noted that the world socialist system is now on a steep upswing. The national economy of the socialist countries is developing rapidly.

The Soviet Union and the K.P.D.R., like all the other socialist states, are fighting consistently to avert the threat of a new war and to ensure the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Comrade N.S.Khrushchov informed the Korean side of his meeting with the President of the United States J.Kennedy. The Korean side expressed complete support for the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union designed to strengthen peace and relax international tensions, and declared that the K.P.D.R. welcomed and approved the Soviet Union's position on the question of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the solution on this basis of the question of West Berlin, and also on the other questions discussed during the Vienna Meeting of N.S.Khrushchov and J.Kennedy.

Both sides stressed the need for further efforts towards the solution of ripe international problems and above all the problems of general and complete disarmament and the termination of the intrigues of the imperialist powers against the sovereignty and independence of the freedomloving states.

Both sides reaffirm that struggle against colonialism in all its forms and every support to the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples are one of the main principles of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic. They denounce the intervention of the imperialist powers in the Congo, covered by the United Nations flag, and the colonialist wars in Algeria, Angola and other countries which still have not freed themselves of colonial slavery.

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Both sides declare their solidarity with the heroic Cuban people upholding the sacred and just cause of freedom and national independence.

A serious threat to peace is posed by the activities of the military and political bloc of SEATO, built up by the efforts of American imperialists and serving as a tool of imperialist aggression in South East Asia. The armed interference of the U.S. and other SEATO countries in the internal affairs of Laos brought about a dangerous aggravation of the situation in the area. Both sides consider that this interference must be stopped completely so that Laos could develop freely as an independent state in accordance with its proclaimed program of peace, neutrality and national unity.

The Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic strongly denounce the U.S. ruler's hostile policy toward the great socialist power in Asia--the People's Republic of China. The efforts of the U.S. ruling circles to prejudice the sovereignty and legitimate rights of People's China, the American aggression against the ancient Chinese territory of the island of Taiwan and the off-shore islands are an open challenge to the cause of peace and one of the main sources of dangerous tension in the Far East. Such attempts are inevitably doomed to failure. The Soviet Union and the K.P.D.R. fully and completely support the demand of the P.R.C. that the U.S. should abandon this aggressive policy fraught with grave consequences for peace.

The Soviet Union and the K.P.D.R. cannot remain indifferent to the fact of the occupation of Japan by American troops, or to the military collusion between the ruling circles of the U.S. and Japan spearheaded against neighbouring states. Both sides consider that the aggressive American-Japanese treaty concluded in 1960 was a step toward further aggravating the situation in the Far East. The security of Japan herself, as well as the interests of peace in the Far East, imperiously demand that Japan break the bonds of foreign occupation and take to the road of liquidating foreign military bases on her territory, the road of genuine national independence and a peaceful foreign policy.

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During the stay of the Party and Government Delegation of the K.P.D.R. in Moscow, opinions were exchanged on questions of the activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Korean Party of Labour, the relations between them, and also on questions of the international communist movement. The talks revealed a complete identity of views of the leaders of the C.P.S.U. and the K.P.L. on all the questions discussed.

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Both sides note with great satisfaction that as a result of the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties in 1960 the fraternal parties and the entire socialist camp rallied even closer under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and the solidarity of the international workers' movement strengthened.

The Korean Party of Labour has always held that the C.P.S.U. is the universally recognized vanguard of the world communist movement and that the rich experience amassed by the C.P.S.U. in accomplishing the socialist revolution, in the building of socialism and communism is an example to it.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Korean Party of Labour consider it their prime task to work resolutely for the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist camp, for the militant unity of the international communist movement on the immutable foundation of Marxism-Leninism, and constantly to educate the working people of their countries in the spirit of international solidarity. They will remain intolerant, in the Leninist way, of any and all manifestations of revisionism, dogmatism, sectarianism, backsliding from the principles of socialist internationalism.

The representatives of both Parties note with satisfaction that the fraternal cooperation between the two Parties has been further strengthened and extended, that mutual information and exchanges of opinion on questions of interest to both Parties are being effected.

The talks have shown that the C.P.S.U. and the K.P.L. are resolved to continue to strengthen and extend the friendly ties existing between them.

Both sides express their conviction that the visit of the Party and Government Delegation of the K.P.D.R. will serve further to deepen the friendly fraternal ties and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic; to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the great and mighty family of the socialist states, to strengthen universal peace.

N.S. Khrushchov,
First Secretary of the
C.C. C.P.S.U., Chairman
of the Council of
Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Kim Il Sung,
Chairman of the C.C. K.P.L.,
Chairman of the Cabinet of
Ministers of the K.P.D.R.

(Pravda, Izvestia. In full.)

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DR. KWAME NKRUMAH, PRESIDENT AND HEAD OF THE
REPUBLIC OF GHANA, ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, President and Head of the Government of the Republic of Ghana, outstanding statesman and public figure, arrived in Moscow on July 10, at the invitation of N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, as the official guest of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers.

The Vnukovo airport was festively decorated. A streamer on the facade of the airport building read--"Welcome President Kwame Nkrumah!"; there were portraits of Kwame Nkrumah, N.S. Khrushchov and L.I. Brezhnev; and on the masts fluttered the state flags of the African and Soviet states.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was met at the airport by N.S. Khrushchov, L.I. Brezhnev, A.I. Mikoyan, Y.A. Furtseva, Vice Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers V.N. Novikov, and other officials.

At the airport Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and L.I. Brezhnev exchanged speeches.

Speech by L.I. Brezhnev

Highly esteemed Mr. President,

Dear guests from friendly Ghana,

Comrades,

Allow me, on behalf of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, the Soviet people and on my own behalf to heartily welcome, you, Mr. President and those accompanying you, to the capital of the Soviet Union, Moscow.

We are very happy that one of the leaders of new Africa, President of the independent Republic of Ghana, our esteemed friend Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, and his colleagues, have come to our country.

We welcome you as representatives of the freedom-loving African country with which firm friendship and close cooperation are successfully developing, as representatives of a people actively fighting for the complete eradication of colonialism, for the consolidation of peace and friendship among all the peoples.

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... We know quite well that China is a country greatly interested in the preservation of universal peace and that its leaders are fully determined to contribute to this great cause.

The Soviet people follow with deep sympathy the construction of a new life in Ghana and rejoice in the achievement your Republic has scored. The example of Ghana vividly shows that tremendous successes can be achieved by a people who have taken to the path of independent development.

I vividly recall my recent visit to your sunny country and the warm, fraternalization of friendship shown by the people of Ukraine toward the Soviet Union, toward our people, the government of our country and its head Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev. I do not doubt, dear friends, that you too will be heartily received by the Soviet people.

This is your first visit to this country, Mr. Eisenhower, and it is our dearest wish that you and your party see the life of the Soviet people, the beautiful countryside that is going on everywhere in big cities and villages, in the North, South, East and West of Soviet country.

You will find in the Soviet country sincere and true friends of the independent, Moldavia, Rumania, and you will see for yourselves the friendly feelings our people entertain towards the people of Africa.

permit me to express the hope that some time of the U.S.S.R. will be interesting and full of impressions, that your stay will be pleasant and useful.

As, on our part, are sure like the basis of the distinguished people from Ghana will help to further strengthen Soviet-Ghanaian friendship.

valore, in, Percent
 valore, in, Valore

Specimen by E. K. M. L. L. L. L.

Don: Thanks from the Soviet Union!

I wish to thank you most sincerely for the very kind words you have just said and for the wonderful reception accorded me on my first visit to the Soviet Union.

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to be here. We have brought you and all the peoples of the Soviet Union, Korea, Rumania, Argentina of the people of the Republic of China.

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I also wish to thank you and the Soviet people for the invitation to visit your great country. I impatiently awaited my trip here and the chance of resuming our friendly meetings, of meeting the people of the Soviet Union for the first time, and also of seeing with my own eyes the great achievements of the Soviet people of which we have heard so much and which are the glorious result of the Communist revolution and reconstruction.

It was a great pleasure for the government and people of Ghana to receive Mr. Brezhnev, President of the Soviet Union, in Ghana where he stayed several days. We preserve fine reminiscences of his visit.

I also recall with pleasure my meeting with Mr. Khrushchov in New York and the most heartfelt and friendly talks we had.

I fervently hope that my visit will not only consolidate still further the cordial relations established between our two countries, but also substantially strengthen our resolve to rout imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism in Africa and will facilitate the further difficult, but victorious advance of the African peoples toward their goal, namely, to complete political and economic liberation and African unity, i.e., political and economic unification of the African continent.

I am confident that my visit to the Soviet Union will undoubtedly lead to the establishment of better understanding and consolidation of friendship between the people of Ghana and the people of the Soviet Union.

I thank you once again for your warm reception.

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The speeches by L.I. Brezhnev and Kwame Nkrumah were listened to with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause.

The distinguished guest, together with N.S. Khrushchov and L.I. Brezhnev drove off in an open car to the city...

Tens of thousands of Muscovites filled the streets and squares to greet the President and head of the government of the Republic of Ghana. As the motorcade proceeded along Lenin Prospekt cries rang out in honour of Soviet-Ghanaian friendship, the distinguished guest, and the Soviet leaders.

(Pravda. Speeches in full.)

ENCLOSURES (2) TO BUREAU FROM CHICAGO

One photostat of let dtd 11/10/61 addressed "Dear Elizabeth"
One photostat of 1-page issue undated and in open code

RE: SOLO
IS-C

Bufile 100-428091
CGfile 134-46, Sub B

Transmitted via CGairtel to Bureau 11/27/61.

Dear James,

Nothing new - In 3 days I should have schedule
in any case. I think by the end of the week 12-18 I should be
on the way to other places. Do not deliver this in person and
come one with it as soon as you are able. With all my
Best

John

P.S. Health about the same

P.P.S.

1. Ask Broad for list of people he thinks will travel
for next etc. next year. 2) Reg. See 5th the thing will be open
for our northern friends or anyone else. None of my friends want
to stay. By the way if he want Birch Brothers to go next year let
him. Salmon is out of town.

Dear Elizabeth

Nov-10, 1961

You were right, as soon as you left, the "Winnie" situation was "thrown" at me. Winnie called and said he wants Edna and the kids to leave "to-day" without delay. He also wanted all his plans "concretized" in detail - when does he go to Prague, Budapest, a tour of the USSR and to the other capitalist countries etc. etc.

When these questions were raised with our friends they almost keeled over and they threw a "curve". Who will take him to the countries indicated and back to the U.S.? As to the wife leaving "immediately" how can we mix into their domestic affairs and who can say that he will not change his mind to "mommy"?

Well, I just got back from a visit to Winnie and confirmed that he wants his family to leave as soon as possible but "no one is to raise the domestic aspect of the problem with our friends". I talked to Edna out there and in town (she came in) she says the tension is impossible and that she should leave by the 17th etc. etc. So - you will probably hear from her before you get this note.

But - another question is still to be answered by us, who will come over (in about 6-8 weeks) to travel with Winnie. I asked him to name some one. He came forward with one name John Gray who is working at the prompt press. This is still true for this, but I thought I would let you know as that you who understands can give me a lift. Talk to the people about John Gray. I understand he is working at the Prompt Press. We cannot make promises about pay or jobs or "a visit to heaven for free" as compensation for time or job. So that's that. In the meantime something is being organized for Edna and the kids such as excursions, theater, shopping and other things.

I keep on wondering if you got home O.K. I am alone for a change - the big fellow went to a farm and then to some other cities for 7-8 days, he wants to get back home

fact. It started to snow to-day and the weather
limits air travel this also makes it necessary to limit
travel distances because train transportation takes
more time. Our friend V.S. is around lobbying with
other nationalities he is being called "a peat" even by the
Irish and by Tim & others. He is in no hurry to travel.

I hope I'll see you one of these days soon but
am still without dates. If there is anything new on
travel back for our big fellow, let us know if
you can before the 15th.

So that's it for now - I am sure the things I
burden you with will be taken up with ease.

With All my Best and Love
M

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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F B I

Date: 12/12/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain-text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum relating to "Proposal to Organize an International Solidarity Campaign to Save the Life and Effect the Release of Antonio Maidana, Second Secretary of the Communist Party of Paraguay."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/6/61 by CG 5824-S* to SAS CARL N. FREYMAN and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

A copy of the document referred to herein was received by the CP, USA, fraternal delegation to the 22nd Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and, in turn, relayed to CG 5824-S* for transmittal to the CP, USA. To date, this document has not been delivered to the CP, USA.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source. Similarly, the letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in accordance with Buairtel of 9/27/61.

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

DEC 28 1961
C. C. WICK

AGENCY State, CIA
REQ. REC'D 12/18/61
DATE FORW. 12/18/61
HOW FORW. 12/18/61
BY 12/18/61

Approved: _____

6 JAN 4 1962

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

100-64-200-224

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 64-200-224



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 12, 1961

~~PROPOSAL TO ORGANIZE AN INTERNATIONAL
SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE LIFE
AND EFFECT THE RELEASE OF ANTONIO
MAIDANA, SECOND SECRETARY OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF PARAGUAY~~

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows during December, 1961:

During the course of the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, the fraternal delegation from the Communist Party of Paraguay provided the various other fraternal delegations with a document, the contents of which are set forth below:

"PROPOSAL TO ORGANISE AN INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE LIFE AND EFFECT THE RELEASE OF ANTONIO MAIDANA, SECOND SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PARAGUAY

"Dozens of political prisoners have been assassinated by the despotic Stroessner regime in 1960 and 1961. Thereby, it hopes to check the revolutionary process now under way in Paraguay in the form of strikes, demonstrations, mass meetings and direct armed action. Such are the terms on which the North-American imperialists will grant new loans.

"The main object of the criminal plan worked out by local FBI agents is to kill Professor Antonio Maidana, Communist Party leader and national hero, who has been languishing in prison for more than three years. The vigilance of the people and international solidarity have so far prevented them from carrying out their criminal designs.

Downgraded To
Upgraded
Per
Date

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1715
ENCLOSURE

PROPOSAL TO ORGANIZE AN INTERNATIONAL
SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE LIFE AND
EFFECT THE RELEASE OF ANTONIO MAIDANA,
SECOND SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF PARAGUAY

~~TOP SECRET~~

2266
"But there is good reason to believe that the plan of assassinating Maidana has entered the decisive stage. Antonio Maidana's wife was arrested and deported in May together with the wives of other arrested Communists. They were the only ones to see the prisoners occasionally. The latest move has made the prisoners' isolation complete. On September 19 the police transferred Maidana and Comrades Julio Rojas, Alfredo Alcorta and Ananias Maidana Palacios from the prison to an unknown place. Earlier Lieutenant Jose Prieto, peasant leader Francisco Gauto and Atilano Arroyo (Colorado) 'disappeared' from the prison in the same way, and their death in prison from tortures has been recently confirmed. Nothing has been heard of Maidana and his comrades for more than a month. The government refuses information about his health and his whereabouts in spite of insistent demands by his relatives and prominent personalities and organisations of different countries.

"It is essential to launch a strong campaign of international solidarity in support of the struggle waged by the people of Paraguay for the life and liberty of Antonio Maidana and the other political prisoners. It was just such a world-wide solidarity movement that saved the life of Obdulio Barthe, an intrepid patriot and Communist.

"Today the despotic Stroessner regime fears such an international campaign more than ever before, because it urgently requires new American loans, while the Kennedy Administration is hesitant in face of the indignation and criticism evoked throughout the world by its assistance to the criminal Stroessner tyranny.

"An international solidarity movement is already under way in Uruguay, Argentina and other countries.

PROPOSAL TO ORGANIZE AN INTERNATIONAL
SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE LIFE AND
EFFECT THE RELEASE OF ANTONIO MAIDANA,
SECOND SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF PARAGUAY

~~TOP SECRET~~

"The delegation of the Communist Party of Paraguay to the Twenty-Second Congress of the C.P.S.U. calls on all the fraternal delegations of Communist and Workers' parties, and on the delegations of the Democratic Party of Guinea, the Popular Convent Party of the Ghanaian Republic and the Sudanese Union of the Republic of Mali to promote in their countries a press and radio campaign of exposure, and to organize the sending of letters and telegrams by representative personalities in the world of science, literature and art, by political parties and parliaments, national and international associations of lawyers and teachers, by workers' trade unions, and by peasants', students', womens' and other associations, demanding that the Government of Paraguay furnish forthwith authentic information concerning the whereabouts and health of Antonio Maidana and his comrades, and to provide guarantees for their lives and immediate release, and that of all political prisoners. We also suggest sending delegations of the general public to Paraguayan embassies and consulates.

"Telegrams, letters and statements are to be addressed to:

"1. General Alfredo Stroessner, Palacio de Gobierno, Acuncion-Paraguay;

"2. General Leodegar Cabello, Estado Mayor General, Acuncion-Paraguay;

"3. Doctor Edgar Insfran, Ministerio del Interior, Acuncion-Paraguay.

"Copies of the letters and telegrams sent to the Government of Paraguay, newspaper clippings and information about the international solidarity campaign may be sent to the Union del Magisterio del Uruguay, calle San Jose, entre Paraguay e Ybycui, Montevideo-Uruguay."

~~TOP SECRET~~

PROPOSAL TO ORGANIZE AN INTERNATIONAL
SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE LIFE AND
EFFECT THE RELEASE OF ANTONIO MAIDANA,
SECOND SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF PARAGUAY

~~TOP SECRET~~

Since at such official gatherings as the Twenty-Second Congress of the CPSU permission must be secured from the Central Committee, CPSU, to print and distribute such documents to the delegations, the tacit approval of the Central Committee of the CPSU in support of the proposed campaign is assumed.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

100-423091

BY LIAISON

Date: December 22, 1961
To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

0 50/0

The 22nd Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was held in Moscow, Russia, October, 1961. The Communist Party of Indonesia furnished to the fraternal delegations attending this Congress, including the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), certain documents. Among the documents furnished to the CPUSA were the following:

(1) A three-page item addressed to the "Central Committee, Communist Party of the United States," dated October 20, 1961, at Moscow, and relates to the claim of Indonesia of an area which is now under "occupation" of the Netherlands.

(2) A two-page item addressed to the "Central Committee Delegation, Communist Party of the United States" and dated October 25, 1961, at Moscow. This document sets forth a request for greetings from the various communist parties on the occasion of the anniversary of the November 12, 1926, "people's revolt against Dutch imperialist power."

A Photostat of each of the documents is enclosed with this communication. This material was furnished by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past. Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosures "Secret."

Enclosures (2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

1 - Director

Central Intelligence Agency (Enclosures 2) BY LIAISON

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

LTG:kmo (13)

REC-5

DEC 28 1961

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MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

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Office of Security
Department of State

12/26/61
By Cornea
Jmf

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence (Enclosures 2) BY LIAISON

1 - Office of Special Investigations (Enclosures 2) BY LIAISON
Air Force

cc - O'Neill
11/4/62 RWD

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Enclosures 2)
Department of the Army BY LIAISON

Attention: Chief, Security Division

AC 2, 11/4/62

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in serious damage to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. Information contained in enclosures to Chicago airtel 12/18/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C."

~~SECRET~~

Central Committee

*Communist Party
of the United States*

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-27-2011

Moscow, October 20, 1961

Dear Comrades,

You certainly know that one proof of the fact that colonialism is not yet entirely dead is the occupation of one-fifth of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, West Irian, by the Netherlands.

Indonesia has raised this question several times in the U.N. The Indonesian claim, which received the support of the Socialist countries and of many Asian-African countries which consistently uphold the spirit of the Asian-African Conference, has so far failed to materialise because of the game played by the Dutch and American imperialists.

In view of the fact that it has recently become evident that a settlement of the question through the intermediary would only provide a means for the United States imperialists to misuse this international body to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, and to repeat "the Congo experiences" in Indonesia, the Communist Party of Indonesia agreed to the stand of the Indonesian government not to raise this question again in the U.N. and to look for a settlement outside this body. This leaves two possibilities: first; direct negotiations between the Netherlands and Indonesia on the basis of the transfer of West Irian to the Republic of Indonesia; and, second; a confrontation of Dutch and Indonesian military forces.

As you know, the session of the Council of Asian-African People's Solidarity held in April this year in Bandung, made the question of West Irian the theme of one of its resolutions. This resolution amongst other things condemned:

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-2-

a. the savage murder of the people of the Beliam Valley in West Irian who refused to carry out forced labour,

b. the suppression of the resistance of the West Irian people against Dutch colonialism,

c. the increase of Dutch armed forces in West Irian which constitutes a concrete threat against Indonesia and to peace in this part of the world and the world in general,

d. the fraud of setting up the so-called "Dutch New Guinea Council", and,

e. other attempts in the form of propaganda aimed at separating West Irian from the Republic of Indonesia with the intention of strengthening Dutch colonialism there.

The session of the Council of Asian-African People's Solidarity supported these demands and the measures being carried out and which will be carried out by Indonesia to liberate its own territory from Dutch occupation.

The Indonesian people, however, next to relying on their own strength with their proletariat in the vanguard, are in great need of more concrete actions of solidarity, the more so, since the monopolist enterprises of the United States and Japan have entered into a plot with the Dutch colonialists to exploit this part of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Of course this solidarity will in the first place come from the proletariat of other countries. By so doing a common blow will be delivered against the common enemy, colonialism and imperialism.

~~SECRET~~

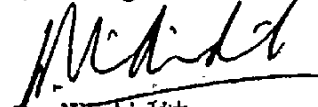
~~SECRET~~

-3-

We herewith send you some publications of the C.P.I. together with some material issued by the government of Indonesia which may be useful in further understanding the question of West Irian.

Thanking you very much for your attention,

Head of the Delegation of the C.P.I.
to the XXII-nd Congress of the C.P.S.U.,


D. N. Aidit,

Chairman of the C.C. of the C.P.I.

~~SECRET~~

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Central Committee/Delegation
*Communist Party
of the United States*

Moscow, October 25, 1961.

Dear Comrades,

Thirty-five years ago the Dutch colonialists, then at the zenith of their power, unleashed an unbridled reign of economic exploitation and political oppression against the people of Indonesia. The already extreme low living conditions of the people became worse and worse and an ever growing resistance was put up against the Dutch colonial regime.

Sensing the unrest and the great dissatisfaction of the people, the Dutch colonial administration resorted to a series of measures all aimed at breaking the resistance of the people. Workers, striking for better wages, peasants demanding the reduction of rents were persecuted and arrested. The Dutch did not shrink back from organising gangs terrorising the people.

All this led to the outbreak of the people's revolt against Dutch imperialist power on November 12, 1926 in Java and the beginning of 1927 in Sumatera. Though founded only in 1920, the young Communist Party of Indonesia did all it could to give leadership to this revolt. However, because of inadequate preparations, lack of experience and the fact that the policy of the Indonesian proletariat and its political party was not yet correct, this heroic revolt suffered defeat. The Communist Party was outlawed and had to work illegally for twenty consecutive years.

Though unsuccessful, the November 12, 1926 revolt, the first national revolt in the history of the Indonesian people shook Dutch colonial power to its very foundation, enthused new vigour in the movement for national independence and demonstrated the leading role of the Indonesian proletariat in that movement.

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- 2 -

November 12, 1926 is each year commemorated by the Communists and working people of Indonesia as one of the important milestones in the struggle of the Indonesian people which led to the overthrow of the Dutch colonial regime on August 17, 1945.

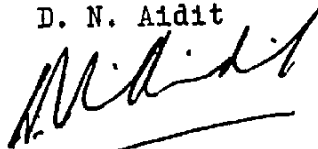
In view of the present intensified anti-colonial and anti-imperialist struggle in Indonesia, the celebrations of the November 12 revolt this year will be of great importance and we are convinced that a message of your Party, hailing this event, will be of great help to us.

We therefore would appreciate it very much if we could receive a message from your Central Committee- or if the time does not allow of this, a message from the delegation of your Party now attending the XXII-nd Congress of the CPSU- in the first week of November. The message may be sent directly to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia, Kramat Raya 81, Djakarta.

Thanking you very much for the interest and support your Party has always given to the struggle of the Indonesian people for full political and economic independence, I am,

with warm Communist greetings,
Chairman of the CC, Communist
Party of Indonesia,

D. N. Aidit



~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 12/18/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B).

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "IDENTITY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, OCTOBER, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

EX-113

REC-5

GALE

- 100-428091-
3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago
DEC 27 1961

RWH:Plb
(5)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

51 JAN 3 1962



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
December 18, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

IDENTITY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA
FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE 22ND CONGRESS,
COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, OCTOBER, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows during December, 1961:

The individuals who attended and made up the official Communist Party of Canada fraternal delegation to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in October, 1961, in Moscow, were as follows:

Tim Buck, General Secretary

Leslie Morris, a member of the
National Executive Committee

John Weir, a member of the
National Executive Committee

RUS-1A
CANADA

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1717

F B I

Date: 12/18/61

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code).

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE 'WORLD MARXIST REVIEW', PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA". In addition, there are also enclosed herewith for the Bureau 3 copies of an informant statement captioned "INFORMATION RELATING TO IDENTITIES OF PARTICIPANTS IN A PRIVATE MEETING HELD IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DECEMBER 2, 1961". One copy of informant statement enclosed for the New York Office.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

This information has been separated since it is felt that the Bureau may desire to disseminate a portion thereof.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C. 10718

3 - Bureau (Encls. 16) (RM)
1 - New York (100-454637) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Approved:
~~23~~ 63 JAN
 F46



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
December 18, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING PARTICIPATION OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA IN THE AFFAIRS
OF THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW", PRAGUE,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

According to Harry Guralnick, the Communist Party of Canada functionary-assigned to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party of China representatives as of early December, 1961, who were assigned to the "World Marxist Review" did not regularly participate in any of that publication's Editorial Board meetings. Presently, Chou En-mi (phonetic), the leading Communist Party of China representative to the "World Marxist Review" is ill; however, the other lesser Communist Party of China representatives assigned to the "World Marxist Review" only appear at the publication's office long enough to sign in and make their presence known. Infrequently there will be a Communist Party of China representative at an Editorial Board meeting solely for the purpose of taking notes on discussions but they will never contribute anything to the meeting. The last concrete contribution made by the Chinese in way of material for publication in the "World Marxist Review" pre-dates the Bucharest meeting of 1960. At the present time, since the "World Marxist Review" is preparing to publish an article on the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the wife of Chou En-mi (phonetic) is attending a number of Board meetings but solely for the purpose of taking notes.

Guralnick is of the opinion that the relationship between the Chinese has continued to deteriorate since the

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100-428091-1718
ENCLOSURE

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INFORMATION CONCERNING PARTICIPATION
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA IN
THE AFFAIRS OF THE "WORLD MARXIST
REVIEW", PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held November, 1960; however, the Chinese will maintain relationship with representatives at the "World Marxist Review" headquarters in Prague.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

**INFORMATION RELATING TO IDENTITIES OF
PARTICIPANTS IN A PRIVATE MEETING HELD
IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DECEMBER 2, 1961**

On December 2, 1961, a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) met with a group of individuals in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in which personal matters were discussed generally. Among those attending were former United States residents Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern, Abe and Isabella Chapman, and John S. Galt and his wife. In addition, Larry Guralnick, the Communist Party of Canada representative on the "World Marxist Review", Prague, Czechoslovakia, was present. Ann Culler, the wife of Guralnick, was confined to a hospital in Prague and not able to attend. John Gibbons, the brother of Joe Gibbons of Chicago, was also invited to the gathering but because of the fact that he spends all weekends with his wife who is now insane and confined to an institution, he was unable to be present.

100-428091-1718
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 12/11/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Official Reception for the Communist Party, USA, Fraternal Delegation to the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union, Moscow, Russia, November 3, 1961."

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The reception referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was held in the office of FROL R. KOZLOV, a Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), Sixth Floor, Main Building, CPSU Headquarters, located on "Old Square," Moscow, Russia.

In accordance with instructions in Quarterly of 9/27/61 and since CG 5824-S* was the only individual, other than NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, who took notes and because of the limited attendance at this function, the letterhead memorandum has

③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD) / ENCLOSURE 100-428091-1719
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

58 JAN 3 1962

G. C. Wick

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

CG 134-46, Sub B

been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source. Also, in accordance with Buairtel of 9/27/61, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

GALE

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DEC 14 1961



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 11, 1961

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE
TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows during December, 1961:

On Friday, November 3, 1961, the entire fraternal delegation of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) to the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), which had been held in Moscow during October, 1961, with the exception of James Jackson, attended a reception in their honor at Central Committee of the CPSU Headquarters in Moscow. Attending on behalf of the CPSU were Frol R. Kozlov, a member of the Presidium and a Secretary of the Central Committee; Boris N. Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee and Head of the International Department; V. Korianov, a Deputy to Ponomarev; Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee; and, Igor Mikhilov (phonetic), who acted as translator. This meeting lasted for approximately one and one-half hours and the only talks delivered were given by Kozlov and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman, CP, USA.

Kozlov opened the meeting and the essence of his remarks were as follows:

"We thank you for the information that has been received by the Central Committee. We know your difficulties and you not only have our sympathy, but the sympathy of all of the Soviet people. In our country, your words sounded like a bell, clear and loud.

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ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1719

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

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Parenthetically speaking, these remarks of Kozlov referred to the speech which had been given by Flynn at the Twenty-Second Congress of the CPSU in October.

Kozlov's remarks continued.

"We, by our work and the fulfillment of our program, should help your work. We already are working to fulfill our plans and program. In fact, only yesterday we had a meeting of the Presidium at which Comrade Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary, took up with us the question of agriculture and we adopted measures, very correct ones, to put this program into life in the field of agriculture. Don't be surprised if you hear that Comrade Khrushchev is already travelling in order to raise the question with the Party and with the people. This trip of Comrade Khrushchev is being made upon a decision of the Presidium of the Party. Our Presidium is a good Presidium and when Comrade Khrushchev leads this work, we are confident that its decisions will be fulfilled.

"We know of your difficulties from reading the press. But as you know--some of us members of the Presidium have been in the United States; for example, Comrade Khrushchev; Comrade Mikoyan, First Deputy Premier; Comrade Polyansky, Premier of the Russian SSR, and myself. Of course, as you know, there were no eggs thrown at me, but in Chicago they did have a few professional pickets out. In San Francisco, I was received by a pretty good crowd. In Detroit, the Mayor said he would not shake hands with me but nevertheless the Governor welcomed me and Mr. Ford was a wonderful host and escort. Mr. Ford treated me wonderfully.

Parenthetically speaking, the reason Kozlov made this remark was to show that the Mayor of Detroit, a politician, does not represent the government but rather it is controlled by big business represented by Mr. Ford.

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OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

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The following is the essence of Kozlov's continuing remarks:

"I visited over twenty plants in the United States. In most factories, the workers greeted me in a friendly way. Some of them sent greetings to the Soviet people as I passed by.

"When Vice President Nixon was here, I had some discussion with him and he remarked that Khrushchev was a darn good politician and he wished we would send him over to help him out in the coming election. I am not hypocritical and I did not say we would send him over.

"In the United States I visited a plant at Cannon, (phonetic) Pennsylvania. It was an old plant and I was shocked to see it; however, I was welcomed by the workers there. When I asked a foreman why the plant was dark and dirty, he told me it was only because of a dirty skylight.

"When talking to Ford, he said every 52 seconds we produce a car, are you surprised? I said no, up to 1949 I worked in a Leningrad tractor plant and every 60 seconds we turned out a tractor, so why should I be surprised.

"My general impressions were that our general level of technology is higher than that in the United States but as far as general volume of production is concerned, in some sections of industry the United States is ahead.

"Now, let us take the question of atomic power ships. We are ahead because by the time they had started building the 'USS Savannah,' our ship, 'The Lenin,' was already launched. I asked some of the people connected with the building of the 'Savannah' how long it would be before they launched it. They said one and one-half years. At the time, I made a little wager and said it would take you over two years. Now, while

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OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

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our icebreaker 'Lenin' is working in the Arctic, the 'Savannah' is still not completed and over two years has passed.

"Why do I compare atomic ships? Well, that is an advanced new industry. I would say that we have as good technology in all major industry as in the United States and that our major industry compares favorably with the United States. Mr. Nixon, when he was here, was accompanied by Admiral Rickover, and they visited the icebreaker 'Lenin.' They wanted some concrete information from us, but we didn't give it to them, and I told them that they hadn't given us any information on atomic energy. The reason we didn't give it to them was because we knew we were ahead in this field.

"While I was in the United States, they wanted to show me arms which they laughingly described as 'toys.' I said I didn't care to see them and that we were against arms; besides, we have 'real toys' just as good or better.

"My first conclusion from my visit to the United States is that we will be ahead of the United States in many fields soon. Yet, in some fields of industry and production we are already ahead of the United States.

"The second conclusion I drew from my visit to the United States was that the Soviet Union had many friends there and so has your Party but they are afraid and do not openly declare themselves.

"I met a Russian woman, a foreman in one of the plants I visited, and she told me how she lives. She had a house, a car, and living very well. She asked if she might come and visit her sister in Moscow. She did come and I saw her again and she had to admit that perhaps we did not have the kind of bombs the United States has, but she had to admit 'You will catch up, there is no doubt about it from the things I saw.' I want to impress upon you that there are people of

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OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

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this type, friends who don't express themselves; who are really your reserves.

"When I was in California, I met a scientist by the name of Mc Millan (phonetic) and I noted they were building atomic reactors. These reactors work like ours and each country had built them independently without any exchange of information. Professor Mc Millan asked me what we pay scientists in salary in the Soviet Union. I told him that our scientists, like the President of the Academy of Science of the USSR, receive a salary twice that of the President of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Khrushchev.

"The monopolies control all research in the United States and for this reason the scientist has no possibility of using his initiative. In our country, if a scientist wants to show his initiative, there is nothing to stop him.

"I also visited some farmers. They were nice people and they opened their meeting with prayer and I joined in. After the prayer, I asked what they had said, and I was told it was a prayer for peace and friendship. No wonder I joined them. You have reserves among such people who believe in peace. Well, now this is why Comrade Khrushchev said of your Party, 'Small in measure, great in meaning.'

"Your policies and the policies your Party pursues are correct. You have fought against revisionism and you have fought against sectarianism in order to participate in mass work. These were good fights and I hope you succeed in your mass activities. The conditions in the United States are very difficult, but you have a good basis for work. The time is not far away when you may influence hundreds of thousands of people and you will bring them closer to your Party.

"This superiority that we will achieve over the United States will be held by us. When Admiral Rickover was in the Soviet Union we had a conversation on atomic submarines. He asked me some questions and I answered them. I told him

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OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

we have intercontinental ballistic rockets and that we can hit a hundred of the big cities of the United States. Since Rickover had initiated the discussion, I asked him if he thought I was telling the truth? He agreed that I was. I further told him that we had three rockets for each city even though we needed only one for its destruction. Rickover countered by telling me of the superiority of American atomic submarines and how they might destroy Soviet cities. So, I said suppose they do, which is hardly likely, you will find that when these subs come back to the United States, that they will find their American cities wiped out. I told Rickover that we would defend ourselves. Rickover agreed with me that it would be much better to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

"Our present policy of carrying on atomic explosions is necessary to sober those in the United States who might be dreaming of adventures.

"When I was in the United States, they offered to take me to visit some rocket bases. I refused the offer since the policy of reciprocity generally prevails; I could forego this visit. We don't want them to see ours. I told them I came to the United States to open an exhibit and not for the purpose of visiting military installations.

"On the day before my departure from the United States I visited Averrell Harriman who I know, and he asked me what I had seen and what were my impressions. I said I saw good things and bad things. I rode your subways in New York City; they are dark, smelly, crowded, etc., and this is a bad example of what I saw. Since you have peoples capitalism in the United States, why don't you reconstruct them? We will give you all the blueprints free.

"Then Harriman asked did you see any United States imperialists while you were here? Yes I said. He asked me who and I said you. Harriman joked and asked if he were the only one. I said no, there are the Rockefellers, my friend Mr. Ford, and others.

~~TOP SECRET~~

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

"Comrade Khrushchev has a thousand more impressions on the United States than I have. Some of his impressions are good and some are bad. But he, too, sees developing favorable opportunities for your Party and if you can awake this dormant feeling of friendship among your people for our people, you will find many friends.

"I am not letting you in on any secret for, as you know, when I left the United States I carried in my pocket an invitation for Comrade Khrushchev to visit the United States.

"Now, about the Twenty-Second Congress. The enemy is trying to distract from the essence of this important Congress. They are overdoing the rift between us and the world Marxist with Albania. They are magnifying the issue. They are distorting the cult of the personality. They are elaborating on the anti-Party groups and giving it attention that it did not get at the Twenty-Second Congress. They are also distorting Comrade Khrushchev's suggestion regarding the date for signing a treaty with the German Democratic Republic. As far as we are concerned, it doesn't make any difference whether we pick the 13th of the month or any other day for the signing of a peace treaty. The only reason Comrade Khrushchev brought up this question at the Congress was in order to point out that dates were unimportant if people were really serious and wanted to negotiate the German question.

"Well, I wanted to assure you that we are organizing the people for the fulfillment of the glorious program adopted at the Twenty-Second Congress. Now, a few words about your people. They are more like our people than any others I know. I don't know of any two countries where people are so much alike. They joke, sing, show initiative and want to get ahead. Their habits are like ours and we have many things in common as people. I can predict that the social structure in the United States will change some day and not in the too distant future.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

"On the question of democracy and the future of the government. I had a little debate on this question with Mr. Nixon. We prepare material and pass out this material to members of our Soviet, also to various Ministers. We meet, we argue, and sometimes heatedly. Nixon complained that the people might be interested in our arguments and we even keep our arguments secret. I asked Mr. Herter who was with Mr. Nixon are you always in complete agreement with Nixon on foreign policy? He said no. I said you, too, have some secrets, so why aren't we entitled to keep some.

"I want to repeat we have the warmest feeling for your Party. If Comrade Khrushchev was here, he would say the same thing. I ask that you convey the best wishes and regards to your Party's leadership."

Following Kozlov's remarks, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke. She covered the inner situation in the CP, USA, emphasizing the struggle against factionalism and how the Party had eliminated these people. She mentioned, without naming, a certain member of the National Committee who had held out in connection with the factionalist struggle and only at the last moment had changed his opinion.

Although both Korianov and Ponomarev appeared prepared to ask some concrete questions, neither participated in the proceedings of this meeting.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 12/15/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning Statements on Cuba Made by Representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union During October - November, 1961."

The information contained in this letterhead memorandum was orally furnished on 12/7 and 12/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuous basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

GALE

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

C G Wick

Approved:

62 JAN 3 1962

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

INT. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 15, 1961

INFORMATION CONCERNING STATEMENTS ON CUBA
MADE BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING
OCTOBER - NOVEMBER, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in December, 1961, advised as follows:

During the course of October-November, 1961, conversation was held with officials of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), including V. V. Korianov, assistant to Boris N. Ponomarev, head of the International Department and a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU; Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, in which each made similar statements pointing up the concern of the Soviet Union regarding the responsibility it had assumed for Cuba's socialist state and the preservation of Cuba's economy. They noted that the economic assistance being given to Cuba and to countries like China and the newly independent undeveloped nations of Africa had created substantial monetary problems for the Soviet Union as well as having become a drain upon the Soviet economy. Both Korianov and Mostovets in reference to Cuba pointed out that the Soviet Union, in its own right, is one of the world's major producers of sugar and had supplies, itself, available for export. Yet, it is now purchasing and committed to larger purchases in the future of this same item in order to preserve the Cuban economy. In regard to this, one of these

Russia

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1720

INFORMATION CONCERNING STATEMENTS ON CUBA MADE
BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPART-
MENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING OCTOBER-NOVEMBER,
1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

individuals remarked, "Why does the Soviet Union need more sugar, we already have it coming out of our ears." On another occasion, either Mostovets or Grechukhin was heard to remark that the CPSU had been extremely disappointed in the recent statement of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in which he acknowledged that he is and had been a Communist. It is the opinion of some in the leadership of the CPSU that Castro had not only damaged the position of other Latin American Parties, but this statement by him had been a setback for other peoples movements in the Latin American area.

While indicating that there may be minor irritations existing between the Soviet Union and Cuba, both Mostovets and Grechukhin noted that the Soviet Union is working extremely hard to extend its influence in Latin America and is not now about to lessen its hard won influence in Cuba.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 12/15/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE PERIOD OF LATE 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/6 and 12/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

Memo Bureau to Sullivan (enc)
12/20/61 LTC: [unclear]
Let's to [unclear] [unclear] Letterhead memo
AG (enc) [unclear] 12/21/61
1-DAG (enc) The Code (enc) LTC: [unclear]
③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - New York (100-434637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

Approved: _____

51 JAN 3 1962

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 15, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING
THE PERIOD OF LATE 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in December, 1961, advised as follows:

In early October, 1961, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets and Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin openly stated that the present condition of state and Party relations between the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China have worsened since the period of the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow, November, 1960. The attacks and provocations which were then being heaped upon the Soviet Union by the Albanian Party of Labor are being interpreted by officials of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to be the master's voice, China, talking. Both Mostovets and Grechukhin, as well as Boris N. Ponomarev, Head of the International Department and a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU, in conversations during November, 1961, indicated that the Chinese had only given lip service to the Declaration of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties which had been a result of their meeting in 1960. The Chinese, they said, are today pursuing the same old policies and teaching their people that "peaceful co-existence is impossible--war is inevitable."

On yet another occasion, Mostovets and Grechukhin stated that the Soviet Union has fears that the current actions and utterances of the Communist Party of China may someday put the Soviet Union in a situation which could provoke an international crisis.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1721

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING
THE PERIOD OF LATE 1961

They also mentioned that the Soviet Union presently had under consideration the dispatch of an official delegation to China for the purpose of presenting a request to China to cease and desist from the beaming of certain provocative broadcasts to the Latin American areas which have been in support of the Albanian charges against the CPSU.

While the Communist Party of China was invited to and did send a delegation headed by ~~Chou En-lai~~, Premier of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China, to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow during October, 1961, little part was played by this delegation in the Congress. Chou En-lai himself departed from the Congress after the four days of its proceedings and returned to China. The other delegates remained for the rest of the Congress but were inactive. Among the other 79 Communist Parties represented at the Congress by fraternal delegations, only a limited number, probably as few as 10, had any association with the Communist Party of China delegation, except by accident. Those delegations which may have been in contact with the delegation from the Communist Party of China or might have participated in functions sponsored by the Chinese Embassy, were those which by proximity or circumstance had been placed in the Chinese sphere of influence. RUSSIA

Of all the world Marxist-Leninist Parties, the only Party so labeled and not receiving an official invitation to the 22nd Congress was the Albanian Party of Labor. The Chinese delegation during the course of the Congress on a number of occasions were heard to quietly protest the fact that while a number of the bourgeois African Parties had been

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING
THE PERIOD OF LATE 1961

invited to send delegations, the Albanian Party of Labor,
a true Marxist-Leninist Party had not been so invited.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/19/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

B- SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies
and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement
captioned "MOMENTO OF 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, GIVEN TO ALL FRATERNAL DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE".

The information set forth in the enclosed
informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/11/61
to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

- 1 cc + 1 enc 808 RB 1 enc destroyed*
3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM) *REC-7*
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

17 DEC 21 1961

EX-113

C O. WICK

Approved: *JHG/aj*58 JAN 3 1962 Special Agent in Charge
F146

Sent _____ M Per _____

MEMENTO OF 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, GIVEN TO ALL
FRATERNAL DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE

When the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, was concluded, the CPSU presented to each fraternal delegate in attendance, a specially prepared expensive wafer thin gold jeweled watch. Each watch bore the inscription "Participant in 22nd Congress, CPSU".

Four Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress, which included Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James E. Jackson, Henry Winston, and George Meyers, were all presented with such mementos of the Congress. A fifth watch was collected by Flynn, Head of the CP, USA delegation, which she was to carry back to the United States and present to Gus Hall, Head of the United States CP.

100-427011-1728
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies
and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum
captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING TRANSLATION BY COMMUNIST
PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA OF PAMPHLET BY MIKE NEWBERRY RELATING
TO THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY".

The information set forth in the enclosed
letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61
to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in
Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the
identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing
information on a continuing basis in connection with the
national defense interests of the United States, this letter-
head memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in
accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed
letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at
Washington, D. C.

GALE

- 100-428091-808RB 5 encs destroyed
③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) 7 ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

C. C. Wick

REC-7

100-428091-

16 DEC 28 1961

62 JAN 3 1962
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 21, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING TRANSLATION BY
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA OF A
PAMPHLET BY MIKE NEWBERRY RELATING TO
THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In early December, 1961, Borhuslav Laspovichka
(phonetic), who is the Head of the International Department
of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,
noted that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia would translate
into the Czechoslovak language a pamphlet prepared by Mike
Newberry, a member of the Editorial Staff of "The Worker",
an East Coast Communist publication. This Newberry pamphlet
represents the current position of the Communist Party, USA
(CP, USA) in regard to the John Birch Society.

At this same time, Laspovichka made a request to
a representative of the CP, USA, that the International
Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party
of Czechoslovakia be furnished on a continuing basis all
current information relating to the repressive campaign
against the CP, USA, being conducted by the United States
Government.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1723
ENCLOSURE

B 8
FBI

Date: 12/18/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning the Secretariat, Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been orally furnished by CG 5824-S* TO SA RICHARD W. HANSEN 12/8/61.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuous basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

GALE

REG-75

12/26/61

LTC: [unclear]

100-428091-1724

DEC 28 1961

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 18, 1961

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SECRETARIAT,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows during December, 1961:

MEMBERS OF THE

The current Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) elected at the Twenty-Second Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, is as follows:

Russia

Nikita S. ~~X~~ Khrushchev, First Secretary
Frol R. ~~X~~ Kozlov
Otto ~~X~~ Kuusinen
Boris N. ~~X~~ Ponomarev
I. V. ~~X~~ Spiridonov
Mikhail ~~X~~ Suslov
P. N. ~~X~~ Demichev
L. E. ~~X~~ Ilyichev
Aleksander N. ~~X~~ Shelepin

Ponomarev was reportedly added to the Central Committee, CPSU, as a reward for the part he had played in the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow, Russia, November, 1960. Ponomarev's role in this meeting was important and resulted in the mobilization of the majority of the Parties of the world rallying to the support of the CPSU in regard to the inter-Party dispute going on between the CPSU and the Communist Party of China (CPC).

In regard to Ilyichev, the former Soviet Minister of Propaganda, it has been stated that he is preparing to give Ponomarev, according to Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU,

100-428091-1724
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SECRETARIAT,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

~~TOP SECRET~~

a challenge for authority and is in competition for Ponomarev's position as the Head of the International Department.

In regard to Spiridonov, his election to the Secretariat of the Central Committee represents the first time since the Stalin era that the head of the Leningrad Party organization has been placed in such a position.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING AGREEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, TO ACCEPT 500 SUBSCRIPTIONS TO 'THE PEOPLES WORLD'".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

1 CC/enc 808RB
3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

C. C. Wick

EX-115

REC-5

4 DEC 28 1961

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

67 JAN 3 1962

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 21, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING AGREEMENT OF
THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, TO ACCEPT 500
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "THE PEOPLES WORLD"

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In late 1960, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) had indicated they would be agreeable to the purchasing of up to 1,500 subscriptions to "The Peoples World", a West Coast Communist publication; however, such an order for subscriptions for "The Peoples World" from the CPSU never materialized.

In November, 1961, the matter relating to the purchase by the CPSU of the subscriptions to "The Peoples World" was discussed with Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, and his assistant Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin. Their comments in regard to this matter were as follows:

The past practice of the CPSU has been to distribute in the Soviet Union only those newspapers which could be considered officially as Communist Party publications and they cannot assume the responsibility for non-Party publications. In addition, in the recent past, "The Peoples World", particularly in regard to the resumption of nuclear testing by the Soviet Union, had printed some information unfavorable to the Soviet Union. Also, "The Peoples World" had in the recent past, printed several letters from a (First Name Unknown) Mandell (phonetic), an individual who had been expelled from the CP, USA,

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1725

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING AGREEMENT OF
THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, TO ACCEPT 500
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "THE PEOPLES WORLD"

in 1956 for anti-Party activity. These letters by Mandell were anti-Soviet in point of view. However, since the CP, USA, had requested action in this regard, the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, would be agreeable to accepting 500 subscriptions to "The Peoples World. The CP, USA, may be advised that an order for these subscriptions would be made sometime after the first of the year, 1962.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/22/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 photostats and for the New York Office 1 photostat of an 8 page item captioned "DEMOCRATIC GERMAN REPORT", Volume 10, Number 23.

The above noted item was secured by CG 5824-S* on 12/2/61, during a brief stop-over in East Berlin, German Peoples Democratic Republic, when the Scandinavian Airlines plane on which he was traveling made a scheduled stop at an East Berlin airport. The item, according to CG 5824-S*, is in itself of no particular interest but is an excellent example of East German propaganda printed in the English language and being disseminated by the international Communist movement. For this reason, CG 5824-S* felt the Bureau and New York might desire to be cognizant of the nature of the item.

GALE

- RE + 1 en 808 RB
- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-434637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

17 DEC 26 1961

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
U.S. MAIL

Approved: *[Signature]*
64 JAN 4 1962 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

INDEXED
100-428091-1726

A. B. Smith 634

Price: 15 Pf, 5c, 3d.

* Now read Adenauer's begging letter. The photostatic reproductions of parts of this letter have never before been published.

Adenauer's Begging Letter

(Passages printed in bold face are those reproduced in the photostats on these pages)

Neubabelsberg, August 10th 1934
The Prussian Minister of the Interior
Berlin.

By decree of the Prussian Minister of the Interior of July 17th 1933 I was dismissed (from the post of Lord Mayor of Cologne, ed.) on the basis of Paragraph 4 of the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service. I was not informed of the reasons. I herewith apply for an investigation of this case under Paragraph 6 of this law, and to be placed on the retired list.

(Adenauer then quotes at length the text of the relevant nazi legislation and decrees purging the civil service, stressing the following stipulations:

1. The entire political activity of the civil servant, particularly since November 9th 1918, is to be considered.

2. Membership of a non-nazi party, taken alone, is not proof of "national unreliability".

3. Civil servants should be purged "if they had attacked the national movement in a slanderous manner, maligned its leadership, or used their office to persecute nationally-minded officials.")

In 1908, after passing my examinations as Court Assessor in 1902, I entered the service of the City of Cologne. In 1917 I was unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Cologne, and confirmed by the Monarch. In 1929 I was re-elected, although the Social Democrats and Communists fought hard against my re-election.

I have been, for a long period, a registered member of the Zentrum Party; I have never belonged to any other party. I have always treated the NSDAP (Nazi Party, ed.) in an absolutely correct manner; in so doing I found myself repeatedly at logger-

heads with ministerial directives, and the opinions of the Zentrum fraction of the Cologne City Parliament.

te teilzunehmen; die Verhandlungen verliefen nicht nur in der sachlichsten und höflichsten Form, ich habe auch bei ihnen ausdrücklich erklärt, dass nach meiner Meinung, eine so grosse Partei wie die NSDAP unbedingt führend in der Regierung vertreten sein müsse. Ich berufe mich auf das Zeugnis des Herrn Ministers Kerl, sowie auf die über die Verhandlungen aufgenommenen bei den Akten des Staatsministeriums befindlichen Protokolle.

"The Nazi Party must undoubtedly be in the Government . . ."

For years, contrary to the decrees of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, I made available to the NSDAP the municipal sports grounds, and allowed the NSDAP to hoist its swastika flag on the municipal flag poles at its meetings held there. I refer here to the relevant files of the Cologne Municipality, and testimony given by Herr Billstein.

For years, in the relevant committees, and contrary to the ministerial directives, I urged that municipal advertising should be given to the "Westdeutschen Beobachter" (Nazi Party newspaper in Cologne, ed.). See the Protocol Book of the Constitutional Committee of the City of Cologne.

In summer 1930 I ordered that the decree of the Prussian Ministry of State, instructing that National Socialist officials should be named so that they could be disciplined, should not be put into effect, since I held this decree to be unjustified and unjust. See the testimony of Herr Berndorf in Cologne.

At that time the nationalist city councillor Gauleiter Grohé asked me whether city officials who gave their support to the NSDAP had anything to fear from me. I told him . . . that if any official wanted to give his support to the NSDAP outside office hours, then this was purely his per-

sonal affair, and that such official had nothing to fear from me.

Something which happened on one of the last Sundays before the Reichstag election of March 5th 1933 aroused the impression that I was handling the NSDAP in a hostile manner amongst a certain part of the Cologne NSDAP which did not know the full facts. In the night before this Sunday, swastika flags were secretly flown on the pylons of the suspension bridge. This bridge was municipal property, and was only decked with flags when the city administration itself ordered the flagging. As a result I informed the Cologne party leadership that I could understand that the party wished to show its flags at its meeting, but that this was a municipal building which was not near to the scene of the meeting; I said that I was, however, agreeable that the flags should be hoisted in front of the Fair building in which the meeting should be held, and that the party leadership should send somebody who should give instructions where the flags should be hoisted. After this, municipal officials, in the presence of a representative of the party leadership, erected flag-poles in front of the Fair hall, and the flags were then hoisted here. Proof: testimony of Herr Billstein of Cologne.

From the date of the establishment of the Prussian State Council, I was member and President of this Council until 1933. There were very seldom any party-political debates in the State Council, and I never participated . . .

The so-called "three-man-collegium" foreseen by the Prussian Constitution, composed of the Prime Minister, Chairman of the Landtag, and President of the State Council, met only twice, in the winter of 1932-33, on the application of Landtag Chairman Kerl (leading nazi, ed.), in order to rule on the dissolution of the Landtag . . . The sessions were very factual and polite, and at these meetings I stated specifically that I thought that such a large party as the NSDAP

Die NSDAP habe ich immer durchaus korrekt behandelt und mich dadurch wiederholt in Gegensatz zu den damaligen ministeriellen Anweisungen und auch zu den von der Zentrumsfraktion der Kölner Stadtverordnetenversammlung vertretenen Anschauungen gesetzt.

So habe ich Jahre lang entgegen der damaligen Verfügung des Preussischen Innenministers der NSDAP die städtischen Sportplätze zur Verfügung gestellt und ihr bei ihren Veranstaltungen auf diesen das Hiszen ihrer Hakenkreuzfahnen an den städtischen Flaggenmasten

"I have always treated the Nazi Party well . . ."

must undoubtedly be represented in a leading capacity in the Government. I refer to the testimony of Minister Kerl, and the protocols of the meetings in the files of the State Ministry.

(Adenauer devoted the next seven pages of his long letter to his services to "the German cause" during the 1918 revolution "and the period of the enemy occupation". He drew particular attention to the fact that he had prevented the hoisting of the Red Flag on the Cologne City Hall during the 1918 revolution. Most of the long account is devoted to the attempt to prove that he played no part in attempts to establish a French-sponsored "Rhine Republic" after World War One.)

For me and for my family — I have seven children — it is extremely painful to be dismissed on the grounds that I am "nationally unreliable". I think that I can claim that under the most difficult circumstances I played a considerable part in saving the German Rhineland. After the withdrawal of the British occupation, President von Hindenburg thanked me warmly for my services, and presented me with his portrait.

This makes it even more bitter for me to be dismissed under the terms of Paragraph 4. I urgently request that the decision be revised. If there is still uncertainty or unclarity on any point, I would be glad of the opportunity to state my case.

Adenauer

Es so bitterer ist für mich die Entlassung auf Grund des § 4.
Ich bitte daher dringend um eine Nachprüfung der Entscheidung.
Wenn noch über irgend einen Punkt Unklarheiten oder Zweifel
bestehen sollten, so bitte ich mir Gelegenheit zur Stellungnahme
dazu geben zu wollen.

Adenauer

"It is bitter for me to be dismissed . . . Adenauer."

More About the Chancellor

Western newspapers sometimes attempt to present Chancellor Adenauer as some sort of hero of the anti-Nazi resistance movement. Here are some facts on the case taken from the authorised biography of Adenauer published in West Germany in 1955 ("Konrad Adenauer — Die Autorisierte Biographie" by Paul Weymar, Kindler Verlag, Munich 1955):

1. "Shortly before the outbreak of war, Adenauer travelled with his wife to Switzerland, and returned weeks later" (p. 193). Opponents of the Nazi regime received no passports or currency for foreign travel. Anti-Nazis who managed to get abroad just before World War Two stayed there.

2. "At that time (1943) Adenauer absolutely refused to take an active part in political affairs. When Goerdeler (of the 1944 anti-Hitler bomb plot) tried to get in touch with him . . . Adenauer made it quite plain that he would have no part in any such enterprise." (p. 196)

3. During the Nazi period, Adenauer was arrested three times. On June 30th 1934 he was detained for 48 hours, together with a number of

generals and bankers (p. 171-173). After the bomb-plot against Hitler in July 1944, the Gestapo rounded up almost all prominent old-time politicians, including Adenauer. During his three weeks detention he had the service of a batman who brought him breakfast in bed and he received daily food parcels (p. 206-207). In October 1944 he was arrested again, but received special treatment and was released on instructions from the SS head office in Berlin (p. 247-248). Despite these arrests, his pension was never cancelled.

4. In 1945, when the war ended, he was living peacefully at home, and the Nazis allotted him French slave labourers to care for his private garden (p. 261).

Summing up Adenauer's life during the Nazi period, the official US German-language newspaper in West Germany, "Neue Zeitung" stated on September 16th 1949: "He did not worry. He potted about in his garden, and tended his roses."

Immediately after the end of the war, the British Military authorities appointed Adenauer Mayor of Cologne, but sacked him a few weeks later for "Incompetence".

Thus Spake Adenauer . . .

"It is frightening to recall what the Russians did to defenceless Germans when they invaded Germany."

(Parliamentary debate, February 8th 1952)

"We regard with respect all those who have borne weapons for our people, as part of our great military tradition. We are convinced that the good name and the great achievements of the German soldiers still live on amongst our people, despite all attempts to besmirch this name in the past few years."

(Parliamentary debate, December 5th 1952)

"We shall take special measures to help peasants fleeing from East Germany, so that they can then one day go about the task of colonising the eastern territories."

(February 1st 1953)

"Our aim is to liberate our brothers and sisters in the eastern territories."

(September 7th 1953)

"I am greatly pleased you have been given your freedom after long and difficult years."

(Telegram to released war criminal Constantine von Neurath, November 6th, 1954)

"The ratification of the Paris Agreements means that the spirit of Yalta and Potsdam has been buried."

(Parliamentary debate, March 18th 1955)

"We must be armed to the teeth if we want to speak to the Russians in a friendly way."

(October 12th 1956)

"I lay the greatest value on the memory of the war years being finally buried."

(April 8th 1959)

"The (West German) Federal Government tolerates no dyed-in-the-wool Nazis in responsible positions."

(November 15th 1959)

"I think that God has given the German people, a special task in these stormy times — to be a guardian for the West against those powerful influences which are brought to bear on us from the East."

(Audience with the Pope, January 22nd 1960)

"The idea of an atom-free zone is sheer nonsense. And what, in the name of God, would be the use of a peace conference? Nothing would come out of it." (July 9th 1961)

Theatres Run by Students

By Helga Preuss

(During the October theatre and music festival in East Berlin, not only did professional ensembles perform but amateur dramatic groups from factories and colleges also showed what they had achieved. GERMAN REPORT's secretary-bookkeeper Helga Preuss gives her impressions of the student groups in her second article on the festival.)

Nine different student theatre groups were represented at the festival; I was able to visit two very different performances. The Potsdam Teachers College showed a programme which carried on an old tradition of the 1920's, when progressive youth groups got together and expressed their ideas in lively shows composed of songs, poems and short skits. The students arrived at this method almost by accident. The school had assigned the future teachers the job of organising an evening programme in honour of the late Johannes R. Becher, progressive poet and Minister of Culture in the GDR.

The usual, rather tired method is to alternate a poem, a prose recitation, a poem, the poet's biography, a song, another poem and so forth. This time, the students decided to use a lantern, slide projector and a tape recorder, two pieces of equipment which are available at every school. They made their own tapes, put together their own photomontages, and before long, they had a very effective programme which included clever parodies of old nazi songs, remembered all too well by adults and now being sung once again in West Germany, lantern slides with newspaper cuttings pointing up parallels between the rise of the fascists before the war and the return of many of them again after it in West Germany, and lastly the poems of anti-fascist poets like Becher, Bertolt Brecht and Erich Weinert.

The programme proved to be both lively and convincing. The students tried it out in a series of villages. During part of their holidays they visited cooperative farms, helped them with harvesting during the day and showed them their programme in the evening. "That was the best kind of advertisement for our show," they said. "We showed them that we students can put in a good day's work, and that made the farmers much more receptive to our programme, even to those who may never before have been interested in poetry."

The performance offered by the student theatre group from the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena was of a very different nature. This fairly new group decided to put on "Servant with Two Masters", a comedy by Carlo Goldoni, the 18th century Italian dramatist. Luckily, it is impossible to bury Goldoni's humour altogether, and even the rather dilettantish, not very well-rehearsed performance of the student group got quite a few laughs. And they had tried to express Goldoni's main idea

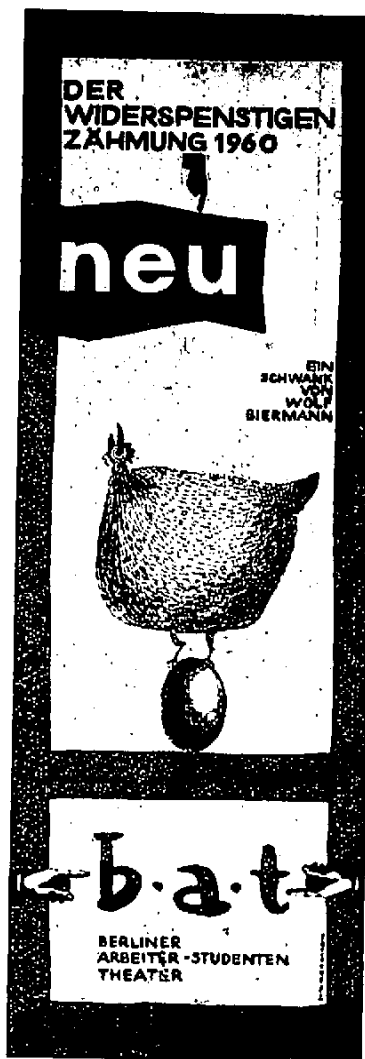
— that the natural wit and intelligence of common people, even without any education, is enough to get the best of the aristocrats. But this group, too, had plans to show this play in a number of villages. I cannot imagine that this very unfinished job will be of much use to the farmers, who deserve the best which can be offered them. Student theatre, it is stressed here constantly, should be experimental theatre; this performance was no experiment but only a very amateur attempt; to copy professional theatre. A good amateur theatre should try especially to express its own ideas and feelings, I think. In this case this was neglected and there was therefore no real contact with the audience.

Many of the student theatres suffered from this same problem of choosing the wrong play. If they have nothing of their own which they wish to get across they need not show their plays to a wider public; there are certainly enough professional theatres in the GDR to meet public demand in this respect.

My impression is, in general, that the workers' theatres are further advanced than the student drama groups. The latter would certainly be taking a wise step if they developed their contacts with workers' groups, who are faced with similar problems to their own, rather than just with professional actors.

The college dramatic groups did take an important step forward at the festival, I should add. They saw performances by other groups, exchanged criticism and suggestions and worked out a plan for getting increased support from their faculties and from the Free German Youth organisation.

One interesting project is worth mentioning. The dramatic group at East Berlin's Humboldt University made an agreement with the workers' group from the Treptow Electric Apparatus Factory to build their own theatre. They found an old, unused cinema theatre in a working-class section of the city which has relatively few theatres and no clubhouses. After much hurried searching, they found engineers who would make them blueprints for remodelling the building within two weeks. Eighteen construction firms will supply them with materials, much of it in the form of a gift. The members of the two dramatic



The bright poster announcing the first play in East Berlin's new "BAT" — Berlin Worker-Student Theatre. The play, a farce, is called "Taming of the Shrew — 1960".

groups then started to build their theatre themselves. They plan to have it finished by the end of the year, they are already rehearsing the first play, and even the poster has been drawn (see the photocopy). The groups intend to perform three or four evenings a week, which will permit a large number of other factory and student groups to come for guest performances.

This theatre should help the two main groups of amateur actors in the GDR to develop their contacts in the future. They will also have a fine new home for their performances. They can do all the experimenting they want there, and one more good theatre in East Berlin will be a real gain to the cultural life of the city.

GDR LICKS POLIO

The German Democratic Republic has been completely free of polio this year, following the immunisation of almost the entire population up to the age of 40 by use of the Sabin serum, developed by an American scientist. In West Germany, on the other hand, which refused to use the Sabin serum, largely because of the opposition of drug companies which had huge investments in the rival Salk vaccine, the annual polio epidemic has this year caused more than two hundred and twenty deaths and crippled nearly four thousand.

When polio hit West Germany in June this year the GDR offered to supply 3 million units of the Sabin serum, but the offer was turned down and news of the offer was suppressed in West Germany.

Belatedly the West German authorities announced in October that they would now permit the use of the very effective Sabin serum. The announcement came after the Behring Drug Firm, one of the successor companies of the notorious IG Farben concern, had switched to the manufacture of the Sabin serum, and lobbied for its use.

"Karl Marx Allee"

The East Berlin City Council decided on November 13th that the newly-built portion of East Berlin's main street, the Stalin Allee, should in future be called Karl Marx Allee. The suburban portion of the street will revert to its old name of Frankfurter Allee.

On the same date, the industrial town of Stalinstadt was incorporated in its sister town Puerstenburg, and the combined city was given the name Eisenhuettenstadt - Iron Foundry City.

It was officially announced that the renamings had taken place because of the serious results of the breaches of revolutionary justice in the period of the Stalin cult of the personality.

GALLUP POLL: "RECOGNISE GDR"

Fifty-nine percent of people in Britain believe that the West should recognise the GDR, the "Daily Telegraph" reported on November 23th. Here are some extracts from an article in the "Daily Telegraph" analysing the results of recent Gallup polls:

"The overwhelming majority of our people (71 percent) believe that 'in the present world situation, the West should concentrate its efforts on negotiations with Russia' rather than on 'building up arms', and 81 percent would approve 'if Britain were to try to bring about a Summit meeting with Mr Khrushchov and the Western leaders to discuss the problem of Berlin, H-tests and disarmament'.

"Specifically, on the Berlin issue recent Gallup inquiries on behalf of 'The Daily Telegraph' have found that 71 percent of the British people would approve of negotiations with the Russians. One person in ten disagrees.

"So far as access to the city is concerned, this attitude assumes that the West 'should agree to recognise and deal with the East German Government'. Support for such a move has increased considerably over the past few weeks. In July, 40 percent were in favour of recognising the

East Germans, and 22 percent were opposed. Now, 59 percent favour recognition, and those against it have dropped to less than half...

"If it did come to a show-down (on Berlin), one in three would then be prepared to maintain our position in the city by military means short of nuclear war. One in eight would do so even if nuclear war were involved.

"This indicates that the British are reasonably agreed that Berlin is not worth a nuclear war. There is also fairly general acceptance of the idea that the East German Government should be recognised. But over some related issues there is much division of opinion in this country...

"The idea of a neutral Germany excluded from NATO and the Warsaw Pact alike appeals to very little more than a quarter of our countrymen. The complexities of the Oder-Neisse line defeat most of them, but among those who have an opinion there is a slight majority (9 percent) in favour of accepting these boundaries.

"Mr Khrushchov enjoys some sympathy so far as he apparently aims to do 'anything and everything to prevent West Germany getting nuclear arms'. Forty-one percent say he is justified in this as against 32 who think he is not...

SPIKE THAT LIE!

The Editor
Sydney Daily Telegraph
168 Castlereagh St.
Sydney, Australia

Sir,

On October 9th 1961 you published an article by Emery Barcs entitled "Hitler's death camps back in business". The first sentence of this article stated:

"The nauseating news that Hitler's infamous death-camps in East Germany - including Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen and Oranienburg - are full once again is a glaring proof of the new wave of terror which descended on the 'Democratic' Republic of Germany on August 13th."

This libelous statement is completely untrue. I recently visited the sites of the two Nazi concentration camps mentioned (Sachsenhausen and Oranienburg are two different names for one and the same camp), and can state from personal observation that far from being "back in business", both these camps have today been converted into impressive memorials to the tens of thousands of Socialists, Christians, Communists and Jews from all countries of Europe who were murdered there by the Nazis.

In the German Democratic Republic, worthy memorials, visited every day by thousands of people, particularly young people, have been erected on the sites of the Nazi concentration camps to the memory of the men who fought Hitler. In West Germany, old-Nazis who sent these anti-Nazis to the camps are back in power: I only need to cite Dr Hans Globke, the man who helped to draft Hitler's anti-Semitic Nuremberg Laws, who is today State Secretary in the Government of Dr Adenauer.

If you should have any doubts about what is happening in Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen today, I suggest that the next time a correspondent of the "Sydney Daily Telegraph" is in Berlin, he should get in contact with me. I shall be glad to help him to visit the sites of the two former Nazi concentration camps and he will be able to see for himself.

Yours faithfully,
John Peet

Programme of the New West German Government

The programme to be followed by the new West German Government was defined in a coalition agreement between the Christian Democrats and Free Democrats published on November 6th.

The programme calls for rocket weapons for the Bundeswehr; more West German command posts in NATO; opposition to any sensible solution of the German problem; and a whole series of reactionary new laws granting favours to SS officers, nazi industrialists, and big business.

Here are some of the main points of the programme:

1. Military Policy

"The NATO alliance must be strengthened in the following ways:

a. By increased political consultation and by increased military integration, particularly by a further integration of the Bundeswehr in the command structure of the NATO.

b. The German Federal Republic will increase its defence efforts in particular by **introducing general compulsory defence duty in the military and civil fields, and by increasing the military conscription period to eighteen months.**

c. **All NATO states must be equipped with modern weapons, including the modern carrier-weapons.** In the question of control over the nuclear warheads an agreement must be aimed at which will lay down co-determination rights for the European partners in the framework of a NATO formula. The same should apply to the use of NATO special troops with special equipment.

d. 13,500 million marks to be devoted to defence in 1962, plus the sums necessary for contingency planning...

e. Support for the preparatory military measures of the allies on German soil.

f. Use of special legal measures for priority defence programmes...

g. Special legislation providing for the declaration of martial law.

h. Further extension of Technical Emergency Aid (para-military pioneer units, ed.) and civil defence."

2. Policy on the German problem

On the German question, the programme flatly turned down all suggestions made recently in East and West for a solution of the German problem on the basis of the recog-

nition of the existence of two German states, the final fixing of the Oder-Neisse frontier, and the establishment of West Berlin as a demilitarised free city. The coalition agreement stated that the new West German Government will not tolerate:

"a. A reduction in the substance of German unity by means of loosening or ending the ties between Berlin and the Federal Republic.

b. A reduction in the substance of German unity by means of any form of recognition of a German part-state in the territory of the Soviet Zone of Occupation: this does not apply to technical contacts with organs of the Soviet Occupation Zone, which shall be carried out on both sides by persons specially commissioned.

c. A reduction of the substance of German unity by a direct or indirect sanctioning of the illegal acts of August 13th 1961, or by recognising the right of the Soviet Union or the authorities of the Soviet Occupation Zone to supervise civil air traffic to and from Berlin.

d. A settlement of the frontier question before the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany."

The portion of the coalition programme dealing with internal policy laid down, in often very obscure language, that a series of extremely reactionary laws should be passed in the coming four years. Here are some examples:

1. Special legislation shall finalise the situation "under Article 131 of the Basic Law". This means, in plain language, that full pension rights will be granted to even the few categories of nazis and SS officers still excluded.

2. In preparation for West German conquest of the GDR, legislation shall provide for the restitution of property to land-owners and big factory owners.

3. New legislation will grant restitution to nazi industrialists whose factories were dismantled and removed by the allies as reparations after World War Two.

4. Measures shall be taken to transfer to private ownership "profit-making enterprises in the public hand". Rent restrictions shall be abolished.

5. Health insurance legislation shall be overhauled "to increase the individual responsibility" of the persons insured.

6. The coalition parties pledge themselves not to allow any extension of the present very tenuous "rights of worker co-determination" in the factories, and not to allow trade unions to collect "solidarity levies" to help strikers or trade unionists in other countries.

7. All parties represented in parliament shall receive a government subsidy, graded according to the number of seats held. This step will make it more difficult for opposition parties to make headway.

A Nazi Foreign Minister

In forming his new government, Chancellor Adenauer sacked his former Foreign Minister, bumbling, chain-smoking Heinrich von Brentano, and replaced him by a streamlined lawyer and former long-time nazi, Dr Gerhard Schroeder.

Dr Schroeder, who has never in the past had anything to do with foreign policy, is chiefly noted in Bonn for his vanity (one of his nick-names translates well as "Pretty-Boy" Gerhard); his ruthless careerism; and for his consistent efforts in eight years as Minister of the Interior to turn West Germany into a police state.

Schroeder, aged 51, and a member of Adenauer's Christian Democratic

Union, studied law at Bonn, Berlin, Koenigsberg and Edinburgh. After the nazis came to power in 1933 they gave him a post as lecturer at the Berlin "Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Foreign and International Law".

In order to get ahead, he joined the Nazi Party and became a candidate member of the brown-shirted Storm Troops in 1933. This is what the American newsmagazine "Newsweek" had to say about Schroeder on February 1st 1960:

"Gerhard Schroeder is Interior Minister in Chancellor Adenauer's Cabinet, charged with responsibility for suppressing neo-Nazism. Schroeder told the West German Parliament on July 4th 1958: 'I was neither before

the Third Reich, nor during the Third Reich, for a single minute a National Socialist'. Yet the US Document Centre in Berlin... contains proof that Schroeder was a party member from 1933-43.

"What is the explanation? To find out, NEWSWEEK reporter Reginald Peck questioned Herr Schroeder and got these revealing replies:

Were you a Nazi? Certainly not.

But aren't you listed as a party member from 1933-43? It is true that I was a member... but in the circumstances of the time membership did not necessarily mean that one was Nazi in thought.

Then why did you join? I was a young lawyer, and knew I could never get anywhere... without being in the party.

It has also been said that you were in the Storm Troopers. That is untrue. I was only a candidate.

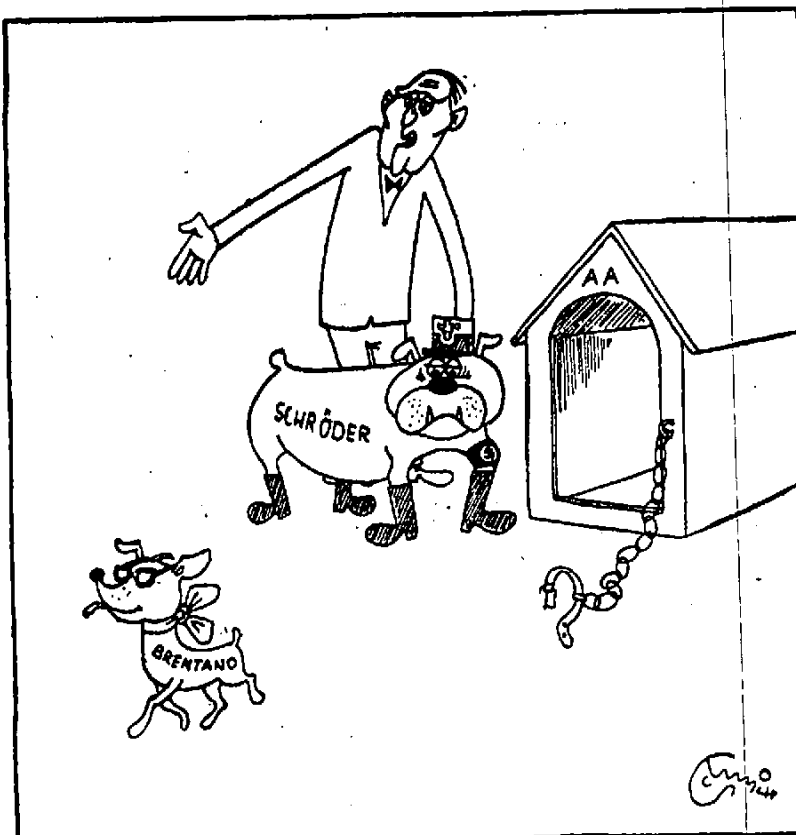
Then you tried to join. Why? I was given to understand that I had not made much of an impression in the party, and that I had better do something...

Why did you leave the party? I was regarded as pretty poor material by the Nazis, so I stepped out."

After the war Schroeder, who had joined the Nazi Party "in order to get somewhere", promptly joined the Christian Democratic Union with the same aim. On February 9th 1952 the "New York Herald Tribune" noted that Dr Gerhard Schroeder was "one of the rising young industrialists in the Ruhr" on the board of the Kloeckner Trust, one of the biggest steel concerns which had grown fat on Hitler's armament orders.

In 1953 Adenauer picked him as Minister of the Interior. In this post, the "New York Times" stated on November 4th 1961, he displayed "a tough mind that is said to prefer running over the opposition to seeking compromises with it... plus a razor-edged tongue and a cold manner." In the Ministry of the Interior Schroeder played a major part in banning the Communist Party and dozens of progressive and peace organisations, and in initiating court proceedings against an estimated 150,000 men and women who opposed West German policy. In February this year he forecast repressive measures against the West German "Association of Persecutees of the Nazis (VVN)" and a long list of other anti-Nazi organisations stated to be "communist-influenced".

In 1953 Schroeder stated: "The Federal Republic is the core of Germany. All other territory is land which has been stolen from us, and which we must regain." ("Industrie-kurier", Dusseldorf, June 13th 1953.)



Adenauer: "To show my good will in foreign policy, I have sacked Brentano and got a new watch-dog." (Cartoon by Erich Schmitt, "Berliner Zeitung")

On May 25th 1954 he told the West German Parliament: "Members of the former Kondor Legion who fought in Spain (for Franco, ed.) continued to be professional members of the Wehrmacht during this period, and are therefore entitled to full pension rights for this period".

In 1958 peace supporters and Social Democrats suggested a plebiscite on nuclear weapons in West Germany. Schroeder told the West German Parliament: "Any sort of plebiscite would be an act aimed at undermining the constitution."

Here is what the American magazine "Time" said about Schroeder on November 10th 1961:

"Gerhard Schroeder, 51, is far more insular than the Chancellor, has at best an opportunist's interest in European unity. Though his views may change in office, Schroeder is loosely allied to West Germany's 'new nationalism', which holds that the time has come for the young and powerful nation to assert its own voice in international affairs, relying on its allies only for the nuclear might to back it up. Most dubious part of his record: he is a onetime Nazi party member who explains that he joined in 1933 only as a way to get ahead.

"In Germany's postwar politics Schroeder has shared Adenauer's impatience with parliamentary institu-

tions, argues that the nation needs a 'strong government, strongly led'. Schroeder, who was named deputy floor leader for Adenauer's Christian Democrats in 1952 and has been Interior Minister since 1953, has not hesitated to warn opponents that a vote against the Chancellor is a vote for Communism. Among politicians, Schroeder's boyish subservience to Adenauer earned him the title 'Bonn's oldest young man'.

"He is nonetheless a seasoned political fighter whose cunning and ambition make him difficult to dislodge. One reason for Schroeder's seeming invulnerability, according to politicians, is his habit of keeping copious dossiers on colleagues' lapses and foibles."

(Footnote: On February 19th 1960 GERMAN REPORT quoted some Nazi sentiments from a doctor's thesis submitted to Bonn University by a certain Gerhard Schroeder. After these sentences had been reprinted in a West German magazine, Minister Schroeder claimed that the author had been another man of the same name. Since it has been impossible to prove which Schroeder was responsible, GERMAN REPORT withdraws the charge. There is enough dirt on Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder without relying on quotations of doubtful authenticity.)

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

As the previous issue of GERMAN REPORT went to press we managed to squeeze in a short paragraph about the arrest in West Germany of Yugoslav partisan Lazar Vracaric. He was arrested on charges of "murder" on the basis of a Gestapo warrant, because he had fought the nazi invaders as a partisan.

Uproar

The uproar throughout the world forced the Bonn authorities to release Vracaric, with a half-hearted apology, five days later. They tried to explain that the whole thing had been a horrible mistake. In fact, of course, it was a revelation of the state of affairs in the West German state: old nazi judges, acting on the basis of a "wanted" list prepared by the Gestapo, commissioned old nazi policemen to arrest a man for fighting Hitler.

It is worth noting the reaction of West German politicians and newspapers. Defence Minister Strauss, for instance, commented that the Vracaric case showed that the time had come to wipe from the slate "all crimes committed in World War Two". This means, of course, in plain language, that the murderers and the murdered should equally be absolved of blame.

The West German newspaper "Kieler Nachrichten" stated on November 9th: "The arrest of Vracaric was an impressive proof of the thoroughness with which the German judicial authorities do their job. In this connection we recall with regret and pain that in foreign prisons, including the prisons of our allies, German soldiers are still held as war criminals for deeds which must be compared with the deeds of the partisan Vracaric."

Some Hope

The militarist "Deutsche Soldatenzeitung", writing before Vracaric had been released, stated on November 10th: "We must hope that the German authorities remain firm, and that following Vracaric all other partisans upon whom we can get our hands will be sentenced to stern and just punishment."

Perhaps it is just as well to recall that the Yugoslav partisan Lazar Vracaric was by no means the first anti-nazi resistance fighter to come into conflict with the West German judicial authorities. In the past ten

By John Peet

years many hundreds of West German anti-fascists who spent long terms in Hitler's prisons and concentration camps have been arrested and sent to prison by the West German courts because they continued the anti-fascist struggle. In many cases their "police records" from the nazi period have been read in court, and have been regarded by the West German judges as proof that the accused is a "hardened criminal".

"Sack him? No!"

On November 12th Chancellor Adenauer was asked in a West German TV interview if he intended finally to sack Dr Hans Globke, State Secretary and Adenauer's right-hand man. Adenauer shook his head and said: "No, no, I've no reason to."

So Dr Adenauer has no reason to dismiss the man who played a key part in the systematic nazi campaign to exterminate the Jews. Over the past few years, GERMAN REPORT has presented its readers with chapter and verse on the crimes of Dr Globke, but there may still be some people who think it is all "red propaganda". But now, at long last, a reputable West German publishing house has found the courage to publish a complete collection of the documents on the Globke case. It is a damning collection of facts, and a damning condemnation of the West German Government which has kept such a man in office for so long.

The book, entitled simply "Dr Hans Globke", was published a few weeks ago by Ruetten & Loening Verlag, Hamburg, West Germany. It was compiled by Reinhard Strecker, young West German publicist who came into the public eye a year or two ago when he ran a one-man campaign against the nazi judges back on the bench there.

In this volume of just under 300 pages, Reinhard Strecker has brought together all the documents, mainly from the files of the nazi Ministry of the Interior, and presented them with a minimum of comment. It is reported that when Dr Globke received a copy of the book he had a heart attack; and well he might, because it proves, without a shadow of a doubt, the very leading part he played in drafting for the nazis their main anti-Semitic legislation and ordinances.

It is a tough book to read, even if you know German well, because it consists almost entirely of documents, ranging from the anti-Semitic decrees which Globke drafted even before Hitler came into power, to the official personnel plans of the nazi Ministry of the Interior. But I would urge any readers who know German, and who are interested in the sort of men who run West Germany today, to order a copy from their booksellers. It costs 5.90 marks, or about 10 shillings, and is a bargain at the price.

And if you want to get a copy, you had better hurry up, because Dr Globke, after recovering from his heart attack, rushed round to the courts in Bonn to try to obtain an injunction against the further circulation of the book. In his application to the court he did not try to deny the authenticity of the documents, but claimed that they did not mean what they said. Even the Bonn court, generally only too willing to do what a powerful man like Dr Globke wants, was apparently not impressed, because it refused him a preliminary injunction, and ruled that any action would have to be postponed until a full hearing of the case scheduled for December 13th. But Dr Globke has powerful friends, so you had better order it now. Please note that GERMAN REPORT cannot supply this book; you will have to order it from a bookseller.

Gilt-edged

With Christmas round the corner, glossy magazines in the western world are advertising gifts "for the person who has everything" such as mink-lined bathing suits, and platinum bottle-openers. But what do you give to a Communist who has everything? I am sorry to be able to report that an apparently demented book firm in Leipzig in the German Democratic Republic has now come up with the answer: the three volumes of Karl Marx's classical "Das Kapital", bound in parchment and beige leather, gilt-edged, with spine and cover title in gold. And this handy little gift will only set you back 770 marks, about £65.

Just to re-assure readers, I should note that editions of "Das Kapital" which you can read, and not just lock up in your safe, are available here at perfectly ordinary prices. I hope the book firm which thought this one up is left sitting on a huge pile of unsold gilt-edged volumes.

FBI

Date: 12/14/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
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Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "OPINIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 22ND CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS AND SMALL MEETINGS WITH SOME OF THE KEY LEADERSHIP OF COMMUNIST PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD DURING A TWO MONTH PERIOD, LATE 1961".

The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/11 and 13/61, by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" in accordance with instructions in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and since the information set forth therein could seriously jeopardize a most highly placed source furnishing information vital to the national security interests of the United States. Similarly in accordance with above Bureau airtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C. *12/14/61*

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) *100-428091-1728*
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
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AGENCY: *GALE*
REQ
DATE FORW: *12-22-61*
HOW FORW: *MS*
BY: *12/16/61*

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50 JAN 8 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 22, 1961

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OPINIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS
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Sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, and who have been in contact with individuals in the United States who attended the 22nd Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Moscow, Russia, October, 1961, have furnished the following opinions, evaluations and observations concerning this Congress and related discussions.

As could be gathered from the discussions with Soviet officials and other Communists in leadership positions from other countries by the individuals who attended this Congress, the only important speeches rendered at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held October, 1961, in Moscow, other than First Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev's speeches, that reflected the Soviet Union's policies regarding the international situation, especially the German problem, the problem of armament, negotiations, and atomic tests, were those of A. A. Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the USSR, and Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union. These speeches were carried in the Soviet press and released in detail to the Western press and reported accurately.

At the Congress, there were no special discussions on details or tactics in regard to the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The Congress itself stressed what the CPSU had previously listed on the 22nd Congress' agenda. Speakers emphasized the

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Party's new economic program and the emphasis was on the building of Communism. Every person who spoke or participated in the discussions dealt with the program of the 22nd Congress in one form or another. Those members of the Central Committee of the CPSU who spoke dealt with this program concretely. Their emphasis was on the economic race with the United States, always stressing that their program was, in fact, based on "peace". This, they felt, should be evidence that the Soviet Union had no warlike intentions. However, it was frequently noted that the Soviet Union's industrial and scientific progress has now not only given them the weapons to defend themselves but the ability to destroy an "aggressor". In spite of occasional boasts about destroying the "aggressor", the stress on peaceful co-existence was prevalent throughout all those speeches which were considered of any importance. The words "peaceful co-existence" and "peaceful competition" were used throughout the Congress, in the context of their meaning within the World Communist Movement, not only by the official Soviet delegates but by fraternal delegates to the Congress as well. Of course, in certain instances where speakers like Nikita S. Khrushchev or Marshal Malinovsky would stress the superiority of Soviet weaponry, the audience would roar their approval and give their remarks enthusiastic applause.

Most of the fraternal delegates to the Congress, as well as official Soviet delegates, interpreted the remarks of Nikita Khrushchev about the date for the German peace treaty being set mechanically to mean that the Soviets want to negotiate and that the January 1, 1962, date for a German treaty is not firm.

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During the period of the Congress and thereafter, one could notice a greater martial display by seeing many more people in uniform in public places than has been evident at any time in the recent past. More military personnel in uniform were observed during the course of this Congress than at the time of the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow in November, 1960. Yet, the November 7, 1961, military display was one of the shortest within recollection. There were many leading military men in attendance at the 22nd Congress and among those seen was Marshal Ivan S. Konev who is in charge of the Warsaw Treaty troops. Marshal Malinovsky, though a member of the Congress Presidium and on the Congress stage, was seated in such position indicating his rank at the Congress was not one of great prominence, possibly significant of the fact that the CPSU is in control of the military.

Within the Soviet Union there was no noticeable or obvious civilian defense activity or apparent preparation for a shelter program, as far as one could see in daily living. Nor was there any reference in the Soviet press or in discussions with Soviet leaders of such a program. One could also note that the CPSU leadership was constantly talking about the next year, about new delegations and how they may be participating in delegations to the United States next year. They talked as if they did not foresee any armed clash. If this is a game of nerves, they are playing it extremely well. Over the period of this Congress, no one expressed any opinions contrary to the above. Some of the Party people spoken to who were fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress such as the Canadians, Latin Americans,

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and Australians had travelled throughout the Soviet Union. Other fraternal delegations had come across the entire width of the Soviet Union from Pacific areas to Moscow. These people's conclusions were not at variance. Discussions with individuals residing in Moscow as representatives of the Communist press, who have important contacts with the Russians, talked of the desire of peace on the part of the Soviet Union and their hatred of war. None spoke of any concrete preparations for military activity.

There was a certain fear of West Germany expressed; yet the emphasis was constantly on the United States. As far as the leading Soviet cadre and the man on the street are concerned, they are all of the opinion that the United States can stop the Germans from unleashing another war. Based upon conversation with leading Communist officials both from the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, there are only "two powers who can make the world keep the peace, the United States and the Soviet Union".

The pressures from the Peoples Republic of China on the Soviet Union is a challenge to them and would make it difficult for the Soviet Union to give concessions to the Western powers that might be interpreted as a "surrender" to imperialism. When the Albanians said that the Soviet Union seemed to be "afraid to accept the challenge of the West for a showdown on Germany", the Soviets interpreted this as the Master's voice, China, talking and called such remarks provocations. The personnel from the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU indicated that the Chinese had only given lip service to the Declaration of the 81 Communist

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and Workers' Parties which had resulted from their meeting of November, 1960. The Chinese, they say, are pursuing the same old policies of teaching their people that "peaceful co-existence is impossible, war is inevitable".

Very often in the Western press it is suggested that Walter Ulbricht, the First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of their Council, and Deputy Prime Minister, German Democratic Republic, is for a more militant or bellicose attitude towards the West, particularly on the German question. Such interpretation is wrong. Ulbricht cooperates 100 per cent with Khrushchev and always without deviation. He echoes previously approved declarations, policies, and tactical moves of the Soviet Union.

The German Democratic Republic, as they refer to East Germany, is considered by Soviet leaders as the "front line trenches" in defense of the Socialist Bloc. The East German Communists also speak of Germany as occupying the front line trenches.

Of late, the East German Communists have been making many appeals to the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) for cooperation with them in conducting their propaganda program aimed at American troops stationed in West Berlin as well as West Germany.

In a private meeting held during the period of the 22nd Congress at which Khrushchev was the only speaker, he repeated again the necessity for a peace treaty with both Germans, noting that 16 years after World War II is a long time.

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At a small meeting of about 50 people, chiefly English speaking, held late October, 1961, participated in by the CP, USA, fraternal delegation to the 22nd Congress, Khrushchev in almost an apologetic way, attempted to explain why the Soviet Union had to resume nuclear testing. As this same meeting, he compared the Soviet Union to an elephant and described United States "imperialism" as a real tiger, not a paper one. He noted that if the elephant is strong, the tiger as a rule will avoid the elephant.

He commented that the Soviet Union had intelligence reports at their disposal indicating not only that the United States was arming the Germans but that all NATO was arming in preparation for an assault on the Soviet Union. They could be tempted, he said, unless they were convinced that a retaliatory blow could finish them off. He repeated that the Soviet Union is not looking for war but is not going to be caught unprepared as was the situation under Stalin in 1941.

In regard to Germany, Khrushchev said the Soviet Union is "not afraid and won't be pushed around". The Soviet Union feels at this time that they are superior to the West; particularly in armament as compared with the United States. They feel "the United States is playing military games" in Berlin, which could lead to provocations". When the United States is ready to negotiate, the Soviet Union is prepared for such talks. However, for one thing, "the Soviet Union is not going to be traffic policemen for the United States or any of the other Allied power in Germany", implying by such statements that if access rights are granted for Berlin, the East Germans would have to play a role and intimating that they do not expect the Allied powers to evacuate West Berlin.

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It was obvious that the Soviets had lost a lot of goodwill of many people throughout the world who had in the past displayed some admiration for the Soviet Union's past stand on nuclear testing. CPSU leaders spent considerable time in official and unofficial discussions reciting over and over the "necessity" for such resumption of nuclear testing. Many Communist Party people, particularly from the West, had found themselves in an embarrassing position when the Soviets resumed their nuclear testing. Some of the anti-war movements which were purely pacifist in nature but in which Communists nevertheless played a role had become disillusioned. Now, some of these movements, through their leaders such as Bertrand Russell in Great Britain as well as Linus Pauling and Norman Cousins of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy in the United States, have publicly condemned the Soviet Union's resumption of testing. In some instances, even Communist leaders in capitalist and neutralist countries took issue with the Soviet Union on the resumption of these tests, although not always in public.

At the gathering of English speaking fraternal delegates previously mentioned, the leader of the Communist Party of Great Britain, John Gollan, did not hesitate to take issue with Khrushchev, who was present, and defended the resumption of such nuclear tests. In this connection, James Jackson, one of the CP, USA, fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress, felt strongly that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman of the CP, USA, should have taken a position in defense of Khrushchev at this time, and he criticized her "ordinary toast" on health and friendship. At this meeting he broke precedence by making a toast after the head of the United States delegation had done so and used the occasion to challenge John Gollan on his doubts concerning the wisdom of Soviet nuclear testing.

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In regard to resumption of nuclear testing, it is known that most of the Communist Parties in the Western countries, perhaps with the exception of the Communist Party of France, were both surprised and embarrassed by these tests. Yet, not a single Communist Party is known to have publicly condemned such nuclear testing. All the fraternal delegations to the 22nd Congress made the usual Communist somersault, even if it was painful endorsing the policy of the Soviet Union regarding the resumption of nuclear testing by the USSR.

At the 22nd Congress, as previously stated, the discussions centered chiefly around the program of building Communism but the leadership did spend some time in their speeches on the question of Stalin's Cult of the Personality. This further expose of Stalin's cult was a clear reflection of the consolidation of Khrushchev's leadership and influence in the CPSU.

The documents and the speeches of this Congress showed that Khrushchev came very close (in 1957) to losing his hold on the CPSU and, of course, the Soviet government. At the Congress, Khrushchev and some others cited examples showing that Khrushchev was actually deposed in the summer of 1957, and orders had been issued to guards in the Kremlin not to admit Khrushchev and some other members of the Central Committee. There was a negotiating sub-committee appointed by the Presidium to confer with members of the Central Committee which was under the thumb of V. M. Molotov, and although Khrushchev was First Secretary of the Party, he was left out.

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Molotov had the support at that time of the majority of the Presidium including Klementi Voroshilov, Nikolai Bulganin, Lazar Kaganovich, and others. Voroshilov was one of the so-called impartial arbitrators selected by Bulganin and Molotov during that leadership crisis of 1957. Khrushchev by going to the ranks (people) won that struggle and retained the leadership of the Central Committee and of the Presidium. But now as the Khrushchev leadership was preparing for the 22nd Congress, they made sure that the present leadership and its policies would be guaranteed. It was an open secret that the Party machinery was set into motion to select delegations which would broach no opposition to Khrushchev's policies. Even before the 22nd Congress convened, it was learned that Khrushchev's policies had been endorsed, and that some of the old "stand pat" leadership would be removed. That the "dogmatists", as they called the anti-Party group, would be beaten. To guarantee this, they worked for a Central Committee, where at least 25 per cent of the members would be elected for the first time. They sought and won adoption of rule changes that would guarantee a 25 per cent turnover in the leadership of the Party and government at the time of each Congress. The rank and file in the Party went beyond the requests of the leadership of the CPSU, and according to statements from CPSU leaders, figures which have not been made public, 46 per cent of the Central Committee of the CPSU is now made up of new members, all of whom support Khrushchev. This was a big victory for Khrushchev's forces. Khrushchev made his campaign on the basis of "more democracy" and "against the repetition of anti-Leninist norms of Party work that had developed during the period of Stalin's Cult of the Personality".

Some things did occur at the 22nd Congress that had not happened since the early 1930s. Old Bolsheviks were brought forward and asked and even told to speak their minds - most of these individuals had come out of concentration camps or prison and were victims of Stalin. Many of these people had actually

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worked with Lenin. Following the example of some of the leaders of the CPSU, who had exposed the crimes of Stalin, these people were allowed to extemporaneously cite their tales of horror and suffering under Stalin's Cult of the Personality.

Khrushchev and some of the other leaders of the CPSU, particularly Mikoyan, M. M. Shvernik, Madam Ekaterina Furtseva, Aleksei Adzhubei, Aleksander N. Shelepin, and L. F. Ilyichev, related tales of murder, torture, and imprisonment of people under the regime of Stalin. One speaker told the Congress of how 23,000 people had been put to death in one purge of what they considered "the finest cadre in the Party". Khrushchev himself called Stalin a torturer and a murderer and let it be known that the reason some of these things had not come out before was that they were still investigating some of Stalin's misdeeds as well as misdeeds of Lavrenti Beria, who had been executed in 1953, of Georgi Malenkov, of Kaganovich, and others. Not all of the Soviet delegates to this Congress, particularly the functionaries in intermediate and lower Party organization were prepared for these startling revelations.

At the Congress, Madam Furtseva went into details and related how Stalin and his co-workers had murdered people and in this regard, even cited statistics. Her stories were followed by others which were even sharper.

Khrushchev recited details in the case of Comrade Kirov, leader of Leningrad, a secretary of the CPSU and a member of the Politbureau, which was a signal for the first wide-spread Stalin purges. The only conclusion that could be drawn from the story of Kirov as presented by Khrushchev was that Stalin himself and those around him had drawn up the assassination plans. It

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had the detail of a detective story in that the guards of Kirov themselves were subsequently assassinated. The few remaining witnesses were taken into custody and then all reportedly later killed in an "automobile accident", including the security people involved. He noted that even later the facts showed that even those who had staged the "automobile accident" were killed to remove all living testimony. Khrushchev posed the question as to how come only those remaining alive were the ones who had not been witnesses to the plot.

Khrushchev told for the first time how Ordzinekedze, who was a member of the Politbureau and a co-worker of Lenin, had committed suicide. How Ordzinekedze had felt he could no longer watch the crimes of Stalin be committed and see his comrades disappear. He did not know how to fight Stalin and had put a bullet into himself.

The story was told by Khrushchev how they had proof that Hitler's intelligence agents had reached Stalin. How he had been informed that there were people in the government and in the military who were supposed to have contacts with other governments, including Germany and Hitler. As a result of this, he purged thousands, including many tested and trained leaders of the military forces.

The story was told how Kaganovich or Malenkov would be sent into certain cities and present themselves at Party offices. That lists of names would be drawn up and people purged without reason and without trial. An example of such a purge was cited in connection with Ivonova, a textile city which had a long revolutionary history and a cadre of revolutionary workers and Party people. Most were charged with being enemy agents or aiding and abetting the Kulaks.

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Examples were cited as how after the conclusion of World War II, (First Name Unknown) Zihdonov (phonetic) went into the heroic city of Leningrad where they purged every single leading comrade, with figures running into the thousands.

Stories were cited how people would appeal to Stalin and how he would treat them with contempt. Papers and documents, according to Khrushchev, were found with notations handwritten by Stalin for example, "he is proud - execute him". Another note was found from a father who was about to be executed. The father, while proclaiming his innocence of any crime against the state, was not pleading for his life but asked only that care be taken of his son. The notation in Stalin's hand found on this paper was that "the writer is a hypocrite, execute his son".

Stories were cited where people had confessed to crimes merely to get away from the torture. Khrushchev pointed out that there was no scientific method utilized to elicit a confession, just plain torture and brutal beatings.

The question is then asked, why were they angry with the anti-Party group of Voroshilov, Kaganovich, Molotov, and the others, and why was this attention given to them at the 22nd Congress? This followed from the fact that when the documents of Stalin's crimes were found, many of these people had reportedly played a role in his purges and brutality and had taken delight as members of the Political Bureau of the Party and later as members of the Government in these acts.

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It was said that actually some of these individuals' comments appeared on the Stalin documents which in some cases added their own abuse on those already made.

Khrushchev cited one story on the behavior of Molotov. In this particular instance, Molotov was riding in his bullet-proof car down the streets of Moscow. His driver was speeding recklessly and ran into a crowd and killed a woman and some children. The security guards jumped out of the car, arrested a number of people, and charged them with attempting to assassinate Molotov. Khrushchev asked why could not Molotov have said it was an accident and avoided such further bloodshed. Here he stated was an example of "the cruel beasts" who served under Stalin.

The statements and recitation regarding the so-called atrocities under Stalin on the part of the individuals who were publicly condemned at the 22nd Congress may, in some cases, result in personal murder charges against them. However, it appears that the policy will be to hold no more show trials or purges. Khrushchev appeared determined in this regard.

At one point, Khrushchev in the Congress, quoted the Bible to the effect "Good for evil" in speaking of Voroshilov and the part he played under Stalin. This was because Voroshilov had rendered the vote which kept Khrushchev in the leadership. He had come through at a time when Khrushchev's leadership was seriously jeopardized in 1957. Khrushchev noted it was better late than never in connection with Voroshilov and then too, he was one of our heroes in the Civil War. He had

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made mistakes, made amends, and now felt he should be forgiven. Khrushchev made no other statement on behalf of any of the other members of the anti-Party group.

The question is often raised, Why does the Soviet Union go out of its way and invite participation of the fraternal delegations of so many Communist and Workers Parties to an affair like the 22nd Congress? In this world struggle for influence, the Soviets have no more powerful allies, potential fifth columns, than these Parties. Because of the existence of China as a powerful rival in the Socialist camp, differences that show themselves in the field of doctrine, theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism, as well as in state relations cause the CPSU to try to win the allegiance and support of the various Parties. In the days before World War II, the Communist Internationale served as a rallying center for world Communism. Now because of the existence of a number of states under Communist domination, such a theoretical center would be impotent. Today state and governmental rivalry could not be resolved through such a body. Even if such a body were in existence at this time, it could not be foretold who might influence such an "Internationale", the Russians or the Chinese. Nevertheless, all of these Communist dominated states want to influence and utilize the existing Communist Parties throughout the world. The CPSU under Khrushchev at this time does influence the overwhelming majority of Communists and their Parties throughout the world. The Soviets may continue to wield this influence in the foreseeable future for the following reasons:

1. They preach peaceful co-existence.
2. They allow flexibility in the tactic regarding force and violence, which is an essential for the continued existence of Communist Parties in the Western world.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

OPINIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS
CONCERNING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS AND SMALL
MEETINGS WITH SOME OF THE KEY LEADERSHIP
OF COMMUNIST PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

3. The program of Communism as endorsed by the 22nd Congress, CPSU, is being hailed as "the Communist Manifesto of our epoch". This program of a "bright, peaceful and prosperous future" for the period ahead holds the allegiance of most of the Communists in the world today. Through this program, they hope to win followers in their own countries.

Yet, there is constant rivalry to influence and to hold these Communist Parties. By influencing these Parties, the Russians (or Chinese) can further their international policies. For example, in Finland the Soviets prefer the regime of President Kekkonen. Without the Communist Party of Finland going along and endorsing this policy and endorsing the candidacy of the bourgeois Kekkonen, the Soviet Union would hardly be able to pursue its present policies.

For example, in Latin America the Soviet Union is extending its influence and would like to extend it further, but it is not yet prepared for a direct challenge to the United States in this area. The Chinese in turn consider Latin America as "a guerrilla area" against United States imperialism and have been urging civil and guerrilla warfare in nearly all Latin American countries. The Soviet Union has been working hard and has succeeded, as of now, to win all the Latin American Communist Parties to their position. Even Cuba, which was very much under the influence of the Chinese, has now been won over to the position of the CPSU.

To achieve this goal, the Soviet Union has used economic bribery as well as appeal to the influential old-time

~~SECRET~~

OPINIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS
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Communist leaders in Cuba. Some of the governments of Latin America attempting to pursue a so-called independent policy are using their relations with the Communist-bloc nations to gain for themselves more aid, from both the United States as well as the Communists. Yet the Communist Parties in these countries for very practical reasons join with the Soviet Union in support of such policies and ignore the Chinese, since the Chinese have little materially to offer except "struggle against a common enemy".

The 22nd Congress of the CPSU served as a platform to receive a public pledge from the various fraternal delegations in attendance to the policies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government itself. No matter how remote the country was or the size of the Party, they were given an important place at the Congress. Most delegates were able to express themselves in person through at least one public speech. Some had the press of the Soviet Union open to them if they had not, been given the platform at the Congress.

All of these delegations were received in lavish style. Their fares and expenses were paid, if not to the individual, then to their respective Parties. As guests of the CPSU, they were usually met by important CPSU leaders or Soviet governmental officials. They were given the best in housing, luxurious food, medical care, servants and services, and entertainment called "cultural relaxation". They were invited to factories and institutions of learning to speak and lecture. Many of these delegates coming from the most backward countries and impoverished sections of the population never had it "so good". The important Soviet leaders will very

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OPINIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS
CONCERNING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
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candidly tell you, when asked why do you do all this - why do you treat us as if we were representatives of state with all the attendant protocol? This is to make you feel and understand that some day you yourself may actually be in a position of power, and this is only a rehearsal and preparation for such day.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 134-46 Sub B

Washington, D. C.
December 14, 1961
22

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

~~TOP SECRET~~

OPINIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS
CONCERNING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS AND SMALL
MEETINGS WITH SOME OF THE KEY LEADERSHIP
OF COMMUNIST PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
DURING A TWO MONTH PERIOD, LATE 1961

In December, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, furnished the following information:

by the individuals who attended this Congress,
As could be gathered from the discussions with Soviet officials and other Communists in leadership positions from other countries, the only important speeches rendered at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held October, 1961, in Moscow, other than First Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev's speeches, that reflected the Soviet Union's policies regarding the international situation, especially the German problem, the problem of armament, negotiations, and atomic tests, were those of A. A. Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the USSR, and Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union. These speeches were carried in the Soviet press and released in detail to the Western press and reported accurately.

At the Congress, there were no special discussions on details or tactics in regard to the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The Congress itself stressed what the CPSU had previously listed on the 22nd Congress' agenda. Speakers emphasized the

100-428091 - 1728
~~TOP SECRET~~
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

OPINIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS
CONCERNING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS AND SMALL
MEETINGS WITH SOME OF THE KEY LEADERSHIP
OF COMMUNIST PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
DURING A TWO MONTH PERIOD, LATE 1961

During the period of the Congress and thereafter, one could notice a greater martial display by seeing many more people in uniform in public places than has been evident at any time in the recent past. More military personnel in uniform were observed during the course of this Congress than at the time of the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow in November, 1960. Yet, the November 7, 1961, military display was one of the shortest within recollection. There were many leading military men in attendance at the 22nd Congress and among those seen was Marshal Ivan S. Konev who is in charge of the Warsaw Treaty troops. Marshal Malinovsky, though a member of the Congress Presidium and on the Congress stage, was seated in such position indicating his rank at the Congress was not one of great prominence, possibly significant of the fact that the CPSU is in control of the military.

Within the Soviet Union there was no noticeable or obvious civilian defense activity or apparent preparation for a shelter program, as far as one could see in daily living. Nor was there any reference in the Soviet press or in discussions with Soviet leaders of such a program. One could also note that the CPSU leadership was constantly talking about the next year, about new delegations and how they may be participating in delegations to the United States next year. They talked as if they did not foresee any armed clash. If this is a game of nerves, they are playing it extremely well. Over a period of approximately two months, *the period of this Congress* no one expressed any opinions contrary to the above. Some of the Party people spoken to who were fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress such as the Canadians, Latin Americans,

~~TOP SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: December 20, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

WCS
Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Malone ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram ☒
Gandy ☒

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following topics.

Soviet Thesis on American Press

During the course of the 22nd Congress, one Yuri Voronsov requested informant to have the CPUSA gather information for him from the "progressive press" in the United States to assist him in preparing a thesis on the United States press. Voronsov was assigned as a translator at the 22nd Congress for Henry Winston, Vice-Chairman, CPUSA. Voronsov is assigned officially as a translator to the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, in Moscow.

Relations Between Czechoslovakia and China

In December, 1961, a member of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, advised informant that trade relations between his country and China have ceased due to the fact that the Czechoslovakian contracts with the Chinese have been broken since the Chinese will not pay for the machinery and equipment previously delivered to them and will not even enter into negotiations for payment.

Economy Measures in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia

Soviet officials in the Central Committee, CPSU, and a Czechoslovakian official of the International Department, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, advised informant that their countries are carefully evaluating any requests for financial or economic assistance received from newly independent undeveloped nations and from the various communist parties. The Czechoslovakian official noted that economic assistance to China and Cuba had created an economic burden for Czechoslovakia.

Enc. sent 12-21-61
100-428091

REC-127

100-428091-1729
25 DEC 29 1961

LTG:kmq (9) *10/25*
65 JAN 11 1962
SENT DIRECTOR EX 100
12-21-61

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification be sent to the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Handwritten signatures and initials:
LWS, Z, JWS, JWS, W.C.S., Kene

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-55405)

12/19/61

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED
BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESP - R
OO:NY

Re NY letter dated 11/17/61 in captioned case, with copies to Bufile (105-76241) and (100-428091) (SOLO) wherein was noted that on 12/17/60, [redacted] obtained from his Soviet principal the following \$20.00 note of the 1960A series:

127, 467, 967B.

It was further set forth that on 10/22/61, NY 694-S* received the same note from his Soviet principal.

A Photostat existed of the \$20.00 note received by NY 694-S* and therefore no possibility exists that an error was made in recording its identification.

While no Photostat existed of the note received by [redacted] on 12/17/60, it was noted that the identification of the note was recorded by two separate individuals, thereby lessening tremendously the possibility of an error occurring in its recording.

- 5 - Bureau (65-55405) (RM)
- (1 - 105-76241) (KARST)
- (1 - 100-428091) (SOLO)
- (1 - 100-3-63) (CP-USA) (Funds)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (KARST)
- 1 - New York (105-74286) (KARST)
- 1 - New York (100-74560) (CP-USA Funds)
- 1 - New York (65-17696)

LMM:cmv
(9)

100-428091 -

NOT RECORDED
198 DEC 22 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN

57 JAN 8 1962

NY 65-17000

Rebulet 12/5/61 in case file captioned "SOLO" Bufile (100-42001) wherein NY was instructed to locate, if possible, the above note obtained by NY 694-S* on 10/23/61 and submit it along with a representative group of other NY 694-S* notes to Secret Service to determine if the notes are legitimate US Currency or if they are counterfeit.

By separate communication under the "SOLO" caption, the Bureau has been advised that NY 694-S* no longer has the pertinent note in his possession. The Bureau was also advised of liaison arrangements being effected with Secret Service at the Washington, D.C. level.

The above is set forth as background for the following:

On 8/29/61, [redacted] received via drop from his Soviet principal a sum of money which contained therein a \$20.00 note of the 1950 B series, serial number L68,542,388B.

A Photostat of this note exists so there is no possibility of error in its recording.

On 12/7/61, [redacted] of CP Headquarters, NYC, following her usual custom, visited the Chemical Bank, New York Trust Company, 28th Street and Broadway, NYC and presented \$300 in \$20.00 notes for conversion to notes of smaller denomination.

b6
b7C
b7D

Contained among these bills was a \$20.00 note, series 1950B, serial number L68,542,388B which, series and serial number wise is identical with the aforementioned \$20.00 note received by [redacted] on 8/29/61, from his Soviet principal via a drop.

So thus now have two instances whereby \$20.00 notes furnished to [redacted] from the Soviet principal, via drops, have ended up in the hands of the CP, USA.

In one instance, namely, NY 694-S* on 10/23/61, we know that the note ended up in the hands of the Soviets at the USSR UN Delegation, 680 Park Avenue, who personally passed it to NY 694-S* for transmittal to the CP, USA.

NY 65-17036

We do not know how the \$20.00 note exchanged by [redacted] on 12/7/61, came into her possession.

This office does not have possession of a Photostat of the note exchanged by [redacted] on 12/7/61. The series and serial number of the note, however, was copied by an experienced agent. b6 b7C

As a point of interest concerning the \$800 in \$20.00 notes exchange made by [redacted] on 12/7/61, it is being noted that \$640 of it was money received by NY 694-S* on 10/23/61 from his Soviet principal for transmittal to the CP, USA.

Twenty dollars, as shown above, was originally furnished to [redacted] by his Soviet principal on 8/2/61. It is not known how LARSON or the CP, USA came into possession of the remaining \$140. b7D

By separate communication in case file captioned "KAROT; ESP-R," (Bufile 105-76241), an analysis will be set forth concerning the financial transactions of [redacted]

This office will continue to be alert to any possible duplication of bills received through these various sources.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 19, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following topic.

On 10/30/61 a private banquet was given by the CPSU in honor of English-speaking fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, head of the American delegation, and Henry Winston, an American delegate, occupied positions of prominence at the banquet inasmuch as each sat at the side of Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the CPSU.

Khrushchev made an informal speech. He felt the U. S. is playing military games in Germany and commented that when the U. S. has finished such games, the Russians are prepared to negotiate over the German problem. He claims that treaties must be signed with East Germany and West Germany since the war ended some 16 years ago. He said that intelligence at his disposal indicates that the U. S. is arming Germany and that all of NATO is arming in preparation for an assault on the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev stated his reasons for the resumption of nuclear testing by the Russians and claimed this was necessary to show the West that the Soviets are prepared.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a "Top Secret" classification containing pertinent information be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Enc. 1
100-428091

LTG:kmo

65 JAN 11 1962
F146

SENT DIRECTOR
12-20-61

REC-127

100-428091-1730

25 DEC 29 1961

INT. SEC.

FBI

Date: 12/18/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning Communications Prepared by [REDACTED], Former Americans, Residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia."

Also enclosed for the Bureau are two photostats each and for the New York Office one photostat each of the letters referred to in the enclosed informant's statement. One photostat each of the above letters has been retained by Chicago in CGfile 134-46, Sub B.

The information contained in the enclosed informant's statement, as well as the letters, was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/6/61 to SAS CARL N. FREYMAN and RICHARD W. HANSEN and on 12/9/61 to SA HANSEN.

100-428091-808RB
③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 3) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW

(5)

GALE

EX-115

REC-1270

17 DEC 21 1961

100-428091-1731

C C. WICK

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

58 JAN 8 1962

Special Agent in Charge

FVH

INFORMATION CONCERNING COMMUNICATIONS PREPARED
BY ADE CHAPMAN AND WIFE, FORMER AMERICANS,
RESIDING IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In early December, 1961, [redacted]
[redacted] former United States residents, who reside at
[redacted] Czechoslovakia, home tele-
phone 02-04-12, turned over to a Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)
representative in Prague, Czechoslovakia, for delivery to
relatives in the United States, through CP, USA contacts,
two separate communications.

One of these communications was a handwritten
letter prepared by [redacted] for transmission to his
[redacted] This letter reads as follows:

"Dear [redacted]

"I find it very hard to adjust to the painful
reality of your silence, your refusal to respond. What has
happened to you, to the sister I carry in my memories, to
[redacted] I remember with love?

"I have the opportunity to send you greetings with
a friend & I want you to know that I think of you, miss you,
I am pained & troubled by your strange silence.

"I hope that you, [redacted] & your children are well.
Give [redacted] my love & my warmest greetings to [redacted]
[redacted] We here are all healthy & [redacted] with
whom we had a very pleasant reunion, will tell you no doubt
how we live & how we are.

[redacted] I want a copy of my birth certificate & I
thought it would be nicest for a member of my family to
get it for me & give it to my friend. So could you please
do this for me.

"Once again I want you to know that we would love
to hear from you & hope that you will find your voice.

"Your [redacted]

/s/ [redacted]

1 - 173f
ENCLOSURE

The second communication was a one-page type-written letter prepared by [redacted] for transmission to her mother, [redacted] believed to be now residing at Valley Spring, New York. The contents of this letter are as follows:

b6
b7C

"My dear Mother,

"The beginning of a new year is always associated in my mind with your birthday - January 22nd. I hope this reaches you in time to be a birthday greeting, for all of us wish you this year, as we have in our hearts all these years, good health and happiness.

"I had hoped to make this birthday a really significant one since I knew that you have had a regards from us. We hoped that this would lead to further contact and perhaps a letter from you. Mother, dear, I think of you so often and my desire to hear from you is so great that I think you must be aware of it and know in your heart that nothing within my control could have kept me from you - but after all these years we must face up to reality and at least make the best use of those avenues of contact that are open to us. Perhaps it is too painful to start. But to me you are my mother and will always be dear to me, no matter what. I cannot believe that you do not feel the same about me, or at least about [redacted]

b6
b7C

"The best birthday present I can give you is a little 'naches' from your grandchildren. The girls are a fulfillment of the best you have taught me. They are honest and good and kind. They study well and are diligent. In these respects they are very similar, and yet they are so different. [redacted] is small, as both you and I are, her hair is still bright red, her eyes are blue. She is serious, steady and determined and she has many intellectual interests. She knows four languages, three very well, and will graduate university this year. [redacted] is big and gay and buoyant, she bubbled with enthusiasm. She is always involved in big plans and hopes and draws people to her with outgoingness. She too is good at languages, but she has not fully decided what she wants to do when she graduates university, but that is still a long way off.

b6
b7C

"Mother dear, don't deny yourself the joy of your grandchildren. That you punish me is not nearly as important as the denial of our love that is always there and waiting for you.

"Your daughter

/s/

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

My dear Mother,

The beginning of a new year is always associated in my mind with your birthday - January 22nd. I hope this reaches you in time to be a birthday greeting, for all of us wish you this year, as we have in our hearts all these years, good health and happiness.

I had hoped to make this birthday a really significant one since I know that you have had a regards from us. We hoped that this would lead to further contact and perhaps a letter from you. Mother dear, I think of you so often and my desire to hear from you is so great that I think you must be aware of it and know in your heart that nothing within my control could have kept me from you - but after all these years we must face up to reality and at least make the best use of those avenues of contact that are open to us. Perhaps it is too painful to start. But to me you are my mother and will always be dear to me, no matter what. I cannot believe that you do not feel the same about me, or at least about [redacted]

The best birthday present I can give you is a little "naches" from your grandchildren. The girls are a fulfilment of the best you have taught me. They are ~~honest~~ honest and good and kind. They study well and are diligent. In these respects they are very similar, and yet they are so different. [redacted] is small, as both you and I are, her hair is still bright red, her eyes are blue. She is serious, steady and determined and she has many intellectual interests. She knows four languages, three very well, and will graduate university this year. [redacted] is big and gay and buoyant, she bubbles with enthusiasm. She is always involved in big plans and hopes and draws people to her with her outgoingness. She too is good at languages, but she has not fully decided what she wants to do when she graduates university, but that is still a long way off.

Mother dear, don't deny yourself the joy of your grandchildren. That you punish me is not nearly as important as the denial of our love that is always there and waiting for you. *your daughter*

Dan [redacted]

I find it very hard to adjust to the painful reality of your silence, your refusal to respond. What has happened to you, to the sister I carry in my memories, to the sister I remember with love?

I have the opportunity to send you greetings with a friend & I want you to know that I think of you, miss you, I am pained & troubled by your strange silence.

I hope that you, [redacted], & your children are well. I wish [redacted] my love & warmest

greetings to [redacted]

We here are all healthy & well & [redacted], with whom we had a very pleasant reunion, will tell you no doubt how we live & how we are.

[redacted] I want a copy of my birth certificate & I thought it would be simplest for a member of my family to get it for me & give it to me.

b6
b7C

2-

friend. So could you please do this
for me.

Once again I want you to know
that we would love to hear from
you & ~~hope~~ that you will find
your voice.

Your brother,



b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 19, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
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Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago by airtel disclosed pertinent data on the following topic.

Remarks of Khrushchev, at Banquet 11/5/61, Concerning Stalin and Beria

On 11/5/61 a final official banquet was given by the CPSU for the fraternal delegates from the various foreign communist parties who had attended the 22nd Congress. This banquet was held in the Palace of Congress, the Kremlin.

Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary, CPSU, made some extemporaneous remarks when he offered a second toast at this banquet. The essence of these remarks concerned Stalin and Beria. He pointed out that Stalin had never been a man of the people and that if Stalin said he did not like some particular person, it could mean such person would be imprisoned, exiled or killed. He went into some detail concerning the misdeeds of Stalin.

Khrushchev then related incidents surrounding the death of Stalin, the fact that Lavrenti Beria had been the chief influence around Stalin, plans of Beria to take over the Soviet Government at Stalin's death and the manner in which Beria was tricked into attending a Presidium meeting, at which time he was placed under arrest. He spoke of the misdeeds of Beria.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification containing pertinent information be sent to Mr. O'Donnell at the White House; the Secretary of State, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Enc.
100-428091

LTG:kmo

65 JAN 11 1962

SENT DIRECTOR
12-20-61

25 DEC 29 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

DATE: December 20, 1961

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

Kennedy
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following topics.

During October and November, 1961, informant participated in discussions in Moscow with Boris N. Ponomarev, Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, and a secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU; V. Korianov, a deputy to Ponomarev; Nikolai Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department; and Aleksei Grechukhin, an assistant to Mostovets.

Soviet Appraisal of President John F. Kennedy

In late November, 1961, the above individuals discussed the recent exclusive interview of President Kennedy by Aleksei Adzhubei, Editor of the Soviet Government newspaper "Izvestia." Based on this interview, they expressed some hope in regard to the international situation and saw some hope for negotiation on Germany. They expressed the opinion that President Kennedy is strongly under the influence of the military in the Pentagon. They expressed encouragement by his statement that nuclear weapons would not be placed in German hands. They noted that the CPSU and other communist parties depend on the CPUSA for the correct analysis of the political situation in the United States. For this reason, the CPUSA must be careful that it does not cause any confusion regarding that which is policy and that which is tactic. Such confusion could cause the people of the world to turn President Kennedy into a "saint" or a "devil."

REC-127

Cuba

Although the Soviet Union is a major sugar producer and has sugar supplies for export, it is now purchasing and committed to larger purchases of this item from Cuba in order to preserve the

25 DEC 29 1961

Enc. sent 12-21-61

100-428091

LTG:kmo

65 JAN 11 1962

SENT DIRECTOR
12-21-61

100-428091-1733
DEC 29 1961
INVEST

Cuban economy. These officials noted that the Soviet Union is working extremely hard to extend its influence in Latin American countries and does not now intend to decrease its influence in Cuba.

The Soviet officials noted that the rift between China and the Soviet Union is more strained now than in November, 1960. They feel that attacks and provocations which are being heaped upon the Soviet Union by the Albanians are in reality "the master's voice, China, talking." They pointed out that the Chinese still feel that "peaceful coexistence is impossible--war is inevitable" and that the Soviet Union fears the current actions and utterances of the Communist Party of China may someday place the Soviet Union in a situation which could provoke an international crisis.

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

L.S. F. *[Signature]*
 J.P. *[Signature]*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 18, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtels disclosed pertinent data on the following topics.

Relations Between Czechoslovakia and Albania

In early December, 1961, a member of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in charge of relations with communist parties of all capitalist countries, made a number of comments to informant in regard to relations between Czechoslovakia and Albania. The essence of these remarks is as follows:

The Czechs have had real difficulties with the Albanians. In the past, many Czech citizens have lived in Albania for the purpose of assisting Albania in the development of its economy. Due to mistreatment of the Czechs by the Albanians, there are now only three or four Czechs in Albania.

Until last year, approximately 200 Albanian students attended schools in Czechoslovakia, which figure represented about half the total number of all foreign students enrolled in Czech schools. Last year these students commenced to create provocations against the Czech Government and the number of Albanian students in Czechoslovakia was reduced to 38. These students all went to Albania in the Summer of 1961 and only 17 returned to Czechoslovakia in the Fall of 1961. Eleven of these 17 have been asked by Czechoslovakia to return to Albania since the Czechs felt it was apparent these students had been sent to Czechoslovakia to engage in propaganda and agitation against the Czechs.

Tenth Party Congress of the Progressive Party of Cyprus Working People

The Progressive Party of Cyprus Working People will hold its Tenth Party Congress 3/8-11/62. During the 22nd Congress of the CPSU this Party requested that all communist parties represented at the 22nd Congress send messages to be read at its Tenth Party Congress.

Enc. sent 12-19-61

100-428091

JTG:kmo

SENT DIRECTOR

12-19-61

65

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Sema Kuznetsov

Sema Kuznetsov is employed as a Technical Secretary in the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU in Moscow. Her particular job places her in possession of the intimate working details of the Section. She has the responsibility of handling confidential matters. She is a widow who recently moved into an apartment in the same building where Victor Jerome resides. Jerome is an American citizen on the Security Index.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification containing pertinent information be sent to the Secretary of State, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Lt J Rove

gsm/s

WCH

EJH

[Signature]

V. Kuznetsov

1 - Mr. Gurley

SAC, New York (100-134637)

December 28, 1961

EX 100

REC-127

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 1935

SOLO
IS - C

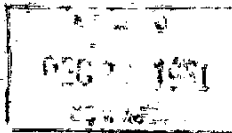
mon
ReNYlet 12/22/61 wherein it is recommended that in processing currency received from the Soviets by NY 694-S* to determine whether or not it is counterfeit, that this be done through an appropriate contact the New York Office has with a local banking establishment instead of through the local Secret Service office.

The Bureau approves this recommendation. In the event any of this currency is found to be counterfeit or suspected of being so, immediately advise the Bureau.

1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

LTG:edb
(5)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 JAN 5 1962

WCS
823

7

Long

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/22/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO: CHICAGO)

ReBulet 12/19/61, suggesting that samples of currency received by NY 694-S* be personally delivered to Secret Service for processing to determine whether or not they are counterfeit.

In view of the Secret Service requirement under the law that it would be necessary to confiscate any counterfeit money found, it is the recommendation of the NYO that rather than go through Secret Service under these circumstances that checking of these bills for their being counterfeit be done through an appropriate contact that the NYO has with a local banking establishment. It is felt that in this way, it could be determined whether or not the bills are counterfeit and if a counterfeit is located, this matter could then be discussed with the Bureau in order to take appropriate action.

Bureau is requested to advise if it concurs in this recommendation. Expedite attention is requested in view of the fact that this office is holding some of the money for processing.

EX 100

- 100-428091-1735
2 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46-SUB B) (RM)
1 - NEW YORK (100-134637) (#41) 25 DEC 29

WTM:DJG
(4)

100-428091-1735
12-28-61
LTG:cdh

FBI

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Remyairtel dated 12/11/61, and enclosed letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING A MEETING WITH THE CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS, USSR, MOSCOW, RUSSIA, NOVEMBER 21, 1961".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING L. D. KISLOVA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIETIES FOR FRIENDSHIP AND CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, MOSCOW, RUSSIA".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

Referenced airtel and letterhead memorandum set forth information concerning the manner in which conservative non-Party youth might establish contact with Soviet youth. The enclosed letterhead memorandum sets forth the identity by name of the individual referred to in that memorandum.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____

67 JAN 3 1962

Special Agent in Charge

REC-72
Sent _____ M Per _____

17 DEC 28 1961

100-428091-1736



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Y Q
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
December 21, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING L. D. KISLOVA,
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIETIES FOR FRIENDSHIP
AND CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN
COUNTRIES, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In November, 1961, L. D. Kislova, an official of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Moscow, Russia, was identified as the person with whom all conservative non-Party youth in the United States should communicate in order to establish contact with Soviet youth and related matters. Kislova is a female of approximately 50 years of age and is an Assistant to the Head of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1736
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/18/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Remyairtel 12/11/61.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for New York one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning Suggestion of Tass Dispatch on Meeting of Communist Party, USA Fraternal Delegates to the Twenty-Second Congress and Communist Party of the Soviet Union Officials, November 3, 1961."

The information contained in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished 12/9/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE
1 cc + 1 enc 801 RB 1 cc + 1 enc destroyed
③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-12/00-428091-123

13 DEC 28 1961

801-X3

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 JAN 3 1962

**INFORMATION CONCERNING SUGGESTION OF
TASS DISPATCH ON MEETING OF COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE
TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS AND COMMUNIST
PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION OFFICIALS,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961**

During the course of the reception given by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in honor of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) fraternal delegates to the Twenty-Second Congress, CPSU, held on November 3, 1961, in Moscow, Russia, a written message was handed to one of the participating CP, USA, delegates. The message made inquiry as to whether a release should be made by Tass relating to this meeting and had incorporated into it the dispatch previously prepared by Tass on this matter. The dispatch noted that a cordial meeting had taken place on that date between the CP, USA fraternal delegation and representatives of the CPSU at which time they discussed matters of mutual interest.

After the meeting was concluded, a meeting was held with an unidentified representative of the Tass News Agency together with V. Korianov, a Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat and the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, and Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, the Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, regarding the possible Tass dispatch. As a result of these discussions, it was decided to kill the Tass dispatch because it could only affect adversely the CP, USA, in relation to the legal proceedings being carried out against it in the United States.

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1737

FBI

Date: 12/19/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning Meeting by Communist Party, USA Representative with Officials of the 'World Marxist Review,' Prague, Czechoslovakia, December 1, 1961."

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/13/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuous basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-12/100-428091-1738

17 DEC 21 1961

EX-108

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 JAN 3 1962



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

~~TOP SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

December 19, 1961

**INFORMATION CONCERNING MEETING BY COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA REPRESENTATIVE WITH OFFICIALS OF
THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW," PRAGUE,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DECEMBER 1, 1961**

On December 1, 1961, a meeting was held at the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review," a publication of the international world Communist movement, which headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Participants in this meeting, in addition to the representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), were F. Halicek, an Associate Editor and acting head of the publication in absence of its Editor-in-Chief A. Rymyantsev who is ill, a Soviet citizen by the name of (first name unknown) Sobelov, an Associate Editor, and a translator by the name of (first name unknown) Goresomov (phonetic).

This meeting had been initiated at the request of the CP, USA representative in order to discuss a problem with the officials of the "World Marxist Review" concerning the reason behind the extensive delay which had occurred in connection with the printing of articles in this publication submitted by the CP, USA. When the matter was raised, both Halicek and Sobelov agreed that in the future such material would be handled as expeditiously as possible; however, in this regard, there are certain printing deadlines and other factors which do affect the dates when the material can be placed into print.

During the course of this meeting, it was found that none of the participants were at that time aware of the present status of the CP, USA in regard to the legal action being taken against it by the United States Government. In view of this, Halicek and Sobelov decided that Gus Hall should be requested to prepare and send to the "World Marxist Review" an article relating to the current status of the CP, USA. He was to be instructed in regard to this article to wire it collect to the "World Marxist Review."

At this meeting there was an inquiry made by the "World Marxist Review" representatives as to the status of Hyman Lumer, a person who had been a CP, USA contributor, in the past, of articles to the "World Marxist Review." When

100-428091-1738

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING MEETING BY COMMUNIST PARTY, USA REPRESENTATIVE WITH OFFICIALS OF THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW," PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DECEMBER 1, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

the CP, USA representative informed Halicok and Sobelov that Lumer was presently serving a prison term imposed upon him by the United States Government, they requested that a protest letter be immediately prepared for publication in the "World Marxist Review." In line with this request, the CP, USA representative prepared "a letter to the editor" of the "World Marxist Review" protesting the imprisonment of Hyman Lumer, a contributor to the "World Marxist Review." The letter was signed in the name of "Murphy of Chicago."

On December 2, 1961, the day following the above meeting, an official of the "World Marxist Review" presented to the CP, USA representative in Prague two typewritten documents, each two pages in length, which were to be transmitted to Gus Hall for future action by the CP, USA.

The contents of each of these documents are set forth below:

Document #1:

"SUBJECTS OF ARTICLES ORDERED OR TO BE ORDERED FROM THE U.S.A.

- "1. The U.S.A. as an international exploiter.
- "2. U.S. monopoly bourgeoisie (composition, structure, policy, internal contradictions).
- "3. The middle sections in the U.S.A. (composition, structure, role in economic and public life, relationships with the working class, attitude of the Communist Party).
- "4. Perspectives of the economic competition between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.
- "5. New forms of exploitation of the working class.
- "6. Fascist organizations in the United States (their class basis and aims, ties with the finance oligarchy and ruling circles, political and racial aims, role in the struggle against communism, the tasks of the working masses in the struggle to combat the fascist offensive).

~~TOP SECRET~~

**INFORMATION CONCERNING MEETING OF COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, REPRESENTATIVE WITH OFFICIALS OF
THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW", PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
DECEMBER 1, 1961**

"7. The United States and the economic integration of the Western world (the plan launched by the U.S.A., Canada and the 18 European member-countries of the O.E.C.D. to increase the gross national product of these countries by 50 per cent and the average annual rate of growth to 4.2-4.6 per cent by 1970; the projected reduction of customs tariffs by half; the aims of this policy and its consequences for the working people of the U.S.A. and West European countries; the attitude of the working class).

"8. Contemporary capitalism and the problem of markets.

"9. The economic situation in the U.S.A. (review).

"10. Unemployment in the U.S.A. (its causes and the problems it raises).

"11. The rivalry between monopolies (this could be a reportage showing the rivalry between two monopolies).

"12. The role played by the various groups of the industrial oligarchy for influence over the government machine (forms and methods).

"13. President Kennedy's foreign policy (his foreign policy programme during the presidential election campaign; the influence exerted by financial groups and war industry concerns on the foreign policy of the Kennedy Administration; the struggle between two foreign policy concepts -- the adventurist and realistic -- in U.S. ruling circles; the evolution of Kennedy's foreign policy in 1961; the U.S. working people and problems of foreign policy).

"14. The problem of war and peace and U.S. public opinion.

"15. The social basis and forms of the peace movement in the U.S.A.

"16. The changes in the world arena and the Negro movement in the U.S.A. (the successes of the socialist countries, how they solved the national question; the disintegration of the colonial system, particularly the liberation of Africa, as a factor stimulating the advance of the Negro movement in the U.S.A.).

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING MEETING OF COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, REPRESENTATIVE WITH OFFICIALS OF
THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW", PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
DECEMBER 1, 1961

"17. How the Communist Party exposes the arguments
of anti-communism".

Document #2:

"We have already asked Comrade Gus Hall to contribute an article on the theme, 'The Development of the Socialist Revolution in Conditions of Peaceful Coexistence'. In our opinion, it should deal with the role played by international political factors; the historical examples of the Paris Commune, the October Revolution in Russia, the Bavarian and Hungarian revolutions, and the revolution in China; the difficulty of victory in a revolution and, especially, of its subsequent development in conditions of war or international tension; rampant reaction at times of war hysteria; the fact that the socialist system best reveals its superiority to capitalism in conditions of peace; and the policy of peaceful coexistence as a factor promoting the growth of the influence of the Communist parties. An article of this order is now more necessary than ever. It would be a valuable follow-up to the articles (by Eisemann, Zhivkov and Palme Dutt) published in the Journal last year.

"We have also asked for an article on 'The Strength and Weaknesses of U. S. Trade Union Movement', for which we also drew up a tentative outline. We would like this article to give a picture of the trade union movement in the United States, its strength and weaknesses, its bearing on the class struggle in the U.S.A. in general and the political struggle between the forces of democracy and reaction in particular.

"Lastly, we should like to know whether our American comrades could write an article on 'Government Employees Under Modern Capitalism', dealing with the sociological and political aspect of the question, i.e., showing the present and the potential role of the civil servants (or, to be more exact, most of them) in the class struggle. It would be desirable to use for this article factual material drawn not only from American life, but also from that of other countries".

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/22/61

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Malone _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Ingram _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Transmit the following in _____
 (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
 (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
 (OO: CG)

ReNYairtel 12/20/61.

On 12/22/61 NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON as follows:

At noon on the aforesaid date VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY entered the informant's office and placed on his desk a package, stating that it contained \$150,000.00 in fifty dollar bills. BARKOVSKY also placed on the desk secret writing material to be delivered to CG 5824-S*.

BARKOVSKY wished informant a Merry Christmas and then departed.

The above-described money will be appropriately processed and will be checked against the list of currency issued in previous Soviet operations and the Bureau will be advised if any positive identification of this money is made.

The secret writing material will be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for appropriate processing.

- EX-108 REC-12 100-428091-1739
 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
 1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
 1 - NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
 1 - NY 100-134637 Sub A (SOLO FUNDS) (41)
 1 - NY 100-134637

GEJ:MEW
 (9)

memo Baumgardner to
 Sullivan 12/22/61

cc: Baumgardner

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____

57 JAN 3 1962 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 18, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
DeLoach ✓
Evans ✓
Malone ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Ingram ✓
Gandy ✓

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. By airtel Chicago has furnished the following pertinent information.

Communist Interest in Youth

A World Youth Festival is scheduled to be held at Helsinki, Finland, during the period July 27 to August 5, 1962. Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, requested informant to contact a representative of the CPSU to determine if it might be possible for the Soviets to invite 100 or 200 young Americans to the Soviet Union before or after this World Youth Festival to attend a seminar for the purpose of impressing upon them ideas of communism.

On 11/21/61 informant took up this question with Pyotr Reshetov, Chairman, Committee of Youth Organizations and Secretary of the Young Communist League, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the essence of Reshetov's remarks is as follows.

It is desired that the CPUSA furnish the names of six or seven individuals who will be recognized as the United States Festival Committee. The Soviets will try to make arrangements to invite a number of young Americans to the Soviet Union for a period of ten days subsequent to the Festival. Such young Americans can be invited as tourists and there will be no expense for them.

Contacts with the "bourgeois" youth organizations in the United States have been "frozen" for the past three years. During 1961, the Soviets made greater efforts in this regard and sent two high-level delegations to the United States. One delegation, consisting of four Soviets, was scheduled to remain in the United States until December 15, 1961. This delegation was to negotiate in the

Enc. *sent* 12-18-61

100-428091

LTG:kmo

65 JAN 5 1962

SENT DIRECTOR
12-18-61

REC-12

EX-113

13 DEC 28 1961

100-428091-1740

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

United States with all major youth organizations and propose that a conference of United States and Soviet youth be organized in 1962 or 1963 and that the conference be held in New York or in Moscow. If the proposal for such a conference is not acceptable, then the Soviets might offer a cultural festival to be held in the United States or Moscow or propose "ships of friendship" between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Reshetov stated that arrangements are being made now for student contacts directly with some United States universities. Such contacts would be made for the purpose of having United States students travel to the Soviet Union to work in laboratories, render services on farms and perform similar duties. No decision has been made thus far as to the universities to be contacted but the University of Chicago and Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, are under consideration.

Informant inquired as to how non-Party conservative youth could make contact with the Soviet youth. Reshetov noted that there had been established recently an "Institute for Soviet-American Relations" in Moscow which deals with studies in subject matters relating to the United States and Russia and matters of common interest. He stated that it would only be necessary for non-Party conservative youth to write to the Youth Commission of this Institute.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification containing pertinent information be sent to the Secretary of State, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Arg. 7
JSM/LS
WAS
Q
Kern
EP

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *282/K*

SUBJECT: *C* SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

DATE: December 22, 1961 *WCS*

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Gurley

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Malone ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram ☒
Gandy ☒

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following.

This information concerns opinions, evaluations and observations of the informant concerning the proceedings of the 22nd Congress and related discussions, and small meetings with some of the key leadership of communist parties throughout the world.

Informant and those whom he contacted felt that the only important speeches rendered at this Congress, other than that of Khrushchev which concerned the Soviet Union's policies regarding the international situation; were those of Gromyko and Marshal Malinovsky, who is Defense Minister of the Soviet Union. According to informant, these speeches were carried in the Soviet press and reported accurately in detail by the Western press.

At the Congress there were no special discussions on details or tactics in regard to the Soviet Union's foreign policy. Speakers emphasized the Party's new economic program and emphasis was also on the building of communism. Most of the fraternal delegates were of the opinion that Khrushchev would not keep 1/1/62 as a firm date for signing a peace treaty with Germany.*

Informant noted that during the Congress and thereafter, he noticed a greater martial display by seeing more people in uniform in public places than has been evidenced in the recent past. There was no noticeable or obvious civilian defense activity. There was a certain fear of West Germany expressed, yet the emphasis was constantly on the United States. The pressures from China on the Soviet Union are a challenge to Russia and can make it difficult for the Soviet Union to give concessions to the Western Powers which might be interpreted as a "surrender" to imperialism. East Germany

100-428091

REC-12

LTG:kmo

65 JAN 5 1962

EX-113

100-428091-1741
*Khrushchev himself has publicly stated that 1/1/62 is not a firm date for signing a peace treaty with Germany.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

is considered by the Soviet leaders as the "front line trenches" in defense of the Soviet bloc.

The various delegations were of the opinion that it is obvious that the Soviets have lost the good will of many people throughout the world in view of Russia's recent stand on nuclear testing. The leader of the Communist Party of Great Britain took issue with Khrushchev concerning Russia's position with regard to nuclear tests. Most communist parties in the Western world were both surprised and embarrassed by the Russian nuclear testing.

At the 22nd Congress, the leadership spent some time in their speeches on the question of Stalin's cult of the personality and informant was of the opinion that this further expose of Stalin's cult was a clear reflection of the consolidation of Khrushchev's leadership and influence in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

At the present time, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, under Khrushchev's leadership, influences the overwhelming majority of communists and their parties throughout the world. The Soviets may continue to wield this influence in the foreseeable future for the following reasons:

- (1) They preach peaceful coexistence.
- (2) They allow flexibility in the tactic regarding force and violence.
- (3) The program of communism as endorsed by the 22nd Congress is being hailed as "the communist manifesto of our epoch."

ACTION:

This information is being disseminated under a "~~Secret~~" classification to the working level of State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Naval Intelligence, Office of Special Investigations (Air Force) and Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Army).

Lex 7
WCS
HTB
5/10/5

F B I

Date: DEC 21 1961

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

For the information of the Bureau, there is set forth, in brief detail, information regarding the tenth Solo mission recently participated in by CG 5824-S* which concluded on 12/6/61.

Below is an accounting of time spent by CG 5824-S* at various locations during the period of this Solo mission:

10/2/61	Departure, New York
10/3-4/61	At Paris, France
10/4-5/61	At Prague, Czechoslovakia
10/5-11/29/61	At Moscow, Russia
11/29-12/2/61	At Prague, Czechoslovakia
12/3-5/61	Enroute to and at Los Angeles, California
12/6/61	At Chicago, Illinois

3-Bureau (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

Wick

EX-113

17 DEC 28 1961

63

Approved: _____

FNB

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46, Sub B

In regard to his stay in Moscow, CG 5824-S* has advised that upon his arrival at that location on 10/5/61, he had been met by representatives of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), but because of the preparations then in effect for the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, the various branches of the CPSU would be conducting no official business. Therefore, the matters which CG 5824-S* had to discuss with representatives of the CPSU should be delayed until after completion of the Congress. As a result of this, the period of 10/5-17/61 was devoted mostly to the preparation of various documents and other items relating to the matters to be officially presented to the CPSU, and, in addition, considerable time was spent in the organization of the American fraternal delegation to the Congress. There was, however, during this period several meetings with "Security people" believed to be from the Security Department, Intelligence Division of the Central Committee, CPSU.

During the period from 10/17-31/61, CG 5824-S*, in the company of all other CP, USA fraternal delegates, attended the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. CG 5824-S* stated that he missed only one session of the Congress which resulted from his being called away during a recess to meet with the "Security people."

During the period 11/1-29/61, CG 5824-S* was compelled to prepare additional documents in support of matters to be taken up with the CPSU, particularly in regard to the financial request made by the CP, USA. However, it was during this period that he was able to arrange meetings with CPSU functionaries on matters relating to youth, trade unions, etc.; he also attended several CPSU official functions such as the reception for the CP, USA fraternal delegation at which FROL R. KOZLOV was the main CPSU representative and a final banquet for all fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress at which NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV was the principal speaker; there were also held during this period a considerable number of individual meetings and discussions with representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, which included three

CG 134-46, Sub B

with BORIS N. PONOMAREV, the Head of the International Department and a Secretary of the Central Committee; also, during this period there was contained a two-day training session given by "Securitypeople" on a secret writing technique.

During the periods in Czechoslovakia, 10/4-5/61 and 11/29-12/2/61, source had occasion to meet and discuss matters with several members of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ), representatives of the "World Marxist Review," and with former Americans such as [redacted] and ALFRED K. STERN.

b6
b7c

CG 5824-S* has stated that as of the present time he feels he has almost completely exhausted his present recollections on important and urgent matters which came to his attention during this trip. However, he is now in the process of reviewing what remaining meager notes he has in his possession plus documents, pamphlets, and other material which he either brought back with him or which were submitted to Chicago drops and have already been received. In addition, he has advised that there is considerably more material forthcoming from sources abroad which may result in his recollection of additional pertinent information.

Since the return of CG 5824-S* to Chicago on the evening of 12/6/61, continuous debriefing meetings have been conducted with him with the exception of the period 12/14-16/61 when he was unavailable because of a meeting in New York City with GUS HALL. With the submission of the letterhead memorandum this date captioned, "Information Concerning Meeting of Canadian and U.S. Communist Party Representatives with Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, November 12, 1961, Moscow, Russia," all pertinent information relating to the international ramifications as furnished to date by the source has been forwarded to the Bureau. However, CG 5824-S* has furnished information of a general nature relating to inner CP, USA matters and to individuals. Some of the information yet unreported is of the following nature:

Information concerning meeting with a
CYRIL LAMKIN, a deportee from the U.S.
in Moscow

CG 134-46, Sub B

Information concerning MAURICE HALPERIN

Identities of people in the U.S. of whom
the Soviets desire current locations

Information concerning arrangements for
and activities of CP, USA fraternal
delegation to the 22nd Congress of the
CPSU

Information concerning HENRY WINSTON

Information concerning CPSU and CPCZ
commitments regarding "The Worker" and
"Peoples World"

Background information relative to [redacted]
[redacted] and ALFRED K. STERN, Prague,
Czechoslovakia

b6
b7c

Information regarding replacement of
JOHN PITTMAN, "The Worker" correspondent,
Moscow

The above-noted items, as well as all other material
furnished by the source, are being expeditiously processed and
will be furnished to the Bureau by either letterhead memorandum
or informant's statement, as the case dictates.

GALE

FBI

Date: 12/22/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL: AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies
and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned,
"Information Concerning Daniel Kasustchik, Former United States
Resident Now Residing in the Soviet Union." Russ SA NY

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead
memorandum was furnished on 12/11/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA
RICHARD W. HANSEN. OFFICIAL OF INTERNATIONAL WORKERS

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel
of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly
placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing
basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S.,
this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~."
Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, enclosed letterhead
memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington,
D. C. ORDER

GALE

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-108

REC-38

100-428091-1

DEC-26-1961

ENCLOSURE

C O. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 JAN 3 1962



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

December 22, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING DANIEL KASUSTCHIK,
FORMER UNITED STATES RESIDENT NOW RESIDING
IN THE SOVIET UNION

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In November, 1961, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, made inquiries of a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) in regard to a Daniel Kasustchik.

Kasustchik, according to these representatives of the International Department, was an elderly Russian who had resided in the United States for over fifty years and had returned to the Soviet Union approximately six years ago. Kasustchik had made application for a CPSU pension and submitted this application by sending it to a Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The task to look into the request of Kasustchik was given to these individuals by Mikhail Suslov, a Secretary of the Central Committee. In view of the fact that Suslov had asked that the matter be checked into, they were anxious that it be given expeditious attention.

In order to facilitate the handling of this request, the CP, USA representative shortly thereafter met with Kasustchik at which time the following was learned:

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1743
ENCLOSURE

INFORMATION CONCERNING DANIEL KASUSTCHIK,
FORMER UNITED STATES RESIDENT NOW RESIDING
IN THE SOVIET UNION

~~TOP SECRET~~

At one time Kasustchik had been in charge of the Russian National Mutual Aid Society which had headquarters in New York City, and he subsequently took over the Russian Section of the International Workers Order (IWO). When the IWO was disbanded, his wife became ill and he, himself, was out of a job. In desperation, he contacted a Soviet representative in the United Nations who invited him to return to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted and he, together with his wife and son, went to the Soviet Union; however, a married daughter continues to reside in Long Island, New York.

Since Kasustchik was a United States citizen, he was instructed not to carry any CP, USA transfer document with him. When he arrived in the Soviet Union, he went to Minsk where his wife received medical attention and he secured a job. The job he received, however, was that of a manual laborer in a clothing factory where he carried bundles of clothing. Subsequently, he suffered a heart ailment and was quite ill. Now, he has the job of supervising three barber shops in Minsk. Although he does receive the ordinary pension given to Soviet citizens, he desired a documentation of his past CP, USA activity in order that he might be able to secure the higher benefits of the pension granted to CPSU members.

In response to the question why he had come to the Soviet Union, Kasustchik stated, "Maybe it was the spirit of the soil. I had four brothers and sisters killed by the Germans in one Russian village." Throughout the discussion, Kasustchik expressed a desire to return to the United States and remarked he still "loves the United States."

Following the discussion, the CP, USA representative drew up and presented to the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union a document verifying the fact that Kasustchik had been a member of and in good standing in the CP, USA.

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING DANIEL KASUSTCHIK,
FORMER UNITED STATES RESIDENT NOW RESIDING
IN THE SOVIET UNION

~~TOP SECRET~~

The International Workers Order has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/15/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091).

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning a Request for Financial Aid by the Communist Party, USA, to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The information contained in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/11/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)

1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM) (AMSD)

1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-36

100-428091-1744

13 DEC 1961

C C WICK

EX-113

63 JAN 1962

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per *[Signature]*

**INFORMATION CONCERNING A REQUEST
FOR FINANCIAL AID BY THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE SOVIET UNION**

As one of the tasks given to Morris Childs while he was in the Soviet Union to attend the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), he was to present to the CPSU a request for financial assistance to the CP, USA, for the year 1962.

Upon his arrival in Moscow, Russia, in early October, 1961, Childs prepared a document for transmittal to the Central Committee of the CPSU in which he set forth the basis of a financial request in the amount of \$750,000 on behalf of the CP, USA. However, since at the time all important CPSU officials were busily engaged in making preparations for the Twenty-Second Congress, it was suggested that the document's submission for consideration await the completion of the Congress. Accordingly, the document was not transmitted to the Central Committee until early November, 1961. After a time had elapsed and no response was forthcoming on this request for financial assistance, a second document was prepared wherein the financial needs of the CP, USA, were again clearly stated and additional reference was made to government attacks against the CP, USA, under the fascist McCarran Law.

On November 21, 1961, Childs was called to the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU where he spoke with Boris N. Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee and Head of the International Department. Ponomarev had before him at this time the documents which had previously been prepared and submitted; however, Childs was requested and did orally inform Ponomarev of the basis of the financial needs of the CP, USA. During this meeting, Ponomarev pointed out that all Parties wanted money and the CPSU has been committed to the allocation of large sums to aid backward countries and the task of meeting these requests has become a problem. However, the request received from the

100-428091-1744
ENCLOSURE

CP, USA, was being handled and receiving attention of a subcommittee of the Presidium of the CPSU. He also noted that Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the CPSU, who was now travelling through the countryside of the Soviet Union, had been contacted regarding the matter and knew of the request. He also stated that Khrushchev had asked him to convey on behalf of the Russian people, the Presidium of the Party, and for himself, the best regards to the CP, USA, and its leadership. The meeting with Ponomarev was concluded after approximately 45 minutes.

On November 24, 1961, Childs was again called to the office of Ponomarev at which time Ponomarev stated that he wanted to inform him that "they" were looking very favorably at the request for financial aid for the CP, USA, but that he was not sure that the amount approved would be the sum that had been asked for.

On November 25, 1961, Leonid Chernov, Ponomarev's chief secretary in the International Department, met with Childs. Chernov advised that a decision had been made and that the CP, USA, will receive financial assistance during 1962 in an amount up to \$300,000. Childs acknowledged, with thanks, this decision on aid which had been rendered to the CP, USA, while at the same time expressed some regret that it had been impossible to grant the full amount requested. However, he noted that Com Hall had said he would understand if the CPSU could not make available the full amount of the request. Childs then suggested that the CP, USA, receive as much of the promised amount during the first six months of the year so that they might properly prepare their plans.

Chernov then noted that as far as the request made by the CP, USA, for funds on behalf of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, no decision had been made and the matter was still being discussed.

Chernov then noted that on the question of additional money for Esther Foster, the widow of William Z. Foster, former Chairman, CP, USA, the CPSU could not give the sum requested. However, since it had been said that comrade Kuznetsov, a member of the Presidium of the CPSU, had reportedly told comrade Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, in the presence of Childs, that some

money would be sent for maintenance of Foster, your Party can rest assured that some money will be sent.

In this same regard, it was mentioned on the occasion of one of the visits to the International Department of the CPSU, by Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, that the Chinese do not now participate in meetings of the International Monetary Fund which had been set up by the various Communist Parties to render assistance to other more needy Parties; that it is important that the Parties realize that they can not go to all the leading Communist Parties with their individual requests for financial assistance, since many of those Parties already have the burden of contributing to the International Monetary Fund from which such aid is funneled.

Mostovets also noted that to his knowledge no Communist Party in Latin America had ever made a request for financial assistance for an amount larger than \$10,000.

FBI

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BALM GARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING AGREEMENT WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO ORDER 500 SUBSCRIPTIONS TO 'THE WORKER'".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

- 1cc + (enc 808 RB) *sent destroyed* **GALE**
③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) ENCLOSURE 100-428091-1745
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

C. C. Wick

51 JAN 4 '1962

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 21, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING AGREEMENT WITH
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA
TO ORDER 500 SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "THE WORKER"

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

During October, 1961, an individual who was a member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia fraternal delegation to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), advised a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia would order 500 subscriptions to "The Worker", an East Coast Communist publication.

Subsequently during early December, 1961, (First Name Unknown) Sobatka (phonetic), a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who is in charge of all relations with Communist Parties in capitalist countries, verified the fact that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia had made a decision to purchase the above noted subscriptions to "The Worker". According to Sobatka, James E. Jackson, Editor, "The Worker", in late September, 1961, while enroute to Moscow as a CP, USA, fraternal delegate to the 22nd Congress had stopped over in Prague at which time preliminary discussions relating to the possible purchase of a number of "The Worker" subscriptions was held with representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1745
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

December 20, 1961

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Fox

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This material relates to comments made by Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, while in Moscow, Russia, in November, 1961. These remarks pertain to the political and economic conditions in Brazil today.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, this communication and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~."

Enclosure

100-423091

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 12/29/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," SFP:bgc.

DEC 29 4 27 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

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Belmont _____
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DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FFF:kmo
(10)

ENCLOSURE

67 JAN 3 1962

REC-54
100-423091-1746
19 JAN 2 1962

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Gurley
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Phillips

December 29, 1961

BRAZIL TODAY -
AS SEEN BY ITS TOP COMMUNIST

In November, 1961, Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, conferred in Moscow, Russia, with Tim Buck, Chairman of the Communist Party of Canada, and a representative of the Communist Party, USA, all three having been delegates to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was held in Moscow in October, 1961. This conference was arranged to enable Prestes to brief the other two delegates in regard to the current political and economic conditions in Brazil as they relate to the Communist Party of Brazil. There follows a summary of the high lights of Prestes' remarks.

Prestes stated that after the resignation of Brazilian President Janio Quadros, many complex events took place which were not easily understood outside Brazil. He pointed out that the reactionary forces supported Quadros at the last election and that the Communist Party and the progressives supported Joao Goulart and Henrique Lott. Subsequently, Lott criticized Cuba and the Soviet Union, as a result of which he was in turn criticized by the Communist Party of Brazil. This helped to defeat Lott. The election campaign was very significant since it enabled the Communist Party to reach the people.

Although the Communist Party of Brazil opposed many of the policies of Quadros, it did support him on his more "progressive policies." The Party there congratulated Quadros when he supported Cuba and when he requested that the Soviet Union be recognized by Brazil. Quadros would have

Chas

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

SFP:bgc
(14) *bgc*

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/29/61
Re: SOLO, Internal Security - Communist
SFP:bgc

ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW

PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

101-428091-114

Handwritten notes and signatures:
7/8/11
7
B
1

~~TOP SECRET~~

had the support of the masses and the Communist Party if he had taken steps against the military. However, at the time he resigned he turned over power to the military to establish a fascist-like dictatorship. Outside of Brazil, Quadros was presented as a "progressive" but this was not a true characterization.

The generals in the army consider Goulart a "communist." Although Goulart is President of the Labor Party, and is a rich man, he nevertheless has influence among the workers. At the time Goulart took over power in Brazil the country was on the verge of civil war and the military stated that he would not be permitted to take office as President of Brazil. The crisis in Brazil has demonstrated that there are contradictions so profound there that some change must take place which will put the workers and peasants in a different position. To date the executive power exercised by the President of Brazil and his cabinet must be endorsed by the Parliament of Brazil, which is in the hands of the "reactionaries."

The Communist Party of Brazil is currently exploiting all of that country's problems and the Party today is strong as a result of these struggles. Although the Party does not exist formally in Brazil, it does have offices in all cities and the Party has demonstrated its fighting capabilities. Its membership totals 30,000 and a campaign is presently under way to double this figure by March, 1962.

Forthcoming events of interest are a meeting of the various Latin-American communist parties in Brazil in March, 1962; the Fourth National Congress of Trade Unionists to be held in Brazil sometime in 1962; and a "progressive" Lawyers Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in January, 1962.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Information furnished by CG 5824-S* as set forth in enclosure to Chicago airtel 12/21/61.

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning John Weir, Correspondent, "Canadian Tribune," Moscow, Russia."

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished on 12/12/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuous basis essential to the national defense interest of the U.S. Also, in accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

1 col bene 808 RB 5 info destroyed
③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD) ENCLOSURE
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

C. C. Wick

REC-75

100-428091-1748

25 DEC 29 1961

51 JAN 5 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Let's Ottaviano
12/29/61
12/29/61
12/29/61



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING JOHN WEIR,
CORRESPONDENT, "CANADIAN TRIBUNE,"
MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

As of November, 1961, John Weir, a member of the Communist Party of Canada, had replaced Mark Frank as the Moscow Correspondent of the "Canadian Tribune," the organ of the Communist Party of Canada. Weir is now in Moscow, Russia, and carrying on his new duties. In this same regard, it was learned that prior to Weir's assignment in Moscow, his mother and sister were already residents of that city.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1748

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: December 27, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB/K*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Malone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ingram	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, October 2, 1961, as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He returned from this Mission December 5, 1961. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following:

On May 15, 1962, the Leather and Textile Section of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, will hold a meeting or conference in Budapest, Hungary. Efforts are being made to interest trade-unionists not affiliated with the WFTU to attend.

ACTION:

This information is being disseminated under a ~~"Secret"~~ classification to the working level of the State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Naval Intelligence, Office of Special Investigations (Air Force), and Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Army).

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Farr
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

LTG:bgc
(6) *ly*

9 DEC 29 1961

65 JAN 11 1962

INT. SEC.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

December 23, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rusk:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This material relates to an appeal by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUEG) to the Communist Party, USA, for cooperation in connection with SUEG's propaganda work and attacks directed against American troops stationed in Germany. A Professor Gordon, who once lived in exile in the United States, is currently conducting propaganda work in the German Democratic Republic as it relates to the United States.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

FFF:kmo

(8)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM

~~TOP SECRET~~

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dec 29 2 10 PM '61

19 JAN 2 1962

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Information furnished by CG 5824-S* as set forth in enclosure to Chicago airtel 12/26/61. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/29/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:kmo.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies
and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement
captioned "INFORMATION REGARDING POSSIBLE UTILIZATION OF
HELEN SAUNDERS OF CHICAGO AS COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, CONTACT
AT CZECH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D. C."

The information set forth in the enclosed
informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/18/61
to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

*any chance to get another of
our informants into this control position?*
S. D. Jones
B. S. Jones
J. D. Jones

- 100-428091-808RB
③ - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

51 JAN 4 1962

ENCLOSURE

REC 105
admitted
military

EX 100

9 DEC 29 1961

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

**INFORMATION REGARDING POSSIBLE UTILIZATION
OF HELEN SAUNDERS OF CHICAGO AS COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, CONTACT AT CZECH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

In early December, 1931, a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) held conversations in Prague, Czechoslovakia, with members of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, including (First Name Unknown) Sabath, who is in charge of relations with all Communist Parties in capitalist countries, on the problem of the designation of a person who could be employed in special situations to contact the Czech Embassy, Washington, D. C., on behalf of the CP, USA. This matter was raised because Mary Kaufman, an attorney for the CP, USA, in New York City will only make contacts in regard to CP, USA, matters when she has other legal business to conduct at the Czech Embassy in Washington, D. C. She will not, under any condition, accept documents which are to be turned in at the Embassy.

In order to resolve the problem, the CP, USA, representative presented the name of Helen Saunders of Chicago, a member of the CP, USA, as a person who might be willing to undertake the task of emergency contacts at the Czech Embassy. It was also felt that she would be acceptable because of the fact that she is of Czechoslovak origin. After discussion of this matter, representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia indicated that Saunders would be approved for such contact but that she was to be utilized only on a limited basis and in emergency cases.

As of early December, 1931, Helen Saunders had not been informed of the above matter.

ENCLOSURE

100-428011-1751

F B I

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMONER

Remyairtel dated 12/7/61, copies to Bureau and New York, and enclosed informant statement relating to monies contributed to the CP, USA, by ALFRED K. STERN and wife MARTHA, and Chicago airtel dated 12/12/61, enclosing informant statement relating to \$100.00 dues payment by Americans residing in Prague.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING DISPOSITION OF MONIES RECEIVED FROM AMERICANS RESIDING IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA".

The information set forth in the enclosed informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/18/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

DOT XH

- 100-428091-808RB
- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM) ENCLOSURE
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

C. C. Wick

REC-19

100-428091-1752
22 DEC 29 1961

51 JAN 4 1962

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

**INFORMATION CONCERNING DISPOSITION
OF MONIES RECEIVED FROM AMERICANS
RESIDING IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

On December 14, 1961, Morris Childs met with Gus Hall in New York City. During this meeting, Hall was informed of the receipt by the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) of a \$3,000 contribution from Alfred K. Stern and his wife Martha who now reside in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Upon being informed of the receipt of the \$3,000 from the Sterns, Hall indicated he did not desire to take over custody of this money and, therefore, directed that it should be turned over to Jack Childs in New York City for safekeeping with other CP, USA, funds. In accordance with Hall's instructions, the money was turned over to Jack Childs in New York City on December 15, 1961.

At this same meeting, Morris Childs also notified Hall of the receipt of \$100 from former Americans in Prague, Czechoslovakia, who desired that the money be applied as dues payments in order that their Party status could remain current. In connection with this sum of money, Hall stated he would accept delivery and see that the proper record was made in regard to the individual dues payments of the contributing individuals.

100-428071-1752

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/11/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL: AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photostats each and for the New York Office one photostat each of a number of documents, all in Spanish, which had been received by the CP, USA Fraternal Delegation to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow in October, 1961. These documents had been received from various fraternal delegations of Latin American Communist Parties. All documents were turned over to CG 5824-S* for transmittal to the CP, USA. The originals were turned over to the Chicago Office by CG 5824-S* on 12/6/61, photostated and returned to him, but as of this date have not been delivered to the CP, USA.

The documents received are described as follows:

1. A one page item on the letterhead of "Partido Comunista de Chile" and dated "Santiago, Octubre 5 de 1961", and addressed to "Al Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Estados Unidos Nueva York".

2. A one page document on the letterhead of "Partido Comunista de Chile", dated "Santiago de Chile, 5 de Octubre de 1961", and addressed to "Al Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Estados Unidos Washington".

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 14) (RM) (AMSD)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1 - Chicago

RWH:amm
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1753

REC-46

21 DEC 29 1961

C. C. Wick

Approved:

58 JAN 4 1962

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

L. Anderson

CG 134-46, Sub B

3. A six page item captioned "Sobre la campana por la libertad del camarada Raul Acosta Salas, Secretario General del Partido Comunista Peruano.
4. A three page document entitled, "De La Delegacion del Partido Comunista Salvadoreno, A Los Partidos Comunistas y Obreros Representados en El XXII Congreso del Partido Comunista de La Union Sovietica."
5. A one page item on the letterhead of the "Partido Comunista del Ecuador, Ejecutivo del Comite Central", dated "Guayaquil, 10 de octubre de 1961", addressed to "Al Partido Comunista de Los Estados Unidos de America".
6. A two page item captioned "Ao XXII Congresso de Partido Comunista da Uniao Sovietica".
7. A four page typewritten item addressed to "Queridos Camaradas!".

Request of the Bureau

In order that the enclosed material might be reviewed by the Chicago Office and a determination made as to whether the contents thereof are of sufficient importance to be set forth in a letterhead memorandum, the Bureau is requested to have full text translations prepared and copies thereof furnished to the Chicago Office and a copy also furnished to New York for information.

GALE

TRANSLATION FROM PORTUGUESE

(Translator's Note: The following appears handwritten at the top of the document: Speech made by Comrade Geraldo Rodrigues dos Santos, a member of the National Directorate of the Communist Party of Brazil.)

Dear Comrades:

The Brazilian communists are sincerely grateful to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (PCUS) and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Khrushchev, for having the honor of being invited to send a fraternal delegation to the XXII Congress of the glorious Party of Lenin. It is with happiness and pride that we attend the meeting of the most important of all congresses ever realized in the sector of the world worker and communist movement - the congress which opens a new era in the history of humanity with the approval of a program for communist education.

The report of the budget of the Central Committee of the PCUS and the report on the proposed program, presented by Comrade Khrushchev, are documents notable for their scientific profundity, for the clearness and the vivacity with which they reflect the essence of the complicated problems examined therein.

The Brazilian communists deeply suffered the consequences of personality cult, dogmatism and sectarianism. It was due to the conclusions of the XXII Congress of the PCUS that a broad change was made in criticism and self-criticism within our ranks, permitting us to arrive at a new political line in keeping with the present stage of the Brazilian revolution, which is anti-imperialist and antifeudal, and in keeping with the reestablishment of the principles and norms of Marxism-Leninism which were being violated. We therefore feel ourselves particularly identified with our Soviet comrades when, in this XXII Congress, supported by the gigantic successes of recent years, you reaffirm your faithfulness to the new outlook of historical importance adopted by the XXII Congress of the PCUS against personality cult and its harmful consequences; against revisionism and dogmatism; in favor of the safeguarding of the purity of Marxism-Leninism; in defense of the internationalism of the proletariat; and in defense of the unity of the world communist movement.

We believe, together with the communists of all other countries, that the freedom and equality of rights of the Communist

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ENCLOSURE

and Labor Parties are inseparable from their solidarity and equality of duties. To have differences of opinion is a right, but this right is inseparable from the duty of rigorously observing the remarks and conclusions worked out collectively with relation to the theoretical questions and the general objectives which we have in common. The PCUS has exemplified the responsible understanding of the duty of all of us to make it clear that we do not admit: ... disrespect for the principles and norms of Marxism-Leninism which constitute the basis of the unity of the world communist movement. We make our own the appeal of the international proletariat of the PCUS for the leaders of the Labor Party of Albania to return to its former position, thus maintaining itself a party of the great united communist family and within the world socialist community.

The planned program of the PCUS was translated into Portuguese in Brazil and legally spread throughout the whole country by our communist press. Tens of thousands of children of the poor read it or heard of its plans in public demonstrations promoted by communists. The communist leaders, headed by Comrade Luiz Carlos Prestes, will study and discuss the planned program and will give it their unanimous support. We in Brazil shall keep the program approved by the XXIII Congress of the PCUS ever present and fully known throughout the country.

The working class and the other revolutionary and progressive forces of the Brazilian nation, which learned to admire and love the brother people of the Soviet Union because of their great socialist achievements in the field of economy, science, technology, culture and the well-being of the masses, will see, in each new success of the building of communism in the USSR, a powerful aid to their own struggle for national liberty, democracy, peace and socialism.

In April of this year, large masses of the working class, the popular comrades and student youths, communists, workers and socialists, men and women from all political parties, filled the streets in support of nationalist parliamentarians and outstanding democratic leaders, among them the most outstanding figures of the Brazilian intelligentsia, in demonstrations in support of the glorious Cuban Revolution of Fidel Castro which has been attacked by mercenaries employed by Yankee imperialism. Recruiting stations were opened in several places in the country and within the first twenty-four hours the leaders of the National Students Union announced the enrollment of thousands of citizens ready to take up arms in defense of the sovereignty of Cuba.

The great political upheaval which agitated Brazil at the end of August and the beginning of September of this year

culminated in the defeat of the coup plotted by North America. The object of this coup was to bar the continued process of the democratic and patriotic struggles of our peoples and was particularly aimed at hindering the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the other countries of the socialist camp. It was also aimed at breaking the policies which defend self-determination in Cuba. As a result of the threatened overlooking of the Constitution and the barring of the inauguration of Joao Goulart, the legal substitute for Janio Quadros, who resigned as President of the Republic, there was unleashed in the country, in defense of democratic legality and through the efforts of Goulart, the most vigorous and extensive mass movement ever known in the history of the nation in which the outstanding role was played by the working class under the unifying direction of the communists and Laborites.

In the face of this mass movement the planners of the coup were obliged to withdraw. Now the rightist bourgeois parties have achieved a compromise solution by instituting, without notifying the people, a parliamentary system of government. The democratic process, far from being interrupted, was raised to a new level. The movement of the masses gained greater vigor. The working class has just won a new increase in minimum salary and is fighting for a general increase in salaries and in family salaries (sic). The farming masses, with the support of the proletariat and other progressive forces, are demanding a radical agrarian reform. A campaign is being waged to suspend the sending of profits earned by imperialist enterprises abroad. The communists themselves are undertaking a great campaign to restore the Party to its legal position by registering the Party as the Communist Party of Brazil.

The victory of the people over the imperialist coup in Brazil, incited by the provocations of North America in relation to the German problem, constituted, doubtlessly, a contribution to the cause of world peace. At the same time the Brazilian position defending self-determination for Cuba and the re-establishment of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was maintained and strengthened.

Permit me, comrades, to read the message which the Brazilian communists, through Comrade Luiz Carlos Prestes, addressed to the XXII Congress of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

TRANSLATION FROM PORTUGUESE

To the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Dear Comrades:

The communists of Brazil, certain of expressing the sentiments of the working class of Brazil and of all our people who follow with ardent admiration the march of the Soviet people in the construction of a new society, send warm and fraternal greetings to the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The XXII Congress of your heroic Party, the vanguard of the world labor movement and the standard-bearer of triumphant Marxism-Leninism, constitutes a historic event of exceptional significance, signals a new and grandiose advance of Soviet society in the building of communism, and represents a fountain of inspiration for the workers of those countries suffering the yoke of capital (sic) in the struggle for the abolition of exploitation of man by man.

In elaborating its third program - the Program for the Building of Communism - the Communist Party of the Soviet Union knowingly analyzes the gigantic experiment of building socialism, bases itself on the teachings which have come about from the experiences of the world revolutionary movement in the course of the various decades, and fixes the historic goals which represent the entrance of humanity into a new era - the era of communism. Thanks to the selfless struggle of the Soviet people, of the workers and the poor of the whole world; thanks to the firm direction of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the world communist movement, this will become a reality accessible to our generation - the great dream of the human mind, a society of equality and justice for all - a communist society.

This profound meaning of your XXII Congress makes the thoughts and hopes of millions of progressive men and women the world over turn to Moscow at this time. The workers and the people of Brazil, who are fighting for their national independence from imperialist domination and who hope for peace, democracy and social progress, follow with emotion and sympathy the work of your Congress and your tireless activity in the noble cause of communism.

For us communists, the resolutions of your Congress will constitute, once again, a new and mighty contribution to the ideological strengthening of our ranks - a decisive factor for victory

ENCLOSURE 100-428091-1753

in the struggle we are waging for peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,
which is leading the grandiose ideas of Marxism-Leninism to victory!

Long live the glorious Soviet people, who are marching
at the head of humanity in the building of a communist society!

s/ Luiz Carlos Prestes

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Santiago de Chile
October 5, 1961

To the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the United States
Washington

Dear Comrades:

We are happy to inform you that the last Plenary Session of the Central Committee of our Party decided to convoke the XII National Ordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Chile for March 13-18, 1962.

Our XII Congress will have the following order of the day:

1. Report of the Central Committee on the work achieved since the XI Congress; the new tasks and perspectives and changes in the Party's program.

Speaker: Luis Corvalan, Secretary General.

2. Strengthening the organization, unity and combativity of the union movement in the struggle for new economic and social gains.

Speaker: Oscar Astudillo.

3. The perfecting of our Statutes.

Speaker: Rafael Cortes.

4. Election of the Central Committee.

The Communist Party of Chile would be greatly honored by the presence at our Congress of a delegation from your fraternal Party.

ENCLOSURE - 100-428091-1753

In case it is not possible for a delegation from your Party to participate in our XII Congress, we would greatly appreciate, dear comrades, your sending a message of greetings.

We await your answer and wish you success in your struggles.

Fraternal greetings,

s/ Luis Corvalan
Secretary General,
For the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of
Chile

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Santiago
October 5, 1961

To the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the United States
New York

Dear Comrades:

We have the pleasure of informing you that on January 2, 1962, the Communist Party of Chile will celebrate its 40th anniversary.

Because of this anniversary we are preparing a long program of festivities: political demonstrations, cultural, artistic and sports demonstrations, etc. These festivities will take place beginning January 10 and will culminate in the main meeting to be held on January 21.

In order to give greater prestige to our anniversary festivities we have the pleasure of inviting a delegation from your fraternal Party. It would be a great satisfaction to us to receive a delegation from your Party in the festivities commemorating our 40th anniversary.

The commemoration of the 40th anniversary of our Party will be a celebration not only for the working class and the people of Chile, but will also be full of profound meaning for the international proletariat and will mean the reaffirmation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

If it is not possible to send a delegation we request that you send greetings.

s/ Luis Corvalan
Secretary General,
For the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of Chile

ENCLOSURE 100-428091-1753

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

COMMUNIST PARTY OF ECUADOR
EXECUTIVE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Guayaquil
October 10, 1961

TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Comrades:

We are very happy to address you informing you that our Central Committee has convoked the VII Congress of the Party for December 10-14, 1961, in the city of Guayaquil.

In our Congress we shall consider the following agenda:

1. Report on the activities of the Central Committee
2. The program of the Communist Party of Ecuador
3. Reforms in the Statutes of the Party
4. The Election of the Central Committee of the Party.

Due to the unstable political conditions reigning in our country, we are deprived of the pleasure of counting on a delegation from you at our Congress. However, we would appreciate, dear comrades, your sending greetings to the meeting.

We extend our wishes for success in your work.

Very truly yours,

s/ Pedro Saad
Secretary General,
For the Central Committee
of the Communist Party
of Ecuador

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1753

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Concerning the campaign for the freeing of Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru.

To the Communist and Labor Parties represented at the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Dear Comrades:

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru, we greet you very fraternally and wish you ever-greater success in the struggle for the interests of your people and for the cause of peace, progress, socialism and communism in your respective countries and in the whole world.

May we take this opportunity to show you our gratitude for the solidarity achieved by your fraternal Party in favor of the struggles of the people of Peru and, especially, the action taken in the campaign for the freeing of Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, the Secretary General of our Party, and for the denunciation of that repressive law, Law No. 13488, imposed by North American imperialism and by the traitorous oligarchy which is governing our country.

We believe, dear comrades, that this battle is of greater importance at the present time because our people, like most of the peoples of Latin America, are faced with a strengthened anti-democratic offensive on the part of external and internal enemies. Resistance in the face of this offensive is an indispensable condition for victory over these enemies throughout Latin America.

The case of Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru, shows very clearly that the policy of intervention and aggression and neocolonization of North America is inextricably connected with the process of the development of fascism in each one of the governments that serve North America. As you comrades will remember, our Secretary General, Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, was arrested at the end of 1960, a victim of an infamous provocation trumped up by the agents of North American imperialism. A group of these agents, organized within the so-called "Cuban Revolutionary Front," had attacked the Cuban Embassy in Lima weeks earlier and met with disgraceful impunity on the part of the authorities of Peru. These agents announced that among the documents taken in the attack was a letter from the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru to the Ambassador of Cuba, thanking him for a supposed aid grant.

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In order to increase the appearance of authenticity, the official newspapers of the government published a Photostatic facsimile of the gross falsification they had manufactured. Among the documents presumably stolen were papers naming many other persons who were opposed to the government, who were "compromised" in this same manner.

The first result of this intrigue was the imprisonment of Comrade Acosta. However, soon afterward, using the same pretext, the ultra-reactionary and traitorous government of Prado-Beltran broke relations with the Republic of Cuba and had Law 13488 approved by a parliamentary majority, cynically calling it a "defense of democracy." This law declared the Communist Party of Peru illegal and threatened all other popular opposition parties with the same fate. North American imperialism had ordered one of its lackeys to break relations with the Revolutionary Government of Cuba on the basis of a monstrous falsification which was later to justify direct aggression, after the previous breaking off of relations with Cuba on the part of all other governments subjected to the will of North American imperialism. However, in order to take this step, it was also necessary to increase the repression of the people of Peru and to make the Communist Party illegal.

The struggle for the freeing of Comrade Raul Acosta and for the abolition of the repressive law is, for us, tightly connected with solidarity with Cuba and with the campaign to re-establish relations with that Republic. If the freedom of Comrade Acosta were achieved, the whole monstrous fabrication of mystery and intrigue which served imperialism well by creating a pretext for aggression against Cuba would automatically collapse.

Our Party has understood this and the people of Peru have, from the very beginning, resolutely faced the repressive law and unmasked the farse. So far, popular pressure has forced the government attorney involved in this case to declare that freedom on bail was in order for Comrade Acosta in view of the fact that no proof exists of his guilt. Up to the present time, the government has not been able to produce the original "letter" incriminating Comrade Acosta. Only a Photostatic copy of such a letter has been produced. This fact favors the campaign we have undertaken. Equally favorable is the proof of the falsity of the "documents" which were trumped up in Argentina by the same group of Cuban counterrevolutionaries, headed by Diaz Silveira, that trumped up this supposed "letter" in Lima.

In its position as the puppet of North American neo-colonialism and its plans for intervention, the Government of

Peru has, during the last weeks, carried out a new attack against democratic liberties with the intention of repressing - with blood and fire if necessary - the struggles and claims of our people. On October 23, the police massacred, with rifles and machine guns, a group of popular demonstrators who were demonstrating in Plaza Bolivar in support of the demand for an increase in salary on the part of 56,000 teachers. A worker who was also a student, was assassinated there. Hundreds of demonstrators were wounded. This massacre increases the record of the assassination of workers, farmers, students and teachers committed by the repressive government of Pedro Beltran and Manuel Prado and the leaders of the APRI Party (sic). Likewise, that very same night, the government suspended most of the Constitutional guarantees and arrested many union and political leaders and persons militant in the popular opposition against the government either as leaders of labor and farmer organizations, leftist parties, the National Front for the Defense of Petroleum, the Association of Democratic Jurists, the Movement of the Partisans of Peace, etc. In spite of this new repressive blow, the people of Peru and our Party are continuing their advance in the struggle for national independence, progress and democracy. The teachers' strike, which was begun at the beginning of October, has spread throughout the whole country and is supported by the university students and by important sectors of the working class and farmers. Even with the Constitutional guarantees suspended, great street demonstrations are taking place demanding the resignation of the Beltran Cabinet, the repealing of the Repressive Law, the freedom of Comrade Acosta and other leaders and militants of the popular opposition who were jailed lately, etc.

The first result of these struggles was the resignation of the Beltran Cabinet. However, there is danger that a similar Cabinet will take its place, maintaining the repressive law and the suspension of guarantees. The government of Prado intends, in this way, to perpetuate itself by fraudulently imposing its candidates in the general elections in 1962. On the other hand, the military ministers and the higher hierarchy of the armed forces are preparing a coup in complicity with the resigning Minister Pedro Beltran. This latter is the main instrument of neo-colonialism and North American intervention.

We repeat, therefore, dear comrades, that it is most urgent that we now intensify the international campaign for:

1. The freedom of Comrade Acosta, the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru;
2. The repealing of the repressive Law 13488;

3. The freedom of all political and social prisoners;
4. The returning of all Constitutional guarantees in Peru.

We shall appreciate everything done towards this end and we include the following addresses for the sending of cables and letters containing these demands:

President of the Republic, Government Palace, Lima, Peru.

President of the Chamber of Senators, Congress Building, Lima, Peru.

President of the Chamber of Deputies, Congress Building, Lima, Peru.

Newspapers: "El Comercio" ("Commerce"), "Expreso" ("Express"), "Libertad" ("Liberty"), "1961," Lima, Peru.

Fraternally yours,

s/ Jorge del Prado
For the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Peru
to the XXII Congress of the
Communist Party of the
Soviet Union

REPORT ON SOME OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS CAPTURED AND CHARGED
ON OCTOBER 23, AS A RESULT OF THE MASSACRE OF PLAZA BOLIVAR

Union Leaders:

Rolando Guevara, Defense Secretary of the Federation
of Workers of Civil Construction of Peru.

Humberto Damonte, Secretary General of the Federation
of Bank Employees.

Rafael Lira, Leader of the Federation of Shoemakers
of Peru.

Juan Miranda and Apolinario Rojas, Leaders of the
Union of Printers, Lima.

Felipe Villasante, Leader of the Federation of Chauffeurs of Peru.

University Leaders:

Oscar Macedo, Internal Secretary General of the Federation of Students of Peru.

Gustavo Espinoza, Secretary General of the Federation of Students of the Teachers' College.

Rodolfo Diaz, Secretary of the Center for Students of Odontology.

Jose Rossini, Secretary General of the Federation of the Students of the Catholic University.

Persons:

Dn. Alberto Caballero Mendez, Leader of the Association of High School Teachers and President of the Peru-China Cultural Institute.

Dr. Angel Castro Lavarello, Leader of the National Front for the Defense of Petroleum and of the Association of Democratic Jurists.

Genaro Carnero Checa, Director of the Review "1961" and the Ex-Director of the Federation of Journalists of Peru and of the Peru-Soviet Association.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF EL SALVADOR
TO THE COMMUNIST AND LABOR PARTIES REPRESENTED IN THE XXII CONGRESS
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

Dear Comrades:

In the name of the Communist Party of El Salvador we greet you very fraternally and wish you success in your activities in the interests of your respective nations and of the whole international communist movement. We would also like to take this opportunity to express the profound gratitude which our Party feels for the actions of solidarity which you have carried on, on several occasions, in favor of the struggles of our Party and our people.

At this time when the people of El Salvador are engaged in a bitter struggle against the military tyranny implanted on January 25 of this year - a tyranny in which arbitrary actions, searches, assaults upon union and democratic organization offices, murder, exile and kidnaping and jailing are the order of the day - we should like to request an especially broad campaign for the cessation of terror, for the return of exiled politicians (which number in the hundreds), for the cessation of the persecution of democratic organizations and leaders and for the freedom of political prisoners. The most outstanding leaders who have been arrested and for whom we request an international campaign of solidarity, are:

Luis Felipe Cativo: Secretary General of the General Federation of Workers of El Salvador (CGTS), in prison since March of this year.

Carlos Gallardo and Carlos Guirola: Professors, leaders of the Teachers' Front of El Salvador (a democratic and nongovernmental teachers' organization), in prison since July 18 of this year.

Besides these, there are other political prisoners, but the tyranny has shown special bitterness with regard to the named comrades. The condition of these comrades and other political prisoners is very serious. They are being held incommunicado. It is supposed that they are in the Barracks of the National Guard of San Salvador, but every time relatives of

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these prisoners request to see them, they are transferred to other jails in the interior of the Republic. Their relatives cannot give them money, food or clothing. It has been discovered that they are very ill and we are extremely worried in this regard.

The organizations which are under daily attack and whose leaders are bitterly persecuted are:

The Communist Party of El Salvador (clandestine since 1932).

The General Federation of Workers of El Salvador (CGTS), whose headquarters have been searched on several occasions and finally closed by the police, who stole the furniture and other union belongings.

The Democratic University Student Movement (The General Association of University Students) (AGEU). However, other democratic student organizations are also persecuted, such as the AEU (University Student Action) and the FUC (University Central Front).

The Teachers' Front of El Salvador.

The April and May Revolutionary Party (PRAM).

The United Front for Revolutionary Action (FUAR), a large organization in which the most advanced sectors of the people are unified in the struggle against tyranny and which is, therefore, the only front combating the present dictatorship.

All these organizations, and others (youth, farmer, etc. organizations) are waging an intense daily struggle against the tyranny, organizing the people, mobilizing the people in work centers, in the streets and squares and in frequent mass demonstrations. Each organization has its own clandestine press and this produces a very combative incentive for the struggle.

We are sure that your Party will mobilize the democratic forces of your respective countries in solidarity with our political prisoners and with the struggles of our people. We are also sure that when these struggles achieve some significant victory in the heroic battle against imperialism and international reaction, the solidarity of sister nations will help to frustrate imperialist revenge.

In the name of the Communist Party of El Salvador we express our appreciation for this fraternal help and solidarity on the part of your Party.

Revolutionary greetings,

s/ The Delegation of the Communist Party of El Salvador to the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
October 31, 1961

as apreciações e conclusões elaboradas coletivamente em relação às questões teóricas e aos objetivos gerais que nos são comuns. O PCUS dá exemplo de cumprimento responsável de um dever, que é de todos, ao deixar muito claro, de sua parte, que não admite conciliação com o desrespeito aos princípios e normas marxistas-leninistas que constituem o fundamento da unidade do movimento comunista mundial. Fazemos nosso e elevado apelo internacionalista proletário do PCUS para que os dirigentes do Partido de Trabalho da Albânia retornem às posições de princípio, mantendo-se integrados na grande família comunista unida e na comunidade socialista mundial.

O projeto de Programa do PCUS foi traduzido para o português no Brasil e difundido legalmente em todo o país por nossa imprensa comunista. Dezenas de milhares de filhos do povo leram-no ou tomaram conhecimento de suas teses em atos públicos promovidos pelos comunistas. Os dirigentes comunistas, tendo à frente o camarada Luiz Carlos Prestes, estudaram e discutiram o projeto de Programa e deram-lhe seu unânime apoio. Tornar-se-á amplamente conhecido e sempre presente em todo o Brasil o Programa ~~aprovado~~ aprovado pelo XXII Congresso do PCUS.

A classe operária e as demais forças revolucionárias e progressistas da nação brasileira, que aprenderam a admirar e amar os povos irmãos da União Soviética por suas grandes realizações socialistas no campo da economia, da ciência e da técnica, da cultura e do bem-estar das massas, verão em cada novo êxito da edificação comunista na URSS uma poderosa ajuda à sua própria luta pela libertação nacional, a democracia, a paz e o socialismo.

Em abril deste ano, amplas massas da classe operária, das camadas populares e da juventude estudantil, comunistas, trabalhistas, socialistas, homens e mulheres de todos os partidos, foram às ruas, com o apoio de parlamentares nacionalistas e destacadas personalidades democráticas, entre as quais as figuras mais expressivas da intelectualidade brasileira, em demonstrações de solidariedade à gloriosa Cuba revolucionária de Fidel Castro, apedrejada pelos mercenários a soldo do imperialismo ianque. Abriu-

se o voluntariado em diferentes pontos do país e já nas primeiras vinte e quatro horas as direções sindicais e a União Nacional de Estudantes anunciavam a inscrição de milhares de cidadãos dispostos a empunhar armas em defesa da soberania cubana.

A grande comoção política que agitou o Brasil em fins de agosto e princípio de setembro ditimos culminou com a derrota do golpe de Estado de inspiração norte-americana. O objetivo desse golpe era barrar o processo de ascensão das lutas democráticas e patrióticas do nosso povo, visando em particular impedir o restabelecimento de relações diplomáticas com a União Soviética, a República Popular da China e demais países do campo socialista e romper a política de defesa da autodeterminação de Cuba. Ante a ameaça de ser rasgada a Constituição e impedida a investidura de João Goulart, substituto legal de Jânio Quadros, que resignara à presidência da república, desencadeou-se no país, em defesa da legalidade democrática e pela posse de Goulart, o mais amplo e vigoroso movimento de massas jamais conhecido na história da nação e no qual teve destacada atuação a classe operária, sob a direção unitária dos comunistas e dos trabalhistas.

Ante o auge desse movimento de massas, os golpistas viram-se obrigados a recuar. Embora a direita dos partidos burgueses tenha logrado uma solução até certo ponto de compromisso, instituindo à revelia do povo o sistema parlamentarista de governo, o processo democrático, além de não ser interrompido, elevou-se a novo nível. O movimento de massas adquiriu maior vigor. A classe operária acaba de conquistar um novo aumento do salário mínimo e luta pelo aumento geral dos salários e pelo salário família. As massas camponesas, com o apoio do proletariado e demais forças progressistas, exigem uma reforma agrária radical. Desenvolve-se a luta pela suspensão da remessa de lucros das empresas imperialistas para o exterior. Dentro desse quadro, os comunistas empenham-se em grande campanha pelo retorno à plena legalidade, através do registro eleitoral de seu Partido, o Partido Comunista Brasileiro.

A vitória do povo sobre o golpe imperialista no Brasil, quando mais

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acesas eram as provocações norte-americanas em torno do problema alemão, constitui, sem dúvida, uma contribuição à causa da paz mundial. Ao mesmo tempo, foi preservada e fortalecida a posição brasileira de defesa da ~~nação~~ da autodeterminação de Cuba e restabelecimento de relações ~~nação~~ com a União Soviética e demais países socialistas.

Permitam-me, camaradas, ler a mensagem que os comunistas brasileiros, através do camarada Luiz Carlos Prestes, dirigem ao XXII Congresso do glorioso Partido Comunista da União Soviética.

Ao XIII Congresso do Partido Comunista da União Soviética

Queridos camaradas:

Os comunistas brasileiros, certos de expressar os sentimentos da classe operária brasileira e de todo o nosso povo, que acompanham com ardente admiração a marcha do povo soviético na construção da nova sociedade, enviam ao XIII Congresso do Partido Comunista da União Soviética saudações fraternais e calorosas.

O XIII Congresso de vosso heróico Partido, vanguarda do movimento operário mundial e porta-estandarte do marxismo-leninismo triunfante, constitui um acontecimento histórico de significação excepcional, assinala um novo e grandioso avanço da sociedade soviética na edificação do comunismo e representa uma fonte de inspiração para os trabalhadores dos países que sofrem o jugo do capital na luta pela abolição da exploração do homem pelo homem.

Ao elaborar o seu terceiro programa, o Programa da Construção do Comunismo, o Partido Comunista da União Soviética analisa de forma criadora a gigantesca experiência da edificação do socialismo, baseia-se nos ensinamentos surgidos da prática do movimento revolucionário mundial no curso de várias décadas e fixa as metas históricas que representam a entrada da humanidade em uma nova era - a era do comunismo. Graças à luta abnegada do povo soviético, dos trabalhadores e dos povos de todo o mundo, graças à direção acertada do Partido Comunista da União Soviética e do movimento comunista mundial, há de converter-se em realidade acessível à nossa geração o grande sonho do espírito humano - uma sociedade de igualdade e justiça para todos, a sociedade comunista.

Esta profunda significação do vosso XIII Congresso faz com que se voltem para Moscou, neste momento, os pensamentos e as esperanças de milhões de homens e mulheres progressistas do mundo inteiro. Os trabalhadores e o povo do Brasil, que lutam por sua libertação nacional do domínio imperialista e aspiram à paz, à democracia e ao progresso social, acompanham com ênfase e carinho os trabalhos de vosso Congresso, vossa atividade incansável pela nobre causa do comunismo.

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Para nós, comunistas, as resoluções de vosso Congresso constituem, mais uma vez, nova e poderosa contribuição para o fortalecimento ideológico de nossas fileiras, fator decisivo para a vitória na luta que travamos pela paz, pela democracia e pelo socialismo.

Viva o Partido Comunista da União Soviética, que conduziu à vitória as grandiosas lutas do marxismo-leninismo!

Viva o glorioso povo soviético, que marcha à vanguarda da humanidade na construção da sociedade comunista!

LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES

PARTIDO COMUNISTA DEL ECUADOR
EJECUTIVO DEL COMITE CENTRAL

Guayaquil, 10 de octubre de 1961

AL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA.

Queridos camaradas:

Nos es muy grato dirigirnos a ustedes para informarles que nuestro Comité Central ha convocado al VII CONGRESO DEL PARTIDO para los días 10 al 14 de diciembre de 1961, en la ciudad de Guayaquil.

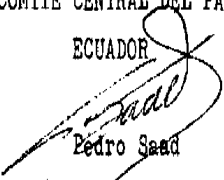
En nuestro Congreso consideraremos el siguiente orden del día:

- 1.- Informe de actividades del Comité Central,
- 2.- Programa del Partido Comunista del Ecuador,
- 3.- Reformas a los Estatutos del Partido,
- 4.- Elección del Comité Central del Partido.

Debido a las condiciones políticas inestables imperantes en nuestro país, nos vemos privados del placer de poder contar con una delegación vuestra en el Congreso; pero les agradeceríamos, queridos camaradas, enviar un saludo a la reunión.

Haciendo votos por los mayores éxitos en vuestro trabajo, nos suscribimos, fraternalmente

Por el COMITE CENTRAL DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DEL
ECUADOR


Pedro Saad

Secretario General

PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE CHILE

COMITE CENTRAL

SANTIAGO, Octubre 5 de 1961.

Al Comité Central del
Partido Comunista de Estados Unidos
NUEVA YORK.

Estimados camaradas:

Tenemos el agrado de poner en vuestro conocimiento que el 2 de Enero de 1962 se cumplen cuarenta años de la fundación del Partido Comunista de Chile.

Con motivo de este aniversario estamos preparando un vasto programa de festividades: actos de carácter político, cultural, artístico, deportivo, etc. que se desarrollarán del 10 de Enero adelante y que culminarán en un Acto Central del día 21 del mismo mes.

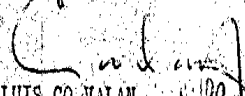
Para dar mayor realce a nuestras festividades aniversario, tenemos el agrado de invitar a una delegación de ese Partido hermano. Sería para nosotros una gran satisfacción contar con la presencia de una delegación de vuestro Partido en las festividades conmemorativas de nuestro cuadragésimo aniversario.

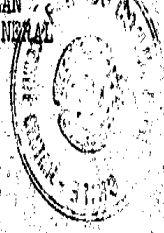
La conmemoración del 40° Aniversario de nuestro Partido será no solo una fiesta de la clase obrera y del pueblo de Chile, sino que estará también impregnada de un contenido profundo de internacionalismo proletario y significará una reafirmación de los principios del marxismo - leninismo.

En caso que no les sea posible enviar una delegación, les rogamos nos hagan llegar un saludo.

Pendientes de vuestras estimadas noticias, reciban nuestros más fraternales saludos,

POR EL COMITE CENTRAL DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE CHILE


LUIS CORVALAN
SECRETARIO GENERAL



PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE CHILE
COMITE CENTRAL

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, 5 de Octubre de 1961.

**AL COMITE CENTRAL DEL
PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE ESTADOS UNIDOS
WASHINGTON.**

Estimados camaradas:

Nos es muy grato dirigirnos a Uds. para informarles que la última Sesión Plenaria del Comité Central de nuestro Partido resolvió convocar al XII Congreso Nacional Ordinario del Partido Comunista de Chile para los días 13 al 18 de marzo de 1962.

Nuestro XII Congreso se realizará de acuerdo con la siguiente Orden del Día:

- 1.- Informe del Comité Central sobre la labor realizada desde el XI Congreso, las nuevas tareas y perspectivas y las modificaciones al Programa del Partido.

Informante: LUIS CORVALAN, Secretario General

- 2.- Fortalecer la organización, la unidad y la combatividad del movimiento sindical en la lucha por nuevas conquistas económicas y sociales.

Informante: OSCAR ASTUDILLO

- 3.- Por el perfeccionamiento de nuestros Estatutos.

Informante: RAFAEL CORTES

- 4.- Elección del Comité Central

El Partido Comunista de Chile se vería altamente honrado con la presencia en nuestro Congreso de una delegación de ese Partido hermano.

En caso de no ser posible la participación de delegados de vuestro Partido en nuestro XII Congreso, mucho les agradeceríamos, estimados camaradas, se sirvan hacer llegar un mensaje de saludo.

Pendientes de vuestras noticias y deseándoles éxitos en vuestras luchas, reciban nuestros más fraternales saludos,

POR EL COMITE CENTRAL DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE CHILE



Sobre la campaña por la libertad del camarada Raúl Acosta Salas, Secretario General del Partido Comunista Peruano.

A LOS PARTIDOS COMUNISTAS Y OBREROS REPRESENTADOS EN EL XXII CONGRESO DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE LA UNION SOVIETICA,

Estimados camaradas:

En nombre del Comité Central del Partido Comunista Peruano, saludamos a ustedes muy fraternalmente, deseándoles éxitos cada vez más grandes en la lucha por los intereses de sus pueblos y por la causa de la Paz, el Progreso, el Socialismo y el Comunismo, en sus respectivos países y en todo el mundo.

Aprovechamos esta oportunidad para hacerles llegar nuestro reconocimiento por los actos de solidaridad realizados por ese Partido hermano en favor de las luchas del pueblo peruano, y muy especialmente las acciones llevadas a cabo en pro de la libertad del camarada Raúl Acosta Salas, Secretario General de nuestro Partido, y por la derogatoria de la ley represiva 13488, impuesta por el imperialismo norteamericano y la oligarquía vende-patria que gobierna nuestro país.

Creemos, estimados camaradas, que esta lucha tiene en el momento actual una mayor importancia porque nuestro pueblo, como la mayor parte de los pueblos latinoamericanos, se enfrenta a una redoblada ofensiva antidemocrática de sus enemigos externos e internos y la resistencia a esta ofensiva es condición indispensable para la victoria sobre esos enemigos en toda América Latina.

El caso del camarada Raúl Acosta Salas, Secretario General del Partido Comunista Peruano, demuestra muy claramente la acción intervencionista, agresiva, del neo-colo-

nialismo, norteamericano marcha indisolublemente unido al proceso de fascistización de cada uno de los gobiernos que le sirven. Como recordaran los camaradas, nuestro Secretario General, camarada Raúl Acosta, fue apresado en los últimos días de 1960, víctima de una infame provocación fraguada por los agentes del imperialismo norteamericano. Un grupo de esos agentes, organizado en el llamado "Frente Revolucionario Cuñado", asaltó semanas antes el local de la Embajada de Cuba en Lima, y contando con desvergonzada impunidad por parte de las autoridades peruanas, pretendió hacer creer que entre los documentos robados en el asalto, había una carta del Secretario General del Partido Comunista Peruano al Embajador de Cuba, agradeciéndole una supuesta asignación económica. Para aparentar autenticidad, los periódicos oficiales del gobierno publicaron en fotostática un "facsimil" de la burda falsificación que habían hecho. Entre los "documentos" presuntamente robados, figuraban también otras muchas personas opuestas al gobierno, a quienes se pretendía comprometer en esta misma forma. El primer resultado de esta intriga fue la prisión del camarada Acosta, pero enseguida, utilizando el mismo pretexto, el gobierno ultrareaccionario y entreguista de Prado-Beltrán, rompió relaciones con la República de Cuba, é hizo que su mayoría parlamentaria aprobara la ley 13488, cínicamente denominada de "defensa de la democracia", por la cual se declara ilegal al Partido Comunista Peruano y se amenaza con la misma medida a todos los partidos populares de oposición. El imperialismo norteamericano ordenaba a uno de sus lacayos el rompimiento de relaciones con el gobierno revolucionario de Cuba, basándose en una monstruosa falsificación, destinada a justificar más tarde la

agresión directa, previo rompimiento de relaciones de todos los otros gobiernos sometidos a su voluntad. Pero, para dar este paso, también necesitaba acentuar la represión contra el pueblo peruano y é ilegalizar al Partido Comunista.

La lucha por la libertad del camarada Raúl Acosta y por la derogatoria de la Ley represiva, en nuestro caso, se encuentra indisolublemente vinculada, pues, a la solidaridad con Cuba, a la lucha por el restablecimiento de relaciones con esa república. Si se lograra la libertad del camarada Acosta se desmoronaría automáticamente todo el edificio de monstruosa mistificación é intriga que sirvió al imperialismo para preparar el ambiente que le permitiera agredir a Cuba.

Nuestro Partido lo ha comprendido así y el pueblo peruano se ha enfrentado desde un comienzo, resueltamente, a la ley represiva, desenmascarando la farsa. La presión popular ha conseguido, por lo pronto, que el agente Fiscal de la causa se pronunciara declarando procedente la libertad condicional del camarada Acosta, en vista de no encontrar pruebas de culpabilidad, ya que el gobierno no puede presentar hasta ahora la "carta" auténtica, imputada al camarada Acosta, sino solo una copia fotostática de la falsificación. Este hecho favorece la campaña en que estamos empeñados. Igualmente favorable es la comprobación de la falsedad de los "documentos" que fraguó en la Argentina el mismo grupo de contrarrevolucionarios cubanos, capitaneado por Díaz Silveira, que fraguó también en Lima esa supuesta "carta".

En su condición de títere del neo-colonialismo norteamericano y de sus planes intervencionistas, el gobierno peruano ha realizado en las últimas semanas un nuevo ataque a las libertades democráticas, con la intención de reprimir a san -

gre y fuego las luchas reivindicativas de nuestro pueblo. El 23 de Octubre, la policía masacró, con fusiles y ametralladoras, una manifestación popular que se realizaba en la Plaza Bolívar, en respaldo del pedido de aumento de sueldos de 56 mil maestros. Fue asesinado allí un obrero que a la vez era estudiante, y heridos cientos de manifestantes. Esta masacre aumenta el record de asesinatos de obreros, campesinos, estudiantes y maestros, masacres cometidas por el gobierno represivo de Pedro Beltrán y Manuel Prado y los dirigentes del Partido Aprista. No conforme con ello, esa misma noche el gobierno suspendió las principales garantías constitucionales y apresó a muchos dirigentes sindicales, políticos y personalidades que militan en el campo de la oposición popular contra el gobierno, ya sea como dirigentes de organizaciones obreras y campesinas, de partidos de izquierda, del Frente Nacional de Defensa del Petróleo, de la Asociación de Juristas Demócratas, del Movimiento de Partidarios de la Paz, etc., etc. No obstante este nuevo golpe represivo, el pueblo peruano, y en primer término nuestro Partido, continúan avanzando en su lucha por la Independencia Nacional, el Progreso y la Democracia. La huelga magisterial, que se inició en los primeros días de octubre, se ha extendido a todo el país y cuenta con la solidaridad del estudiantado universitario y de importantes sectores de la clase obrera y del campesinado. En plena suspensión de garantías se realizan grandes manifestaciones callejeras, exigiendo la renuncia del gabinete Beltrán, la derogatoria de la Ley Represiva, la libertad del camarada Acosta y de los otros dirigentes y militantes de la oposición popular apresados úl-

timamente.

Un primer resultado de estas luchas ha sido la renuncia del gabinete Beltrán. Pero existe el peligro de que se le sustituya por un gabinete parecido, manteniendo la ley represiva, la suspensión de garantías, etc. El gobierno de Prado pretende perpetuarse de esa manera, imponiendo fraudulentamente a sus candidatos en las elecciones generales de 1962. Por otra parte, los ministros militares y la alta gerarquía de las fuerzas armadas preparan un golpe de estado en complicidad con el Ministro dimitente Pedro Beltrán, principal instrumento del neocolonialismo y del intervencionismo norteamericano.

Repetimos, pues, queridos camaradas, que hoy es más urgente que nunca intensificar la campaña internacional por:

- 1.- Lax libertad del camarada Acosta, Secretario General del P.C.R.;
- 2.- Derogatoria de la ley represiva 13488;
- 3.- Libertad de todos los presos políticos y sociales;
- 4.- Restitución de todas las garantías constitucionales en el Perú.

Agradeceremos todo lo que se haga en este sentido, e incluimos las siguientes direcciones para el envío de cables y cartas que contengan estas demandas:

- Presidente de la República. Palacio de Gobierno, Lima-Perú,
- Presidente Cámara de Senadores. Palacio del Congreso, Lima-Perú,
- Presidente Diputados, Palacio del Congreso -Lima-Perú
- Diarios: "El Comercio", "Expreso", "Libertad", "1961", Lima-Perú.

Fraternalmente, por la delegación del Partido Comunista
Peruano al XXII Congreso del P.C.U.S.,

Jorge del Prado.

RELACION DE ALGUNOS PRESOS POLITICOS CAPTURADOS Y ENJUICIADOS
EL 23 DE OCTUBRE, A RAIZ DE LA MASACRE DE LA LA PLAZA
BOLIVAR,

Dirigentes sindicales:

Rolando Guevara, Secretario de Defensa de la Federación de Tra-
bajadores de Construcción Civil del Perú,

Humberto Lamonte, Secretario Gral. de la Federación de Emplea-
dos Bancarios, ~~Enfermeros~~

Rafael Lira, dirigente de la Fed. de Zapateros del Perú,

Juan Miranda y Apolinario Rojas, dirigentes del Sindicato de
Trabajadores Gráficos de Lima,

Felipe Villasante, dirigente de la Fed. de Choferes del Perú.

Dirigentes universitarios:

Oscar Macedo, Secretario Gral. Interino de la Federación de
Estudiantes del Perú,

Gustavo Espinoza, Sec. Gral. de la Federación de Estudiantes
de la Escuela Normal Superior,

Rodolfo Diaz, Secretario del Centro de Estudiantes de Odonto-
logía,

José Rossini, Sec. Gral. de la Federación de Estudiantes de la
Universidad Católica,

Personalidades:

Dr. Alberto Caballero Méndez, dirigente de la Asociación de
Profesores Secundarios y Presidente del Instituto Cultural
Peruano-Chino,

Dr. Angel Castro Lavarello, dirigente del Frente Nacional de
Defensa del Petróleo y de la Asociación de Juristas Demó-
cratas,

Genaro Carnero Checa, director de la revista "1961" y ex-dirig
gente de la Federación de Periodistas del Perú y de la Aso-
ciación Peruano-Soviética.

DE LA DELEGACION DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA SALVADOREÑO.

A LOS PARTIDOS COMUNISTAS Y OBREROS REPRESENTADOS EN EL XIII CONGRESO DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE LA UNION SOVIETICA,

Estimados Camaradas:

En nombre del Partido Comunista Salvadoreño les saludamos muy fraternalmente, deseándoles grandes éxitos en sus acciones en pro de los intereses de sus respectivos pueblos y de todo el movimiento comunista internacional. Queremos también aprovechar esta oportunidad para hacer llegar a ustedes el profundo reconocimiento que nuestro Partido siente por las acciones de solidaridad que en repetidas ocasiones han realizado en favor de las luchas de nuestro Partido y de nuestro pueblo.

En este momento en que el pueblo salvadoreño se encuentra empeñado en dura lucha contra la tiranía militar implantada el 25 de enero del presente año, y en que las arbitrariedades, los allanamientos, los asaltos a los locales sindicales y de las organizaciones democráticas, los asesinatos, los destierros y encarcelamientos (secuestros) son el diario acontecer, queremos pedir muy especialmente, una amplia campaña por el cese del terror, por el regreso de los exilados políticos (que son centenares), por el cese de la persecución a las organizaciones democráticas y a los dirigentes, y por la libertad de los presos políticos. Los más destacados dirigentes que se encuentran presos, y por quienes pedimos una campaña de solidaridad internacional, son:

LUIS FELIPE CATIVO:

Secretario General de la CGTS (Confederación General de Trabajadores Salvadoreños), detenido desde el mes de marzo de este año.

CARLOS GALLARDO y CARLOS GUIROLA:

Profesores, dirigentes del Frente Magisterial Salvadoreño (organización democrática de maestros, no gubernamental), presos desde el 18 de julio de este año.

Además de ellos hay otros presos políticos, pero en los compañeros nombrados, la tiranía se ha ensañado más. Las condicio--

condiciones en que se encuentran estos compañeros y los demás presos políticos son muy serias; están secuestrados, sin saberse exactamente en qué cárcel; se supone que están en el Cuartel de la Guardia Nacional de San Salvador, pero cada vez que los familiares se presentan recursos de exhibición personal, son trasladados a otras cárceles del interior de la República. Los familiares no pueden pasarles ni dinero, ni alimentos, ni ropa. Se ha sabido que se encuentran muy enfermos y se tiene la honda preocupación en este sentido.

Las organizaciones que están bajo diaria represión y cuyos dirigentes se encuentran en condiciones de dura persecución, son:

-EL PARTIDO COMUNISTA SALVADOREÑO (excluido desde 1932).

-LA CONFEDERACION GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES SALVADOREÑOS (CGTS), cuyo local ha sido allanado en repetidas ocasiones y finalmente clausurado por la policía, que se robó los muebles y pertenencias de los sindicatos.

-EL MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTIL UNIVERSITARIO DEMOCRATICO (La AGES -Asociación General de Estudiantes Universitarios). Pero, además, se encuentran reprimidas también otras organizaciones estudiantiles democráticas como la AEU (Acción Estudiantil Universitaria), el FUC (Frente Centralista Universitario).

-EL FRENTE MAGISTERIAL SALVADOREÑO.

-EL FRAM (Partido Revolucionario Abril y Mayo).

-el FUAR (Frente Unico de Accion Revolucionaria), importante organización en la que se han unificado todos los sectores más avanzados del pueblo que luchan contra la tiranía y que es, por tanto, el frente único de combatientes contra la dictadura actual.

Todos estos organismos, y otros más (juveniles, campesinos, etc), llevan a cabo una intensa y diaria lucha contra la tiranía, organizan al pueblo, lo movilizan en los centros de trabajo, en la calle y en las plazas, en acciones masivas frecuentes; tiene cada organismo su propia prensa clandestina, y le imprimen a la lucha una

tónica muy combativa,

Estamos seguros que vuestros Partidos movilizarán a las fuerzas democráticas de sus respectivos países, en solidaridad con nuestros presos políticos y con las luchas de nuestro pueblo, y que en el momento en que éste alcance alguna victoria significativa en su lucha heroica contra el imperialismo y la reacción internacional, la pronta solidaridad de los pueblos hermanos le ayudará a frustrar la revancha imperialista.

En nombre del Partido Comunista Salvadoreño agradecemos mucho a vuestro Partido esta fraternal ayuda y solidaridad.

Con saludos revolucionarios,

LA Delegación del Partido Comunista Salvadoreño al XXII Congreso del P.C.U.S.

31 de octubre de 1961.

1 - Curran
1 - Halcen
1 - Lillins

113-7-210

Date: December 27, 1961
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS - CUBA

According to a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, the Cuban Delegation to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union boasted that launching platforms have been completed in the Glencoe de Zapata, Cuba, area with all their missiles aimed at Miami, Florida. This source also said that the Cubans claimed they are ready to defend themselves in the event the United States attacks or supports an attack on Cuba. The source was unable to evaluate the veracity of the statements made by members of the Cuban Delegation.

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who has been in close contact with members of the Cuban Delegation to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has advised that he has not received any information concerning the above-cited alleged statements by representatives of the Cuban Delegation.

1 - Chief
Current Intelligence/Indications Center
Defense Intelligence Agency
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief of Staff for Intelligence

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
123 DEC 29 1961

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
DEC 27 1961
MAILED

EDH:cs
(14)

1 - 103-12-210 (Foreign Political Matters - Cuba)

① - 103-428091 (Solo)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

62 JAN 9 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 113-7-210-763

*Office of Security
Department of State*

*1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army*

Attention: Chief, Security Division

*1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency*

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

*1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General*

NOTE: First source is [] high official of Communist Party of Mexico, as reported in Mexico City cable 12-20-61. Second source is CG 5824-S*, top level Chicago informant who attended Communist Party Congress in question. Information furnished by CG 5824-S* (as reported in Chicago teletype 12-22-61) has been paraphrased in order to protect this sensitive source. Letter classified "~~Secret~~" since disclosure could possibly jeopardize source's furnishing extremely valuable data on continuing basis.

b7D

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 4
Page 97 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 134 ~ b6, b7C
Page 138 ~ b6, b7C
Page 198 ~ Referral/Direct

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum *Return to Bureau*

TO : SAC, Chicago

(Your file 134-46 SubB) DATE: 12-27-61

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-428071)
(Room No. 808 RB)SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Reur airtel 4/4/61.

- ☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

- ☒ letter ☐ submitted
☒ 2. Date ☐ report ☒ will be submitted 1/15/62

- ☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

- ☒ 4. Status of investigation

☐ Sulet by

- ☐ 5. ☐ Surep

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

OK

Interview on Solo

Post & return

JPS/C

has not been discussed to date that will be handled at next contact w/ source.
Informant has been unavailable & since availability has been not

1 - Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

December 29, 1961

EX-115

REC-70

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 1754

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel dated December 18, 1961, copy furnished New York, enclosing a book in the Russian language entitled "Soviet Union and the United States Must Live in Peace," by V. Korianov and V. Yakolov.

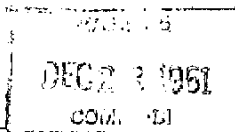
As per your request, enclosed is mentioned book so that it may be returned to CG 5824-S*. Also enclosed for your office and the New York Office is a summary translation of this book. A Photostat of the book is being retained in the files of the Bureau.

1 - New York (100-134637)

Enclosures - 2

FFF:sac
(5)

*12/29/61
Photostat of book
forwarded CIA thru
Division 7*



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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Ingram _____
Gandy _____

DEC 30 2 03 PM '61

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 12/18/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

REC 70

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C*Central Bureau
Proff...*

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Regarding V. Korianov, a Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." Also, enclosed herewith for the Bureau is an original copy of the book, in Russian, referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum which is entitled, "Soviet Union and the United States Must Live in Peace" by V. KORIANOV and V. YAKOLOV.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In regard to the enclosed book, CG 5824-S* received this item personally from V. KORIANOV. CG 5824-S* has not read this book; however, believes that the Bureau might have some interest in reviewing the contents thereof.

100-428091-1754
③-Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)(AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)(AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE
12/18/61
EX-116

REC 70

DEC 25 1961

INT. SEC.

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46, Sub B

Suggestion to the Bureau

It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to have a translator review the contents of the book entitled, "Soviet Union and the United States Must Live in Peace" to determine if the contents thereof are sufficiently important to warrant the copying and translation thereof.

Request of the Bureau

The Bureau is requested, as expeditiously as possible, after a review of the above-noted book to return this item to the Chicago Office so that it may be made available to the source.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuous basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

GALE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

December 18, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION REGARDING V. KORIANOV, A DEPUTY
TO BORIS N. PONOMAREV, HEAD OF THE INTERNA-
TIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows during December, 1961:

In late November, 1961, it was learned that one V. Korianov had become a Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, the Head of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and a member of the Secretariat. This new position for Korianov is, in effect, a promotion for him and at the present time he will outrank Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU. Korianov's duties now will place on him the responsibility for the concentration of work in connection with the United States and Latin America.

Within the past few months, Korianov, in conjunction with an individual identified as V. Yakolov, has prepared a new book entitled, "Soviet Union and the United States Must Live in Peace" which is now in circulation in the Soviet Union.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-428091-1784
ENCLOSURE
~~TOP SECRET~~

**СССР
и
США
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в мире**

ГОСПОЛИТГИЗДАТ.
1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

December 29, 1961

BY LIAISON

~~Downgrade to Secret~~
~~Per Cess 2011/11/11~~
2/18/11

Honorable F. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This material relates to comments made by Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, while in Moscow, Russia, in November, 1961. These remarks pertain to the political and economic conditions in Brazil today.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, this communication and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~." Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other interested agencies have been advised.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

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DeLoach _____
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Ingram _____
Gandy _____

51 JAN 5 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

DEC 29 4 27 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

REC-81

C105

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 12/29/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," SFP:bge.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

December 29, 1961

BY LIAISON

~~Downgrade to Secret
Per 60324 re law/sec
4/18/84~~

Honorable John A. McCone
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

DEC 29 2 18 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

My dear Mr. McCone:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This material relates to an appeal by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUEG) to the Communist Party, USA, for cooperation in connection with SUEG's propaganda work and attacks directed against American troops stationed in Germany. A Professor Norden, who once lived in exile in the United States, is currently conducting propaganda work in the German Democratic Republic as it relates to the United States.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure ~~"Top Secret."~~ This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

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Enclosure

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

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~~TOP SECRET~~

REC-5

100-428091 1756
19 JAN 2 1962

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable John A. McCone

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Information furnished by CG 5824-S*, as set forth in enclosure to Chicago airtel 12/26/61. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/29/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:kmo.

-- 2 --

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Fox

~~Downgrade to Secret~~
~~per 100-229 in 10/10/81~~
~~2/18/81~~

December 29, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable John A. McCone
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

DEC 29 4 27 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

My dear Mr. McCone:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This material relates to comments made by Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, while in Moscow, Russia, in November, 1961. These remarks pertain to the political and economic conditions in Brazil today.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, this communication and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is also being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

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Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

REC-5

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable John A. McCone

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 12/29/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," SFP:hgc.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

December 29, 1961

BY LIAISON

~~Downgrade to Secret~~
~~per 60524 in memo 1/8/62~~
~~2/18/11~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This material relates to an appeal by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) to the Communist Party, USA, for cooperation in connection with SUPG's propaganda work and attacks directed against American troops stationed in Germany. A Professor Norden, who once lived in exile in the United States, is currently conducting propaganda work in the German Democratic Republic as it relates to the United States.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure "~~Top Secret~~." Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other interested agencies have been advised.

Sincerely yours,

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Enclosure

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

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MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-115

REC-5

EX-115
REC'D - 30 JAN 1962

19 JAN 2 1962

1758

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Information furnished by CG 5324-S* as set forth in enclosure to Chicago airtel 12/26/61. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/29/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:kmo.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

~~Downgrade to Secret~~
~~per 60324 use 10/10/11~~
2/18/11

December 29, 1961

BY LIAISON

Dec 29 2 17 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll
Director
Defense Intelligence Agency
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

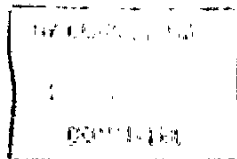
Dear General:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This material relates to an appeal by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) to the Communist Party, USA, for cooperation in connection with SUPG's propaganda work and attacks directed against American troops stationed in Germany. A Professor Norden, who once lived in exile in the United States, is currently conducting propaganda work in the German Democratic Republic as it relates to the United States.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure ~~"Top Secret."~~ This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosure

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

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(8)

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MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Information furnished by CG 5824-S* as set forth in enclosure to Chicago airtel 12/26/61. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/29/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:kmo.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

~~Downgrade to Secret~~
~~for 60221 in 10/15/81~~
2/18/11

December 29, 1961

SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

Members of the fraternal delegation from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) appealed to the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), delegation attending the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, for cooperation in connection with SUPG's propaganda work and attacks directed against American troops located in West Berlin and in all of Germany.

Kurt Hager, a secretary of the Central Committee of the SUPG and an assistant to Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the SUPG, remarked to the CPUSA delegation that a Professor Norden, who once lived in exile in the United States, is a member of the Politburo of the SUPG and is now among a handful of top SUPG leaders in the German Democratic Republic. According to Hager, Professor Norden is currently coordinating propaganda work in the German Democratic Republic as it relates to the United States.

It was learned that Gerhart Eisler, former Comintern representative in the United States who now plays a prominent role in propaganda work against this country, was the chief speaker at a rally in East Berlin on November 21, 1961. At this rally, Eisler gave full support to the position of the SUPG in its defense of the CPUSA and, at the same time, attacked the United States bitterly for its imperialistic role in world affairs.

NOTE ON YELLOW: Classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. Information contained in enclosure to Chicago airtel 12/26/61 captioned "Solo, IS - C." This information is being disseminated to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General; and Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 12/29/61 and captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist."

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FFF:kmo (14)

1759

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

~~Downgrade to Secret~~
~~per 60324, 60324/500~~
~~2/19/11~~

December 29, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable John A. McCone
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dec 29 10 21 AM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

My dear Mr. McCone:

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past recently furnished the following information.

In December, 1961, in Czechoslovakia, representatives of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, stated that this Committee currently has under consideration a plan for the opening of a new university in Czechoslovakia for foreign students. The new university would function in the same way as the Patrice Lumumba Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow, Russia, but it will not be restricted to Negro students. At the present time, it is contemplated that the student body at this new university will initially consist of 400 students.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

100-428091

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Information furnished by CG 5824-S* as set forth in Chicago airtel.

LTG:kmq

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~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

~~Downgraded to Secret
per let 324 2/18/11~~

December 29, 1961

BY LIAISON

(C) Solo

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Rusk:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This material relates to comments made by Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, while in Moscow, Russia, in November, 1961. These remarks pertain to the political and economic conditions in Brazil today.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, this communication and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is also being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

EX-115 100-38/101-2-101-1761

19 JAN 2 1962

Enclosure

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

FFF:kmo
(8)

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~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 12/29/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," SFP:bgc.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/15/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423091)
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "REACTION OF CERTAIN COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, OFFICIALS TO THE INTERVIEW OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY WITH ALEKSEI ADZHUBEL, EDITOR OF IZVESTIA". *Russia U.S.*

Information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/7 and 9/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN, by CG 5824-S*.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

GALE

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) *REC 105*
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
 (5)

Approved: *[Signature]*Sent *[Signature]*Per *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

57 JAN 8 1962



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

December 15, 1961

~~Downgraded to Secret~~
~~per 60329, ltr 1/18/61~~
~~2/18/61~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

REACTION OF CERTAIN COMMUNIST PARTY,
SOVIET UNION, OFFICIALS TO THE INTERVIEW
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY WITH ALEKSEI
ADZHUBEI, EDITOR OF IZVESTIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, during December, 1961, furnished the following information:

In late November, 1961, there were discussions held with individuals connected with the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in Moscow, Russia, in connection with the recent exclusive interview by Aleksei Adzhubei, Editor of "Izvestia," the official organ of the Soviet of the Workers and Laborers of the Soviet Union, held with President John F. Kennedy. Among the individuals who participated in such discussions were Boris N. Ponomarev, the Head of the International Department and a Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; V. Korianov, a Deputy to Ponomarev in the International Department; Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, and Mostovets' assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin.

All of these named representatives of the International Department expressed some hope in regard to the international situation based on Adzhubei's exclusive interview reported in "Izvestia." Some read into the interview prospects for negotiation on the German question.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428491-1762
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

REACTION OF CERTAIN COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, OFFICIALS
TO THE INTERVIEW OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY WITH ALEKSEI
ADZHUBEI, EDITOR OF IZVESTIA

The particular statement of President Kennedy contained in this exclusive interview which these individuals felt was most encouraging was the one to the effect that nuclear weapons would not be placed in the hands of the German militarists.

Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, on one specific occasion, noted that based on his reading of the "Izvestia" article and other newspaper articles relating to President Kennedy, plus stories he had heard regarding the meeting of Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the CPSU, held this year in Austria, he felt President Kennedy must be a "tough and not dumb guy".

Based on discussions over a period of several months with numbers of persons representing positions of leadership in the CPSU as well as with persons representing the Soviet-bloc countries, it appeared obvious that the people of Europe are sincerely fearful of the resurgence of German militarization. The opinion, therefore, can only be drawn that the present position of the Soviet Union in regard to the settlement of the German question is not being put forth as a tactic. This would explain the hopes and encouragements that were expressed concerning those portions of the President Kennedy interview which related to Germany.

The interview with President Kennedy by a representative of the Soviet press was extremely important, though perhaps its effect on the Russian people was over-played in the Western press. Yet, for the first time there appeared in the official

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

REACTION OF CERTAIN COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, OFFICIALS
TO THE INTERVIEW OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY WITH ALEKSEI
ADZHUBEI, EDITOR OF IZVESTIA

press of the Soviet Union, a front page lead article which contained a message from the President of the United States uncensored and available to the Soviet people.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mail Room
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

100-428091

Date: January 2, 1962
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The 22nd Congress of the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union was held in Moscow, Russia, in October, 1961. During this Congress, a number of CP delegations from Latin-American countries distributed documents to other fraternal delegations in attendance at the Congress. Among the documents distributed, and which have been translated into the English language, are the following:

- (1) Document prepared by the fraternal delegation of the CP of Peru relating to the campaign to free Raul Acosta Salas, Secretary General, CP of Peru.
- (2) Greeting prepared by the fraternal delegation of the CP of Brazil to the 22nd Congress.
- (3) Document prepared by the fraternal delegation of the CP of El Salvador relating to the internal situation of that country.
- (4) Invitation to fraternal communist parties to send delegations to the 40th anniversary celebration of the CP of Chile in January, 1962.
- (5) Agenda of the 1st National Ordinary Congress of the CP of Chile to be held in March, 1962.

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

FFF:kmo

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TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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~~SECRET~~

Office of Security
Department of State

A Photostat of each of the documents is enclosed with this communication. This material was furnished by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past. Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, we have classified this communication and its enclosures "~~Secret~~."

Enclosures (5)

- 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency (Enclosures 5)

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans
- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence (Enclosures 5)
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations (Enclosures 5)
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division
- 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Enclosures 5)
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this material could reveal our source, which would result in serious damage to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S* and material is contained in enclosures to five Chicago airtels, all dated 12/27/61 and captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C."

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

December 29, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rusk:

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past recently furnished the following information.

In December, 1961, in Czechoslovakia, representatives of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, stated that this Committee currently has under consideration a plan for the opening of a new university in Czechoslovakia for foreign students. The new university would function in the same way as the Patrice Lumumba Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow, Russia, but it will not be restricted to Negro students. At the present time, it is contemplated that the student body at this new university will initially consist of 400 students.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

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100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

LTG:kmo
(9)

EX-115

10 JAN 2 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE ~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Information furnished by CG 5824-S* as set forth in Chicago airtel.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES

ENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
ATT.: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 12/22/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO: CHICAGO)

ReNYairtel 12/20/61, reflecting VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY stated on 12/19/61 that he would furnish secret writing material to NY 694-S* for transmittal to CG 5824-S*.

Attached may be found a package containing a pad of paper. It is understood from communications received from the Chicago Office, based on information received from CG 5824-S*, that pages 3, 4 and 5, starting from the back are chemically treated for secret writing. This material is being transmitted to the Bureau for appropriate analysis. After completion, it is requested that it be forwarded to the Chicago Division for transmittal to CG 5824-S*.

*105 - One "Europe" notebook, 8 1/2 x 11"
spiral bound, yellow front cover, brown
back cover, 72 pages.*

- 3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (1 ENCL.) (RM)
(1 - Att. - FBI Laboratory)
- 1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
- 1 - NY 134-91 (NY 694-S*)
- 1 - NY 100-134637 (#41)

WTM:DJG
(6)

REC-72

9 JAN 4 1962

INDEX LAB FILES

51 JAN 11 1962

SEVEN

INVEST

100-428091-1765

F B I

Date: 12/28/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBu airtel to Chicago and NY, 12/22/61.

Forwarded herewith for the Chicago Office is
a photograph of PAVEL PAVLOVICH LUKIANOV for display to
CG 5824-S* in an effort to identity PAUL or PETER.(cont) *[Handwritten initials and signatures]**2 cc PSRB*

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - NY 105-3750 (PAVEL PAVLOVICH LUKIANOV) (343)
- 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-71 100-428091-1766

4 DEC 29 1961

WGC:mm1
(8)Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 JAN 11 1962 Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 12/27/61

REC-71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for New York one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Miscellaneous Information Concerning Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern, Former Americans Now Residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia."

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished on 12/6,8,9, and 20/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.


GALE

- re-ved 808RB*
- ③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
 - 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
 - 1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE

FBI - CHICAGO
SEC. 1

DEC 27 1961

REC-71 100-428091-1767

17 DEC 22 1961

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

65 JAN 11 1962

**MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING ALFRED
K. AND MARTHA DODD STERN, FORMER AMERICANS
NOW RESIDING IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

During the course of personal discussions and private meetings carried on with Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern in Prague, Czechoslovakia, at various periods in October, November, and December, 1961, the following was learned:

The Sterns presently live in a large home located in a Prague suburb and they, together with their child, occupy the entire first floor space of this residence. They have a full-time maid and full-time translator assigned to them; however, the services of these individuals are paid for personally by them and paid for in American dollars.

Presently, Martha Dodd Stern is engaged in preparing a new volume of writings based on information from the diary of her father, the former United States Ambassador to Germany during the 1930's. She is seeking to secure some prominent American to prepare an introduction to this new book which will relate the book's contents to the resurgence of the new Germany and focus attention on German militarization.

Alfred K. Stern, although suffering a heart attack in early October, 1961, is still working for the Czechoslovak State Building Trust Organization. In regard to his work here, Stern noted that officials of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ) are now beginning to pay more attention to what he is doing.

In late November, 1961, a (first name unknown) [redacted] (phonetic) and another individual, both of whom are members of the Central Committee, made personal and social visits to his home and have been cultivating his friendship. However, Stern indicated that he is "fed up" with the type of work he is doing and that when he finishes his current job in December, 1961, he will start writing and doing research in regard to his specialty, prefab construction.

b6
b7c

1767

ENCLOSURE

The Sterns noted that they had many friends among the Cubans and that many important Cuban leaders stop over in Prague to visit at their home. The Cuban Ambassador to Czechoslovakia is a frequent house guest. In November, Blas Roca, General Secretary of the Peoples Socialist Party of Cuba, and Carlos Rodriguez, both members of the fraternal delegation of the Peoples Socialist Party of Cuba to the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, visited at the Stern home enroute back to Cuba.

Because of their contacts in Cuba and relationship with leading Cuban Government and Peoples Socialist Party officials, the Sterns would like to take a trip to Cuba for a vacation. They indicated that the trip to Cuba would be only for the purpose of taking a look at the new Cuban state and would only be a stay of a couple of months. Both of the Sterns realize that the situation in Cuba is unstable; however, they feel they are stifled and hemmed in in Czechoslovakia and believe that a Cuban trip would be good for them.

In November, 1961, Nikolai Vladimirovich Kostovets, the Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his assistant, Aleksai Andreevich Grechukhin, as well as representatives of the Security Division, Intelligence Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, informed a representative of the Communist Party, USA, who was then in Moscow, that the Russians did not want the Sterns to travel to Cuba as they felt they would be endangering themselves by such travel. They were all of the opinion that United States intelligence in Cuba was still strong and that although Cuba might boast that they could give security to such people, it is obvious that they can not do so even when their own people are involved. A visit by people such as the Sterns to Cuba would require around-the-clock security precaution by the Cuban Government. The Sterns' presence in Cuba would subject them to possible kidnaping or even to the possibility of their being shot down by United States intelligence agents.

The information regarding the comments noted above by the Soviet representatives in November, 1961, was not made known to the Sterns during visits with them in early December, 1961.

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

December 29, 1961

Director, FBI (100-428091)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. L'Allier
1 - Mr. Gurley

SOLO
IS-C

ReCGairtel 12-21-61 which pointed out the debriefing of informant is nearing completion and that there is more material coming to informant from sources abroad which may result in informant's recollection of additional pertinent information.

It was stated in reairtel that informant said that in early October, 1961, he had several meetings with "security people" believed to be from the Security Department, Intelligence Division of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). Chicago determine from informant whether or not these meetings were the meetings informant had with individuals introduced to him as Peter and Paul, whose last names are unknown to informant. If not, obtain details of the meetings and the individuals involved.

b7D

Informant [] also attended the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Contained in the information submitted by [] is the following on which CG 5324-S* has not touched:

No information was made available concerning the military situation in Russia, although it is known that Soviet submarines are sent on special missions throughout the world carrying rockets.

It was rumored among the communists that the USSR has deposits of bombs in the Arctic and Siberian regions sufficient to destroy the United States, but no one was able to confirm these rumors.

Periodically, in the principal Russian cities, air defense tests are held in which antiaircraft defense and Mig airplanes participate.

Reportedly, in isolated areas of Mongolia and Georgia, tests are held with guided missiles and long-range rockets, but the results are kept secret. It is also reported that experiments with new rockets and projectiles are held in the regions of the great lakes.

2 - New York (100-134637)

LTG:jmc (9) []
MAIL ROOM [] TELETYPE UNIT []

MAILED 5
DEC 29 1961
COMM-FBI

51 JAN 5

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Letter to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

The Soviet press publishes glowing reports assuring the people that the USSR possesses an effective defense against any atomic aggression and that each blow will be answered immediately ten times over.

Reportedly, thanks to the aid of Soviet scientists, Communist China already has atomic energy plants that are used for industrial purposes. It is said that these plants may be converted to the production of atomic bombs. It is also claimed that the Soviet technicians are supervising these installations and furnish all the necessary assistance.

The USSR, prior to the friction with China during the Congress, was furnishing all possible aid to China for the utilization of atomic energy. It is not known whether any reprisals will be taken against China as a result of the Chinese action during the Congress.

It is desired that CG 5824-S* be contacted concerning the above matters for any information he may have in this regard. Extreme caution should be used in the manner in which informant is questioned so that he will not be aware that another source also attended this Congress.

Buairtel to Chicago dated 9-27-61 set forth matters of a general nature about which the informant should be briefed and about which he should be alert. Chicago airtels have made no mention of certain targets set forth in the above-mentioned Buairtel and informant should be specifically questioned concerning each on which no information has been submitted by him. They include targets number 2, 3, 4, 7, 10 and 11. If informant developed no information or received no information concerning these targets, so state.

Chicago airtel 12-21-61 revealed that informant advised Gus Hall of the receipt of \$100 from Americans in Prague, Czechoslovakia, who desired that the money be applied as dues payments in order that their Communist Party status could remain current. Hall said that he would see that the proper record was made of these dues payments. Determine from informant if he knows what type of record was made of the payments.

Letter to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Chicago airtel dated 11-27-61 advised that a letter had been received from informant through a mail drop maintained for informant in Chicago and that this letter was postmarked in London, England, 11-22-61. The identity of the person mailing this communication was unknown to Chicago. Informant should be questioned concerning the identity of this individual and the circumstances surrounding the use of this individual by informant.

Chicago airtel of 11-27-61 also pointed out that Henry Winston, Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party, who is still in Russia, needed someone from the United States to care for him in Russia and that Winston indicated he desired one [redacted] of Prompt Press. Informant should be questioned as to whether or not he discussed this matter with Gus Hall and the decision as to whether or not [redacted] will go to Europe for the stated purposes. In this connection, it is noted that [redacted] New York file 100-109247, is on the Security Index. At one time he was reported to be the liaison between [redacted] noted Negro singer, and the Communist Party. New York should remain alert for any information that [redacted] will go to Russia to care for Winston. Efforts should be made by New York to determine this information. b6 b7c

Chicago airtel 12-21-61 pointed out that when Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was in the Soviet Union to attend the 22nd Congress, she wrote a number of articles and appeared on radio and television. She received royalties for her writings; and, when she left the Soviet Union, the Soviets indicated that the articles written by her would continue to be published and she would be entitled to certain royalties therefrom. It was also stated that arrangements were made by the Soviets so that such royalties could be paid privately and directly to her in the United States. Chicago should question informant concerning this to determine specifically what arrangements were made by the Soviet Union to effect these payments. If informant does not know the manner in which these payments will be made, the New York Office should attempt to determine this information.

Information submitted by informant in Chicago airtels of 12-18-61 and 12-19-61 indicates Abe Chapman, his wife and children are desirous of obtaining their United States birth certificates and have made requests for them. Chicago should

Letter to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

question informant as to the reason for these requests. Attempt to determine by your questions whether or not there is any espionage significance to such request.

In addition, informant should be questioned concerning the following:

1. When did the Cuban delegation to the 22nd Congress depart Europe for Cuba?
2. Was any information developed indicating that Fidel Castro intends to step aside as Prime Minister of Cuba in favor of Blas Roca?
3. Was any information developed that the Russians are disenchanted with Fidel Castro and desire that he be replaced?

These matters must be handled promptly.

Gurley

December 21, 1961

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel 12/13/61 with attached letterhead memorandum entitled "Information Regarding V. Korianov, A Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Referenced memorandum revealed that Korianov is now a deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It was stated that Korianov's duties will now place on him the responsibility for the concentration of work in connection with the United States and Latin America.

Informant should be reinterviewed concerning this matter to determine the meaning and effect of the terminology "concentration" in connection with his assignment to determine whether or not this is an effort to divert the attention of the United States from affairs in Europe, Asia and elsewhere or whether or not it means that Korianov will be primarily engaged in concentrated espionage activities. In this connection, specific targets and assignments of Korianov, if known to informant, should be determined. Informant should be thoroughly interviewed concerning this point so that upon completion of this interview we will have obtained all information in his possession concerning Korianov and this assignment.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

LTG:kmo
(4)

REC-46

100-428091-1769
J1 DEC 23 1961

MAILED
DEC 1 1961
30-1000

DEC 29 1961

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 22, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/9/61 sets out information that CG 5824-S*, while in Moscow, Russia, on the 10th Solo Mission, was instructed by the Russians not to utilize Canada as a contact point in the future and informant was instructed to utilize Mexico as a contact point with the Soviets. Source was also instructed in the use of secret writings. Informant participated in meetings with individuals identified only as "security people" while on Solo Mission 10. He believed these individuals to be from the Security Department, Intelligence Division, of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). Informant was advised that the purpose of the discussions would be to establish a new additional method of contact between representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). Arrangements were made for informant to transmit communications from the CPUSA to the CPSU or for messages to be transmitted from the CPSU to the CPUSA through a contact in Mexico City. The Soviets also discussed certain precautionary measures which were to be made known to the CPUSA which, in general, related to investigative techniques which might be utilized against the Party.

Informant was instructed in the use of communicating by secret writings. This consisted of the use of proper paper, writing instruments, writing surface, preliminary preparation for writing the actual secret message, actual preparation of a secret message, fixing of a secret message, supplies needed and raising of secret messages received in communications. He was instructed in the secret writings by a female. An individual who participated in this training was one "Peter," whose last name is unknown to informant. Informant had previously seen Peter in Moscow and knew that Peter had participated in discussions where "security people" were present. Peter also noted during one of these meetings that he had been in the United States and had actually observed informant on the occasion of informant's first meeting with a Soviet several years ago. In this connection, it will be recalled that NY 694-S* was instructed in the use of secret writings on Solo Mission 9, such instructions being given by a female. At that time, an individual was introduced to informant as "Pyotr." This individual was subsequently identified

100-428091

LTG:kmo
(8)

SENT DIT

12-22-61

SENT DIT

12-27-61

67 JAN 5 1962

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: SOLO

100-428091

James J. [unclear] 1/1/61
as Pavel Pavlovich Lukianov. The Chicago Office has requested the Laboratory to prepare and furnish to the Chicago Office the chemical elements identified by the Soviets in connection with the preparation of the solution necessary to raise the secret writings. The Laboratory is analyzing this request.

Expedite. X
In regard to materials to be utilized in connection with the preparation of secret writings, the Soviets indicated to informant that the necessary materials would be dispatched through their apparatus to NY 694-S* in New York City. New York has been alerted to this fact.

OBSERVATION:

It is obvious that the Russians are setting up a highly secretive clandestine operation through the use of CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*. This information, therefore, is not being disseminated. This information is not only of interest to the Domestic Intelligence Division, but also to the Laboratory in connection with its operation and analysis of secret writings in the intelligence field.

RECOMMENDATION:

When the New York Office advises that NY 694-S* has received the material from the Russians or when Chicago advises that CG 5824-S* has received this material for his clandestine operations from the Russians through some other means, it is recommended that a Bureau Laboratory technician be sent to New York or Chicago to examine the material and to discuss with the informant the use of this material and the methods to be used in carrying out the operation. Courses taken by the informant while in Moscow should also be explored further.

Jay
RMS
1/1/61
WQ
OK
X
ADDENDUM BY A. H. BELMONT AHB:mvr 12/22

The New York Office advised today that Counsel Barkovsky of the Soviet United Nations Delegation came to the office of 694-S* today and gave him \$150,000 for the CPUSA and secret writing materials. Appropriate Laboratory examination being arranged.

2 - [unclear]

F B I

Date: 12/27/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING THE FAILURE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, TO SUBMIT GREETINGS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, ON THE OCCASION OF THE NOVEMBER 7, 1961, CELEBRATION".

The information set forth in the enclosed informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/18/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

Handwritten: Baby (last)
Blz
B...

EX-105

REC-69

100-428091-1771

17 DEC 29 1961

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
1 - New York (100-184637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

FBI - NEW YORK
REC'D - 12/27/61

DEC 27 15 01 1961

ENCLOSURE

Handwritten signatures and initials

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 JAN 5 1962

**INFORMATION CONCERNING THE FAILURE OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, TO SUBMIT
GREETINGS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, ON THE OCCASION OF THE NOVEMBER 7,
1961, CELEBRATION**

In the early part of November, 1961, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, an official of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, while carrying on a discussion with a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) then in Moscow, stated that the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, had been extremely surprised that the CP, USA, had failed to send greetings in connection with the celebration of the October Revolution held on November 7, 1961, in Moscow. While mentioning this fact, Grechukhin noted that steps had been taken by the International Department to cover this deficiency on the part of the CP, USA, and a release had been made to the Soviet press indicating that such greetings had, in fact, been received. In order to cover this deficiency of the CP, USA, Grechukhin offered the hint to the CP, USA, representative that the United States Party might alleviate their failure by submitting a "copy" of such greeting to the International Department and indicating in connection therewith that its transmission had either been "held up" or that the greeting had been mislaid. This would help in getting the CP, USA, off the hook.

In mid-December, 1961, the information furnished by Grechukhin relating to this greeting was related to Gus Hall, who was upset over the Party's failure to have transmitted such greetings in connection with that celebration. He indicated that immediate action would be taken to follow through on the hint offered by Grechukhin in regard to this matter. In the future, Hall will emphasize within the Party the need to follow through on such matters of protocol as relating to similar greeting.

-1771
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

REC-6

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning a New Publication Entitled, 'Around the World,' Issued by the Union of Soviet Journalists, Moscow, Russia."

Also, enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photostats and for New York one photostat of the 11/25/61 issue of the above publication which had been secured by the source prior to his departure from the Soviet Union, late 11/61.

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum and the copy of the noted publication were furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/18/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

One photostat of the above-noted publication "Around the World" is being retained by the Chicago Office as an exhibit in CGfile 134-46, Sub B.

3-Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-108

7 JAN 4 1962

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____
C. C. Wick, Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

64 JAN 10 1962

CG 134-46, Sub B

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S. Also, in accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

GALE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 26, 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING A NEW PUBLICATION
ENTITLED, "AROUND THE WORLD," ISSUED BY THE
UNION OF SOVIET JOURNALISTS, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

Within the past six months there has appeared in the Soviet Union a new weekly publication, in Russian, which serves as a summary of international affairs. This new publication is entitled, "Around the World, a Weekly Review of Foreign Press." It is edited and put out by the Union of Soviet Journalists, Moscow, Russia. While this publication has become extremely popular in the Soviet Union, it is very apparent that it is neither objective nor factual in the matters it publishes.

As Locating
In the November 25, 1961, issue of this publication there was printed the nearly complete text of an article by Fred J. Cook which had appeared in the October 10, 1961, issue of "The Nation" entitled "Juggernaut, the Welfare State."

Production
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100 - 438691 - 1772
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *JS*

DATE: 12/26/61

FROM : R. H. Jevons *RHJ*SUBJECT: *C* SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson	<i>[initials]</i>
Belmont	<i>[initials]</i>
Mohr	<i>[initials]</i>
Callahan	<i>[initials]</i>
Conrad	<i>[initials]</i>
DeLoach	<i>[initials]</i>
Evans	<i>[initials]</i>
Malone	<i>[initials]</i>
Rosen	<i>[initials]</i>
Sullivan	<i>[initials]</i>
Tavel	<i>[initials]</i>
Trotter	<i>[initials]</i>
Tele. Room	<i>[initials]</i>
Ingram	<i>[initials]</i>
Gandy	<i>[initials]</i>

Memorandum 12/22/61, F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, advised that the informant, while on Solo Mission 10 in Moscow, Russia, received training in communication by use of secret ink. The memorandum also advised that the Laboratory was analyzing a request from the Chicago Office to furnish certain chemicals needed to develop secret messages sent to the informant. The Director noted "Expedite."

One of the chemicals was obtained today through one of our contacts. A second chemical is being supplied from our stock. These two items are being sent via airmail special delivery to Chicago today. The last chemical, hydrochloric acid, can be obtained locally in Chicago.

ACTION:

For information.

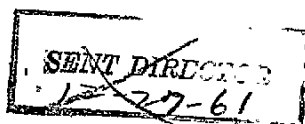
100-428091

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Gurley

JWM:FCP
(8)

REC-4

4 JAN 3 1962
RECEIVED DEPT. OF JUSTICE



5-7

F B I

Date: 12/27/61

REC-91

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO

IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement captioned "MEETING WITH OFFICIALS OF MEZHDUNARODNAJA KNIGA, OFFICIAL USSR PUBLISHING AND EXPORT COMPANY, MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

COMPANY (re lead)
HARDY

Hardy (cont)
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

REC-9

100-428091-1773

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

17 DEC 29 1961

RWH:Plb

(5) Wick

ENCLOSURE

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

**MEETING WITH OFFICIALS OF MEZHDUNARODNAJA
KNIGA, OFFICIAL USSR PUBLISHING AND EXPORT
COMPANY, MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1961**

On November 1 or 2, 1961, a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), who was then in Moscow, Russia, met briefly with officials of Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga, the official USSR publishing and export company, which exports Soviet newspapers, books, magazines, and etc. Representing Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga were (First Name Unknown) Bakarov (phonetic), a Vice-President; (First Name Unknown) Godev (phonetic), Head of the Export Department; (First Name Unknown) Cherspanov (phonetic), and Igor Mikhailov (phonetic), a translator from the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU).

During the course of this brief meeting, the following information was developed:

In September, 1961, in New York City, an individual representing Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga entered into a contract between that company and [redacted] of World Books, New York City. The terms of that contract entered into at that time with World Books contained terms identical to any contract which would have been entered into with a similar dealer in the United States. Included in this contract was an agreement to allow a sum of \$2,000 for literature promotion during 1961 on behalf of World Books. In regard to the promotional sums for 1962, there will not be any agreement to furnish an amount of money as large as \$5,000 which has been requested by World Books. The settlement regarding the promotional money for World Books included in the 1961 contract, if it has not yet been paid, will be handled directly by (First Name Unknown) Tsarpenko (phonetic) of the USSR Embassy in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the contract entered into with World Books, the first order for literature received was on September 14, 1961. This order was immediately sent to the company's shipping department on the same date received; however, when

b6
b7c

-1773

10-30-61

the order was received, there was considerable disappointment in the size of the order and, therefore, a cable was dispatched to World Books requesting that an additional order be cabled for English language materials. On October 11, 1961, [redacted] responded with a cable order for 2,500 copies of the program of the 22nd Congress, CPSU, and 1,000 copies of the "Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism". Again, in response to [redacted]'s cable, the company's officials were disappointed as to the quantity of material requested and they increased the order and sent 5,000 copies each of the first and second speeches of Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary, CPSU, which were made to the 22nd Congress, CPSU. In addition, the order for copies of the program of the 22nd Congress, CPSU, was increased to 10,000. b6 b7C

When informed that as of October 25, 1961, none of the material ordered from Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga and reportedly shipped had been received by World Books, New York City, the matter was immediately checked into and it was found that this material had been sent by ship. When it was discovered that ship delivery might involve a period up to six months, it was decided that there would be immediately prepared a limited air express shipment of some of the material ordered by World Books.

In regard to the matter of World Books not receiving the supply of literature from the Four Continent Book Store in New York, it was pointed out that a cable had been sent by Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga to this company advising them it would be permissible to loan World Books any material that they might desire and that Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga would see that the Four Continent Book Store was given the proper credit for any transfer of such material. However, Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga officials felt they could not compel the Four Continent Book Store to make a loan or transfer such material to World Books and that the Four Continent Book Store may not have desired to make such material available at this time.

In regard to the order received from World Books for the "Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism", World Books was to be notified that this material would not be available until sometime near the end of November, 1961.

The officials of Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga apologized for the problems which had arisen in regard to [redacted] and his relations with World Books; however, since they knew nothing about the details of the problem involved, they had been helpless to do anything on the matter.

In connection with current English language periodicals like "Soviet Union" and "New Times", World Books may have such items at a 50 per cent discount.

b6
b7C

Inquiries were then directed by an official of Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga to the CP, USA, representative concerning [redacted] of Chicago. This official stated that they will not ship further material to her in view of the fact she was not paid for all of the material that she had previously received. The CP, USA, representative agreed with this statement of the Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga official regarding [redacted] and noted that the CP, USA, similarly is not in a position to and will not assume responsibility for [redacted]'s activities.

FBI

Date: 12/11/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL: AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau, 7 copies and for New York, one copy of letterhead memorandum captioned "Information Concerning Assignment of Yuri Voronsov (ph), Part Time Translator, International Department, CPSU, to Prepare Thesis on American Press".

Also enclosed herewith for the Bureau, are two photostats and for New York, one photostat of item setting forth outline of material referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The outline, of which a photostat is enclosed, was furnished to CG 5824-S* by VORONSOV for transmittal to the CP, USA, together with his request for assistance. To date, this outline of which the original is in possession of the source, has not been delivered to the Party.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum in accordance with instructions in Buairtel 9/27/61, and because information contained therein might seriously jeopardize this highly placed informant furnishing information essential to the national defense interests of the U.S., has been classified

~~Secret~~. Also in accordance with above noted Buairtel, the letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at

Washington, D.C.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM) (AMSD)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2) (RM) (AMSD)
1 - Chicago

DRWH:jem

(5)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

65 FEB 2 1962



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 11, 1961

~~SECRET~~

**INFORMATION CONCERNING ASSIGNMENT
OF YURI VORONSOV (PH), PART TIME
TRANSLATOR, INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION (CPSU)
TO PREPARE THESIS ON AMERICAN PRESS**

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

Henry Winston, who had gone to Russia as a member of the Communist Party (CP), USA Fraternal Delegation to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held October, 1961, had assigned to him as a translator, one Yuri Voronsov (PH). Voronsov, a part time translator assigned to the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU (CCCPSU) in Moscow, is a young man but has been serving as an English translator since at least 1959. He is also known to have served in an official capacity in both the United States and Burma.

Voronsov now is preparing a thesis on the United States press and in this connection has requested that someone in the U.S. gather information for him from the progressive press.

Since the request in regard to this matter was presented to a representative of the CP, USA in a formal manner, it was understood that the task is an official assignment because such requests for assistance received in this manner would have had to have been approved by someone from the CCCPSU.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-428071-1775

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

I. Classification of US press: (how can be US press classified)

- a) Capitalist press :
- b) : General classification of US press
- c) :
- d) :
- etc :

II. Subdivision of progressive press: (if it is possible to divide US press into two main groupings: capitalist and progressive press)

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- etc

III. The titles of progressive papers and magazines and their short characteristics (place / city or town/, circulation, price, size, etc, etc the composition of editorial boards if possible.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- etc

IV. Characteristics of each subdivision of progressive press (communist, labor, left, etc)

- a) The task
- b) How it is fulfilled
- c) Its role in communist and labor movement in the country
- d) Its struggle for peace
- e) Attitude of K Administration towards this press
- f) Positive features and shortcomings in the work of most important papers and magazines
- g) Perspective in the work of progressive papers in the name of democracy, peace, peaceful co-existence etc, etc

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 22, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following.

The current Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPSU was elected at the 22nd Congress. Among those elected to the Central Committee were Boris N. Ponomarev and L. F. Ilyichev. Ponomarev was reportedly added to the Central Committee for the role he played in the meeting of the 81 communist and workers' parties held in Moscow in November, 1960.

Nikolai Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee of the CPSU, has stated that Ilyichev is preparing to challenge Ponomarev for authority and is in competition for Ponomarev's position.

V. Korianov is now a deputy to Ponomarev. Korianov outranks Mostovets and his duties now will place on him the responsibility for the concentration of work in connection with the United States and Latin America.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification be sent to the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Enc. *sent 12-23-61*

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Lianison
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

LTG:kmo (9)

REC-4

100-428091-1776
9 JAN 3 1962

SENT DIRECTOR

12-23-61

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

REC-46

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING CONTACT ADDRESSES OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, WITH COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL AND RELATED MATTERS".

The information set forth in the enclosed informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

ENCLOSURE 3

REC-46

- 100-428091-1777
- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

JAN 3 1962

(dist) [Signature]

57 JAN 8 1962

C. C. Wick

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 APR 10 1962

b6
b7C

**INFORMATION CONCERNING CONTACT ADDRESSES
OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, WITH COMMUNIST
PARTY OF BRAZIL AND RELATED MATTERS**

During a meeting held between Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, and representatives of the Communist Parties of the USA and Canada held on November 12, 1961, Prestes furnished the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) representative with a typewritten list of names and addresses bearing certain instructions relative to contacts by the CP, USA, with the Communist Party of Brazil. The list furnished at this time by Prestes is as follows:

BRAZIL

"Direcciones para el envio de materiales legales impresos y, en general, documentos de caracter legal:

"a) Edicoes Contemporaneas

Rua Francisco Serrador, 2 - Sala 303

Rio Brasil

"b) J. Camara Ferreira

Rua 15 de novembro, 137 - Sala 402

S. Paulo Est. de S. Paulo Brasil

"Obs.: Enviar simultaneamente a las dos direcciones.

"En caso de situacion de ilegalidad en Brasil, suspender el envio para las direcciones arriba y pasar a enviar para las direcciones abajo:

"c) Dr. Sinval Palmeira

Ave. Atlantica, 2013

Rio Brasil

1777

"d) Dr. Enio Sandoval Peixoto

Av. Ipiranga, 81 - Sala 105

S. Paulo Est. de S. Paulo Brasil"

In addition, Prestes also furnished to the CP, USA, representative a handwritten list on which was set forth the names of a number of organizations and/or individuals. This second list represented the identities of certain Communist Party of Brazil contacts in the trade union movement with whom the CP, USA, could, if it desired, send Party material and information on trade union activities in the United States.

"FEDERACAO DOS TRABALHADORES
NAS INDUSTRIAS TEXTeis DE SAO PAULO

Praca da Bandeira, 40 - 22^o andar
Antonio Chamarro
Sao Paulo Brasil

"Luiz Tenorio de Lima
Federacao dos Trabalhadores na Industria
de Alimentacao
Rua Jacguai, 452
Sao Paulo Brasil

Jover Telles
GAZETA SINDICAL
Rua Evaristo da Veiga, 1b - s/606
Rio de Janeiro Brasil

"JOSE BUSTOS
Sindicato dos Metalurgicos de Sao
Paulo
Rua do Carmo, 1F1
Sao Paulo Brasil

leraldo Rodrigues dos Santos
Praça Carlos Gomes, 57 - 4º andar - s/m
Rua XV de Novembro, 137 - 4º andar - s/402
São Paulo Brasil

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. F. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for New York one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Comments of John Pittman, Moscow Correspondent of 'The Worker,' Regarding His Suggestions as to a Possible Replacement."

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

3 ENCLOSURE

GALE

1cc v. mail 808 RB
 ③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
 1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
 (5)

50 JAN 10 1962

Rec-102

100-428091-5

1778

JAN 3 1962

C. C. Wick

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M.

Per

65 APR 18 1962

**COMMENTS OF JOHN PITTMAN, MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT
OF "THE WORKER," REGARDING HIS SUGGESTIONS AS
TO A POSSIBLE REPLACEMENT**

In late November, 1961, John Pittman, the correspondent for "The Worker" now in Moscow, Russia, met with a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) at his home in Moscow. During these conversations, the representative of the CP, USA requested Pittman to suggest the names of individuals in the CP, USA whom he felt might qualify as a replacement for him when he returns to the United States in 1962. In response thereto, Pittman suggested that the following individuals might possibly have the necessary qualifications for the job as Moscow correspondent of "The Worker:"



b6
b7C

100-44-11-1778

F B I

REC-102

Date: 12/26/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement captioned "INFORMATION REGARDING MAILING ADDRESSES TO BE UTILIZED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FOR CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF COLOMBIA".

The information set forth in the enclosed informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

(let) [Signature]

S. [Signature]

b6
b7C

- 100-428091-1779
- ENCLOSURE 3
- 3 JAN 3 1962
- 5-7
- 1100-428091-1779
- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb

50 JAN 10 1962

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

**INFORMATION REGARDING MAILING ADDRESSES
TO BE UTILIZED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA, FOR CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF COLOMBIA**

During the course of the 22nd Congress, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, Gilberto Vieira, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia, advised a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) that his Party is not receiving any material from the CP, USA, not even such Party publications as "The Worker" or "Political Affairs". Since the Communist Party of Colombia would like to receive such publications as "The Worker" and "Political Affairs" and any other material issued by the CP, USA, Vieira furnished the following address to which such material might be sent.

203 De La Democracia
Apartado Nacional 3344
Bogota, D. E.

In regard to mailings to the Communist Party of Colombia of more confidential items by the CP, USA, Vieira furnished a second address which was to be utilized.

Joaquin Moreno Diaz
Apartado Nacional 826
Bogota, D. E.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

DATE: December 29, 1961

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Gurley
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Phillips

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, October 2, 1961, as one of the five delegates to represent the Communist Party, USA, at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He returned from this Mission December 5, 1961. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following:

On November 12, 1961, Tim Buck, Chairman of the Communist Party of Canada, and informant met with Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, in a hotel room in Moscow. This conference was arranged for the purpose of having Prestes brief the other two present concerning the current political and economic conditions in Brazil as they relate to the Communist Party of Brazil. High lights of Prestes' remarks were:

Prestes stated that after the resignation of Brazilian President Janio Quadros, many complex events took place which were not easily understood outside Brazil. He pointed out that the reactionary forces supported Quadros at the last election and that the Communist Party and the progressives supported Joao Goulart and Henrique Lott. Subsequently, Lott criticized Cuba and Soviet Union, as a result of which he was in turn criticized by the Communist Party of Brazil. This helped to defeat Lott. The election campaign was very significant since it enabled the Communist Party to reach the people.

Although the Communist Party of Brazil opposed many of the policies of Quadros, it did support him on his more "progressive policies." The Party there congratulated Quadros when he supported Cuba and when he requested that the Soviet Union be recognized by Brazil. Quadros would have had the support of the masses and the Communist Party if he had taken steps against the military. However, at the time he resigned he turned over power to the military to establish a fascist-like dictatorship. Outside of Brazil, Quadros was presented as a "progressive" but this was not a true characterization.

Enc *sent 12-29-61*
100-428091

SFP:bgc
(9) *WCS*

65 JAN 11 1962

REC-177/100-428091-1780
DEC 31 1961

4 JAN 3 1962

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

The generals in the army consider Goulart a "communist." Although Goulart is President of the Labor Party and is a rich man, he nevertheless has influence among the workers. At the time Goulart took over power in Brazil the country was on the verge of civil war and the military stated that he would not be permitted to take office as President of Brazil. The crisis in Brazil has demonstrated that there are contradictions so profound there that some change must take place which will put the workers and peasants in a different position. To date the executive power exercised by the President of Brazil and his cabinet must be endorsed by the Parliament of Brazil, which is in the hands of the "reactionaries."

The Communist Party of Brazil is currently exploiting all of that country's problems and the Party today is strong as a result of these struggles. Although the Party does not exist formally in Brazil, it does have offices in all cities and the Party has demonstrated its fighting capabilities. Its membership totals 30,000 and a campaign is presently under way to double this figure by March, 1962.

Forthcoming events of interest are a meeting of the various Latin-American communist parties in Brazil in March, 1962; the Fourth National Congress of Trade Unionists to be held in Brazil sometime in 1962; and a "progressive" Lawyers Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in January, 1962.

ACTION:

A condensation of the remarks of Prestes to our informant and Tim Buck is being disseminated to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, The Secretary of State; Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification inasmuch as our informant was one of only three persons present

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

when the remarks were made. We are additionally disseminating informant's full report of Prestes' remarks to the working level of the State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Naval Intelligence, Office of Special Investigations (Air Force), and the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Army) under a "~~Secret~~" classification inasmuch as we have deleted the fact that Buck and an American were present when Prestes' remarks were made.

B-7 Q [initials] ✓
OK.
g

F B I

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "MEETING OF THE LEATHER AND TEXTILE SECTION OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS SCHEDULED FOR BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, MAY 15, 1962".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by [redacted] an American residing in Prague, who was requested to transmit the information to CG 5824-S* on behalf of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

REC-4

GALE

ENCLOSURE

- (3) - Bureau (Encls. 7)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Chicago
RWH:Plb C. C. Wick

(5)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Downgraded Sent To _____ M Per _____
Per memo Baumgardner to Sullivan
Date 12/27-61

INT-SEC



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 21, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEETING OF THE LEATHER AND TEXTILE
SECTION OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF
TRADE UNIONS SCHEDULED FOR BUDAPEST,
HUNGARY, MAY 15, 1962

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

On May 15, 1962, the Leather and Textile Section of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, will hold a meeting or conference in Budapest, Hungary. In connection with this conference, efforts will be made to interest trade unionists not affiliated with the WFTU to attend. A number of invitations inviting participants to this meeting have already been sent out by the WFTU to conservative trade unions throughout the world.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1781

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 12/27/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning the VII Congress of the Communist Party of Ecuador Scheduled December 10-14, 1961."

The information set forth in enclosed letterhead memorandum appeared in a document furnished by the CP of Ecuador to the CP, USA fraternal delegation to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow, Russia, 10/61. The document, which was printed in the Spanish language, had been furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/6/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This document was subsequently transmitted to the Bureau for translation and copies of the translation were furnished to Chicago by Buairtel dated 12/22/61.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~. Also, in accordance with above Buairtel of 9/27/61, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

REC-4

GALE

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago
RWV:MDW
(5)

17 DEC 29 1961

CC: Wick
Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 JAN 8 1962

*no dissemination
because copies over*

100-428091-1782

*Shelby (last)
J. P. [signature]*

ENCLOSURE

[initials]
SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 27, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VII CONGRESS
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ECUADOR
SCHEDULED DECEMBER 10-14, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In October, 1961, there was issued in the name of Pedro Saad, General Secretary, and on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador, an announcement concerning the VII Congress of the Communist Party of Ecuador. The text of the document issued at this time was as follows:

"Dear Comrades:

"We are very happy to address you informing you that our Central Committee has convoked the VII Congress of the Party for December 10-14, 1961, in the city of Guayaquil.

"In our Congress we shall consider the following agenda:

- Committee
- "1. Report on the activities of the Central
 - "2. The program of the Communist Party of Ecuador
 - "3. Reforms in the Statutes of the Party
 - "4. The Election of the Central Committee of the Party.

"Due to the unstable political conditions reigning in our country, we are deprived of the pleasure of counting on a delegation from you at our Congress. However, we would appreciate, dear comrades, your sending greetings to the meeting.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1182
ENCLOSURE

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VII CONGRESS OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ECUADOR SCHEDULED
DECEMBER 10-14, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

"We extend our wishes for success in your work."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

January 5, 1962

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 -
1 - Mr. Gurley

b6
b7C

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that in November, 1961, L. N. Soloviev, Secretary, All Soviet Federation of Trade Unions (ASFTU), held a brief and informal discussion with certain members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in Moscow, Russia, concerning dealings between the ASFTU and the organized trade-union movement in the United States.

Soloviev commented that there are few contacts between the trade-union movements of the United States and the Soviet Union and that there are many existing problems in this regard. He stated that the ASFTU would like to see arranged and sent to the Soviet Union a United States delegation consisting of five or six individuals who might be able to visit the Soviet Union for a period of several weeks around May Day, 1962.

It was pointed out to Soloviev by a member of the CPUSA that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CPUSA, had suggested that it might be a good idea for the ASFTU to invite some conservative trade-union leaders to visit the Soviet Union. It was also pointed out that Gus Hall had suggested that the Soviet Union might desire to consider extending an invitation to James Hoffa, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, to visit the Soviet Union in the near future. Soloviev evidenced a definite interest in the suggestions but made no specific comment or recommendation regarding them at that time.

At the conclusion of this brief discussion, Soloviev expressed readiness on behalf of himself and the ASFTU to do anything which might be of assistance to the CPUSA in the

MAILED 30
JAN - 1962
COMM-FBI

olson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Loach _____
Mans _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

LTG:km

(11)

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
67 JAN 8 1962

REC-105
aids
inquiry

REC-14

19 JAN 5 1962

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

1783

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

trade-union field and to the trade-union movement in general in the United States.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 1/4/62 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," LTG:kmo, which discloses that information in the memorandum would be furnished to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

December 21, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable John A. McCone
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

10 [redacted]
CIA 12/22/61
mwb.

b6
b7c

My dear Mr. McCone:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. Information in this memorandum relates to a Soviet request of the Communist Party, USA, for assistance in preparing a thesis on the press in the United States; statements by a member of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, that trade relations between his country and China are at a standstill; and statements by the Soviets and Czechoslovakians that economic assistance by them to various countries has created an economic burden.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure "Top Secret." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

51 DEC 28 1961

11 DEC 22 1961

Enclosure

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

LTG:kmo

(9)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

RW
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

REC'D-READING
FBI
DEC 21 12 10 PM '61

100-428091-1784

100-428091-1681

WES

9/28/15

7/1/68

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7/28

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable John A. McCone

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/20/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," LTG:kmo, which discloses that information in the memorandum would be furnished to the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

REC-105

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning a Mrs. (First Name Unknown) Kosnotov (phonetic), Former American Now Residing in the Soviet Union."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/9/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set out in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

100-428091-1785

ENCLOSURE

GALE

③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)

1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)

1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5) REC-105

JAN 4 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 26, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING A MRS.
(FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) KOSNOTOV
(PHONETIC), FORMER AMERICAN NOW
RESIDING IN THE SOVIET UNION

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In early November, 1961, the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) fraternal delegation to the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) which had been held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, was visited by an elderly woman by the name of Mrs. (first name unknown) Kosnotov (phonetic). Mrs. Kosnotov identified herself as the wife of (first name unknown) Tobinson, an individual who had at one time been affiliated in a law practice in Chicago with [redacted] While practicing law with [redacted] her husband had handled the firm's labor cases.

b6
b7C

She noted that her husband had been a personal friend of V. I. Lenin and at the time Lenin came to power after the revolution, her husband had packed up the family and went to the Soviet Union. They took up the name Kosnotov after arriving in the Soviet Union. Upon arrival, Lenin appointed her husband to head up one of the Soviet Far East Republics. Following the death of Lenin and Stalin's rise to power, her husband was removed from his position and subsequently executed. She, herself, was placed in a concentration camp and was only recently released.

RUSSIA
ILL.

The purpose for Mrs. Kosnotov's approach to the CP, USA fraternal delegation was in order that she might get some

100-428091-1785
~~TOP SECRET~~
ENCLOSURE

INFORMATION CONCERNING A MRS. (FIRST NAME
UNKNOWN) KOSNOTOV (PHONETIC), FORMER AMERICAN
NOW RESIDING IN THE SOVIET UNION

~~TOP SECRET~~

documentation from the delegation in order that she might now receive certain pension rights in the Soviet Union.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/29/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

ReCGairtel dated 12/21/61 and enclosed letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning Brief Meeting with the Secretary, All Soviet Federation of Trade Unions, Moscow, November 4, 1961" and Buairtel dated 12/26/61.

ReBuairtel requested that CG 5824-S* be recontacted for information concerning the reaction at the meeting of 11/4/61 in Moscow of L. N. SOLOVIEV, Secretary, All Soviet Federation of Trade Unions, to several suggestions made at that time by the CP, USA participants.

CG 5824-S* on 12/28/61 was recontacted regarding this matter and advised as follows:

In regard to the suggestions made by the CP, USA representatives at the 11/4/61 meeting, SOLOVIEV expressed a definite interest in these matters. He did not make any specific comment or recommendation regarding them at this time but left the impression that the Soviet Union would be receptive to such delegations and/or the visit of JAMES HOFFA.

100-808RB

③-Bureau (RM)

1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)

1-Chicago

RWH:MDW

(5)

12 JAN 2 1962

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

b6
b7c

CG 134-46, Sub B

This fact was further evidenced by the previously noted information that SOLOVIEV expressed willingness on his own part and on the part of the All Soviet Federation of Trade Unions to do anything which might be of assistance to the CP, USA in the trade union field and to the trade union movement in general in the U.S.

Therefore, it now appears that if any further positive action is to be taken in regard to the suggestions made by the CP, USA, representatives at this meeting, the CP, USA must initiate the next step by some formal and specific move.

GALE

F B I

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

BAUMGARDNER

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING BRIEF MEETING WITH THE SECRETARY, ALL SOVIET FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, MOSCOW, RUSSIA, NOVEMBER 4, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The CP, USA, representatives who participated in the meeting referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum were CG 5824-S* and [redacted] of Baltimore, both of whom had been to Moscow for the purpose of attending the 22nd Congress, CPSU, held 10/61.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

REC-54

GALE

EX-115 ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

RWH:Pib
(5)

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

62 JAN 13 1962

INT. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 21, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING BRIEF MEETING
WITH THE SECRETARY, ALL SOVIET
FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, MOSCOW,
RUSSIA, NOVEMBER 4, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

On November 4, 1961, several representatives of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) then in Moscow as fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), which had been held in October, 1961, met with L. N. Soloviev, Secretary, All Soviet Federation of Trade Unions (ASFTU), Moscow, Russia.

This particular meeting was informal and brief and throughout Soloviev was very modest in his remarks and in no way made any requests or demands upon the attending CP, USA, representatives. He did, however, note that the problems were many and contacts were few in regard to any dealings between the ASFTU and the organized trade union movement in the United States.

Among other comments made by Soloviev were the following:

The ASFTU would like to see arranged and sent to the Soviet Union a United States trade union delegation consisting of five or six individuals who might be able to visit the Soviet Union for a period of several weeks around May Day, 1962.

~~TOP SECRET~~

44-42 1787
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

**INFORMATION CONCERNING BRIEF MEETING
WITH THE SECRETARY, ALL SOVIET
FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, MOSCOW,
RUSSIA, NOVEMBER 4, 1961**

The Soviet Metal Workers Union has already sent invitations to a trade union group in the Chicago, Illinois area inviting them to send a delegation of six to eight individuals to the Soviet Union in 1962. The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) has scheduled a meeting to be held during the period of December 4-16, 1961, and it would be good if there could be representation present from the United States trade union movement. There has already been contact in connection with this WFTU meeting invitations to a number of United States trade unions.

In addition to the already mentioned matters, a Soviet trade union of woodworkers has extended invitations to a number of persons employed in the "International Woodworkers Union" in the United States to visit the Soviet Union. To date, a [redacted] (phonetic) of Local 39, and a (First Name Unknown) [redacted] of Local 2518 of the "International Woodworkers Union" have accepted such invitations.

b6
b7C

While the ASFTU was uncertain as to what to make of Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Independent), as an individual, the Water Transport Union of the Soviet Union has made arrangements and is bringing to the Soviet Union a delegation employed in a similar branch of the Bridges Union.

At this point, one of the attending CP, USA, representatives mentioned to Soloviev that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, had suggested that it might be a good idea for the ASFTU to invite some conservative trade union leaders to visit the Soviet Union. Along this same line, Hall had suggested that perhaps some Soviet group might desire to invite a delegation from the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) to visit the Soviet Union. In the case of the NALC, Hall felt that if such a delegation was to be considered favorably by the Soviet Union, that they be invited solely on the basis of their membership in the NALC rather than as friends of the Communist Party.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

**INFORMATION CONCERNING BRIEF MEETING
WITH THE SECRETARY, ALL SOVIET
FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, MOSCOW,
RUSSIA, NOVEMBER 4, 1961**

At this point, another participating CP, USA, representative mentioned that Gus Hall had also suggested that the Soviet Union might desire to give consideration to extending an invitation to James Hoffa, President of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, to visit the Soviet Union in the near future.

When this brief meeting was concluded, Soloviev expressed readiness on his own part and on the part of the ASFTU to do anything that might be of assistance to the CP, USA, in the trade union field and to the trade union movement in general in the United States.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/29/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO

IS - C

Remyairtel dated 12/12/61 and enclosed letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning Mikhail Suslov, a Member of the Presidium, Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

On 12/28/61 CG 5824-S* made the following comments to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN:

Current items appearing in the international press emanating from Moscow, Russia, indicate there is currently being held in that city a Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) conference on ideology. According to these press reports, there is reportedly over 1,000 delegates attending the conference and that the conference itself appears to be entirely restricted to the CPSU leadership.

It is important to note from the information appearing in the press regarding this conference that LEONID F. ILYICHEV, a Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, has made to date the principal ideological speech and that his remarks had reportedly been given a three-fourth page coverage in "Pravda," the official publication of the CPSU. The fact that ILYICHEV

③-Bureau (RM) 1cc 808RB REC-48 100-428091-1788
1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-108

50 JAN 10 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46, Sub B

and not MIKHAIL SUSLOV, another Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, had made the principal ideological speech reflects considerable substantiation to the previously reported information that SUSLOV is to be relegated to a lower and less important position in the CPSU. A second conclusion which might be drawn from this matter is that BORIS N. PONOMAREV, another Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU, is not to be considered as number two man in the hierarchy of the CPSU. To the contrary, the conclusion that must be drawn from this is that ILYICHEV is now playing a most important and a leading role in the CPSU and that he has undoubtedly taken over and is in charge of ideological matters formerly handled by SUSLOV.

The above is for info of Bureau.

GALE

UNITED STATES GO

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 29, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - [redacted]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Enclosure to Chicago airtel 12/26/61 contained the following pertinent information.

Members of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) delegation attending the 22nd Congress of the CPSU appealed to the CPUSA delegation for cooperation in connection with SUPG's propaganda work and attacks directed against American troops located in West Berlin and in all of Germany.

Kurt Hager, an assistant to Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary, SUPG, stated that a Professor Norden who once lived in exile in the United States is now among a handful of top SUPG leaders in the German Democratic Republic. Norden is currently coordinating propaganda work in the German Democratic Republic.

Gerhart Eisler, former Comintern representative in the United States, plays a leading role in propaganda work in East Germany. On 11/21/61 Eisler was the chief speaker at a rally in East Berlin, at which time he attacked the United States bitterly for its imperialistic role in world affairs.

ACTION:

It is recommended that attached letters with enclosure under a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification containing pertinent information be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General; and Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.

Enc. 12-29-61
100-428091

FFF:kmo

(8)

63 JAN 10 1962

REC-48

JAN 4 1962

EX-115

100-428091-1789

SECRET - EYES ONLY

DEC 31 10 04 AM '61

OK

542

b6
b7c

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning the Relations of Henry Winston and Wife Edna While in the USSR, October-November, 1961."

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished 12/12/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

EDNA WINSTONMRS. HENRY WINSTONU.S. RUSSIA GALE

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-53

EX-105

9 JAN 4 1962

51 JAN 10 1962

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

b6
b7c

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RELATIONS OF
HENRY WINSTON AND WIFE EDNA WHILE IN THE
USSR, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1961

When Henry Winston attended the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, as a member of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) fraternal delegation, the Central Committee of the CPSU arranged for his wife Edna and their two children to travel to the resort city of Gogua which is located on the Black Sea south of Sochi. On this trip they were accompanied by Olga (last name unknown), a translator attending the Institute on Foreign Relations, Moscow, where she is taking a five-month course on diplomacy and foreign language. Olga during this time, in addition to serving as translator, handled the daily individual school work of the two Winston children.

When the Winston family first arrived in Gogua, the rumor reportedly spread in the area that these individuals were the widow and the children of [redacted] and, as a result, they became the subject of special attention until it was explained who, in fact, they were. However, due to the publicity Winston had received in the Soviet press, the family was still treated as honored individuals during their stay.

After the Congress had been concluded, Winston's family returned to Moscow. Shortly after their return, Winston, during a conversation with another CP, USA, fraternal delegate, stated that he was breaking up with his wife Edna and wanted the comrades in the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, informed that she should be sent back to the United States immediately. During this conversation, Winston made statements in which he blamed the CP, USA for Edna's present attitude regarding him and the Party, claiming that it was neglect on the part of the Party of her during the period of the underground and during the days of his imprisonment which had brought the present situation on. According to Winston, only the right-wingers in the Party, like [redacted] had paid any attention to her. Winston stated that in his opinion he felt she was still politically all right.

b6
b7c

100-428871-1790
ENCLOSURE

Knowing what the reaction of the officials of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, might be to such a sudden request on the part of Winston, the CP, USA fraternal delegate requested Winston not to rush the matter of his wife's return. However, shortly thereafter, the same CP, USA representative contacted Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreovich Grechukhin. They were informed of Winston's request and both of these individuals were "shocked" by the marital breakup of the Winstons. They requested that every effort be made by the CP, USA, fraternal delegation to convince Winston to reconsider the matter.

Accordingly, the matter was discussed with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, head of the CP, USA fraternal delegation, who spoke to Winston on this matter. Winston agreed to withdraw his request for his wife Edna's immediate return to the United States and did thereafter, for a few days, rejoin his wife and family in Moscow.

On November 7, 1961, Edna Winston met with a member of the CP, USA fraternal delegation and informed him that she herself now desired to leave the Soviet Union as soon as possible. She stated she would not attempt another reconciliation with her husband. She described him as extremely difficult to live with and that the two of them had entirely different concepts as to the manner of raising the children. According to Edna, Henry Winston did not know the children and the children did not know him as a father; yet, he persisted in his demand for a stern arm in family dealings with them. She claimed to have attempted unsuccessfully to discuss their marital problems with her husband but that he would not listen to her. Although Henry Winston had put emphasis on the Party's neglect of her as the current basis for their marital problems, Edna stated positively that this was incorrect though she does personally feel that many Party people are inhuman or subhuman in their actions and dealings with other individuals.

Edna Winston on the same date also spoke to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on the same matter. After this conversation, she noted that she was of the opinion that it would be best for both Edna and Henry Winston if Edna returned to the United States.

Accordingly, a request was made to Mostovets and Grechukhin of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, for immediate transportation from the Soviet Union to the United States for Edna and the two children. This was accomplished and in a matter of several days Edna Winston and the children left Moscow. Upon their departure from Moscow, they were presented by the CPSU with numerous gifts of all types. Later, Henry Winston stated that the Russians had also furnished his wife Edna with a sum of money, amount unknown.

FBI-DOJ (Rev. 12-10-00)

F B I

REC-33

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies
and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum
captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MARRIAGE OF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961".

b6
b7C

The information set forth in the enclosed
letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61
to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau
airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of
this highly placed source who is furnishing information on
a continuing basis in connection with the national defense
interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum
has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with
Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum
has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

100-428091-1791
(3) - Bureau (Encl. 7) (RM) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

C. C. Wick

REC-33 100-428091-1791

JAN 4 1962

EX-115

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

50 JAN 5 1962



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 21, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE
MARRIAGE OF MARY PATTERSON
IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER,
1961

[REDACTED]
A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In October, 1961, just prior to the 22nd ^{NEE} Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), [REDACTED] the daughter of [REDACTED] ^{U.S.} Communist Party of New York, was married in Moscow, Russia.

The groom was [REDACTED] (phonetic), a Cuban Negro. Both the bride and the groom, prior to the marriage, were enrolled as students in the Patrice Lumumba Friendship of the Peoples University, Moscow, Russia, and intend to continue their studies at this school. U.S.A.

b6
b7C

It was also learned at this time that in connection with [REDACTED]'s enrollment as a student in the Patrice Lumumba Friendship of the Peoples University, she is not entered as a United States student but is entered under the designation "African".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1791
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING AN APPEAL FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY AND COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, IN REGARD TO PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/11 and 20/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

- 100-428091-1792
GALE
- 9 JAN 4 1962
- ~~ENCLOSURE~~
- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

50 JAN 10 1962

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per 5-7



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 26, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING AN APPEAL FOR
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST UNITY
PARTY OF GERMANY AND COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA, IN REGARD TO PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY
AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

During the course of the 22nd Congress, Communist
Party, Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, Russia, during
October, 1961, members of the fraternal delegation from the
Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) spoke several times
to the head of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) fraternal
delegation during which times they made appeals to the
American comrades for cooperation in connection with their
propaganda work and attacks directed against American troops
located in West Berlin as well as all of Germany.

GERMANY
RUSSIA

On one occasion, Kurt Hager, a Secretary of the
Central Committee of the SUPG and an Assistant to Walter
Ulbricht, First Secretary of the SUPG, informed a CP, USA,
fraternal delegate to the Congress that if it were possible
for a CP, USA, representative to get to the German Democratic
Republic on his return to the United States, it had been
arranged that in addition to handling his official Party
business that he would also meet with Professor Norden.

Professor Norden is a member of the Politburo of the SUPG GERMANY
who once lived in exile in the United States and is currently
among a handful of top SUPG leaders. Norden is currently co-
ordinating propaganda work in the German Democratic Republic
as it relates to the United States. It was also stated by

MEMBER OF THE POLITBURO OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1792

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING AN APPEAL FOR
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST UNITY
PARTY OF GERMANY AND COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA, IN REGARD TO PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY
AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Hager that a discussion would be arranged also with Gerhart Eisler who is now playing a prominent role in propaganda work related to the United States based on his knowledge of United States problems.

GERMANY
Subsequently it was learned that on November 21, 1961, Gerhart Eisler in his role in regard to propaganda work related to the United States, had been the chief speaker at a rally in East Berlin Germany at which he had come out with the full support of the SUPG as related to the defense of the CP, USA, and at the same time had attacked the USA bitterly for its imperialist role in world affairs.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/27/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for New York 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning the 40th Anniversary Celebration of the Communist Party of Chile."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum appeared in a document furnished by the CP of Chile to the CP, USA fraternal delegation to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow, Russia, 10/61. The document, which was printed in the Spanish language, had been furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/6/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This document was subsequently transmitted to the Bureau for translation and copies of the translation were furnished to Chicago by Buairtel dated 12/22/61.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~". Also, in accordance with above Buairtel of 9/27/61, the letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

17 DEC 29 1961

CC - Wick

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

64 JAN 10 1962

EX-100
GALE
REC-14
100-428091-1793
EX-100
GALE
REC-14
100-428091-1793



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 2, 1962

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE 40TH
ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE

"Dear Comrades:

"We have the pleasure of informing you that on January 2, 1962, the Communist Party of Chile will celebrate its 40th anniversary.

"Because of this anniversary we are preparing a long program of festivities: political demonstrations, cultural, artistic and sports demonstrations, etc. These festivities will take place beginning January 10 and will culminate in the main meeting to be held on January 21.

"In order to give greater prestige to our anniversary festivities we have the pleasure of inviting a delegation from your fraternal Party. It would be a great satisfaction to us to receive a delegation from your Party in the festivities commemorating our 40th anniversary.

"The commemoration of the 40th anniversary of our Party will be a celebration not only for the working class and the people of Chile, but will also be full of profound meaning for the international proletariat and will mean the reaffirmation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

"If it is not possible to send a delegation we request that you send greetings.

Luis ~~Corvalan~~
Secretary General
Communist Party of Chile

~~SECRET~~

100-428091-1793

ENCLOSURE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
December 27, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

✓
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE 40TH
ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

Set forth below is the text of a document issued during October, 1961, over the name of Luis Corvalan, Secretary General, Communist Party of Chile:

*part of
and to
other*
"Dear Comrades:

"We have the pleasure of informing you that on January 2, 1962, the Communist Party of Chile will celebrate its 40th anniversary.

"Because of this anniversary we are preparing a long program of festivities: political demonstrations, cultural, artistic and sports demonstrations, etc. These festivities will take place beginning January 10 and will culminate in the main meeting to be held on January 21.

"In order to give greater prestige to our anniversary festivities we have the pleasure of inviting a delegation from your fraternal Party. It would be a great satisfaction to us to receive a delegation from your Party in the festivities commemorating our 40th anniversary.

"The commemoration of the 40th anniversary of our Party will be a celebration not only for the working class and the people of Chile, but will also be full of profound meaning for the international proletariat and will mean the reaffirmation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1793

ENCLOSURE

1

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE 40TH
ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE

~~TOP SECRET~~

"If it is not possible to send a delegation we request that you send greetings."

X This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

REC-570



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 2, 1962

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING XII NATIONAL
ORDINARY CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF CHILE, MARCH 13-18, 1962

During the period March 13-18, 1962, the Communist Party of Chile will hold its XII National Ordinary Congress and in regard thereto, the following agenda has been formulated:

"1. Report of the Central Committee on the work achieved since the XI Congress; the new tasks and perspectives and changes in the Party's program.

"Speaker: Luis ~~X~~Corvalan, Secretary General.

"2. Strengthening the organization, unity and combativity of the union movement in the struggle for new economic and social gains.

"Speaker: Oscar ~~X~~Astudillo.

"3. The perfecting of our Statutes.

"Speaker: Rafael ~~X~~Cortes.

"4. Election of the Central Committee."

C.H.B.
K.H.B.
In connection with this Congress, the Communist Party of Chile is requesting the presence at this Congress of fraternal delegations from other Communist and Workers Parties of the world. In those cases where fraternal delegations from other countries would be unable to attend, such Parties are requested to submit a message of greeting to the XII National Ordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Chile.

100-428091-1794

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
December 27, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

✓
INFORMATION CONCERNING XII NATIONAL
ORDINARY CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF CHILE, MARCH 13-18, 1962

✓ A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, advised as follows during December, 1961:

✓ During the period March 13-18, 1962, the Communist
Party of Chile will hold its XII National Ordinary Congress
and in regard thereto, the following agenda has been formulated:

"1. Report of the Central Committee on the work
achieved since the XI Congress; the new tasks and perspectives
and changes in the Party's program.

"Speaker: Luis Corvalan, Secretary General.

"2. Strengthening the organization, unity and
combativity of the union movement in the struggle for new
economic and social gains.

"Speaker: Oscar Astudillo.

"3. The perfecting of our Statutes.

"Speaker: Rafael Cortes.

"4. Election of the Central Committee."

In connection with this Congress, the Communist
Party of Chile is requesting the presence at this Congress
of fraternal delegations from other Communist and Workers
Parties of the world. In those cases where fraternal

~~TOP SECRET~~

100 - 428091 - 1794

ENCLOSURE

INFORMATION CONCERNING XII NATIONAL
ORDINARY CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF CHILE, MARCH 13-18, 1962

~~TOP SECRET~~

✓ delegations from other countries would be unable to attend, such Parties are requested to submit a message of greeting to the XII National Ordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Chile.

✓ This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/27/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "CONTENTS OF THE GREETING PREPARED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL TO THE 22ND CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum appeared in a document furnished by the fraternal delegation of the CP of Brazil to the CP, USA, fraternal delegation, among others, in attendance at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held during 10/61. The document, which was printed in the Portuguese language, was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/6/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN and a photostatic copy was forwarded to the Bureau for translation. A copy of the completed translation was furnished to Chicago by Bureau airtel dated 12/22/61.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

- received 108RB
③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

GALE

REC-45

100-428091-1795

17 DEC 29 1961

RWH:Plb

50 JAN 1 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C C. Wick



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 2, 1962

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

CONTENTS OF THE GREETING PREPARED BY THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961

"To the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

"Dear Comrades:

"The communists of Brazil, certain of expressing the sentiments of the working class of Brazil and of all our people who follow with ardent admiration the march of the Soviet people in the construction of a new society, send warm and fraternal greetings to the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"The XXII Congress of your heroic Party, the vanguard of the world labor movement and the standard-bearer of triumphant Marxism-Leninism, constitutes a historic event

~~SECRET~~

100 - 428091 - 1795

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

CONTENTS OF THE GREETING PREPARED BY THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961

of exceptional significance, signals a new and grandiose advance of Soviet society in the building of communism, and represents a fountain of inspiration for the workers of those countries suffering the yoke of capital (sic) in the struggle for the abolition of exploitation of man by man.

"In elaborating its third program - the Program for the Building of Communism - the Communist Party of the Soviet Union knowingly analyzes the gigantic experiment of building socialism, bases itself on the teachings which have come about from the experiences of the world revolutionary movement in the course of the various decades, and fixes the historic goals which represent the entrance of humanity into a new era - the era of communism. Thanks to the selfless struggle of the Soviet people, of the workers and the poor of the whole world; thanks to the firm direction of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the world communist movement, this will become a reality accessible to our generation - the great dream of the human mind, a society of equality and justice for all - a communist society.

"This profound meaning of your XXII Congress makes the thoughts and hopes of millions of progressive men and women the world over turn to Moscow at this time. The workers and the people of Brazil, who are fighting for their national independence from imperialist domination and who hope for peace, democracy and social progress, follow with emotion and sympathy the work of your Congress and your tireless activity in the noble cause of communism.

"For us communists, the resolutions of your Congress will constitute, once again, a new and mighty contribution to the ideological strengthening of our ranks - a decisive factor for victory in the struggle we are waging for peace, democracy and socialism.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CONTENTS OF THE GREETING PREPARED BY THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961

"Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,
which is leading the grandiose ideas of Marxism-Leninism to
victory!

"Long live the glorious Soviet people, who are
marching at the head of humanity in the building of a
communist society!

"s/ Luis Carlos Prestes" *Brazil*

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 27, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

CONTENTS OF THE GREETING PREPARED BY THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows.

In connection with the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, the various Communist and Workers Parties who had fraternal delegations present prepared and submitted greetings to the CPSU on the occasion of this Congress. The text of the greeting prepared by the Communist Party of Brazil and subsequently made available by the fraternal delegation of the Communist Party of Brazil was as follows:

"To the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

"Dear Comrades:

"The communists of Brazil, certain of expressing the sentiments of the working class of Brazil and of all our people who follow with ardent admiration the march of the Soviet people in the construction of a new society, send warm and fraternal greetings to the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"The XXII Congress of your heroic Party, the vanguard of the world labor movement and the standard-bearer of triumphant Marxism-Leninism, constitutes a historic event

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

**CONTENTS OF THE GREETING PREPARED BY THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961**

of exceptional significance, signals a new and grandiose advance of Soviet society in the building of communism, and represents a fountain of inspiration for the workers of those countries suffering the yoke of capital (sic) in the struggle for the abolition of exploitation of man by man.

"In elaborating its third program - the Program for the Building of Communism - the Communist Party of the Soviet Union knowingly analyzes the gigantic experiment of building socialism, bases itself on the teachings which have come about from the experiences of the world revolutionary movement in the course of the various decades, and fixes the historic goals which represent the entrance of humanity into a new era - the era of communism. Thanks to the selfless struggle of the Soviet people, of the workers and the poor of the whole world; thanks to the firm direction of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the world communist movement, this will become a reality accessible to our generation - the great dream of the human mind, a society of equality and justice for all - a communist society.

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"For us communists, the resolutions of your Congress will constitute, once again, a new and mighty contribution to the ideological strengthening of our ranks - a decisive factor for victory in the struggle we are waging for peace, democracy and socialism.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

CONTENTS OF THE GREETING PREPARED BY THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961

"Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,
which is leading the grandiose ideas of Marxism-Leninism to
victory!

"Long live the glorious Soviet people, who are
marching at the head of humanity in the building of a
communist society!

"s/ Luis Carlos Prestes"

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/28/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of, a letterhead memorandum captioned "SPEECH OF COMRADE GERALDO RODRIGUE DOS SANTOS, A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL TO THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum appeared in a document furnished by the fraternal delegation of the CP of Brazil to the CP, USA, fraternal delegation, among others, in attendance at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held during 10/61. The document, which was printed in the Portuguese language, was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/6/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN and a photostatic copy was forwarded to the Bureau for translation. A copy of the completed translation was furnished to Chicago by Bureau airtel dated 12/22/61.

EX 100 REC-45 100-428091-1796
In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"Top Secret"~~. Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

100-428091-808 RB
③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago
RWH:PLB
(5) 63-127

GALE

13 DEC 30 1961

50 JAN 12 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

INT-SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 28, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

SPEECH OF COMRADE GERALDO RODRIGUE
DOS SANTOS, A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL
DIRECTORATE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
BRAZIL TO THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In connection with the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, representatives of the various Communist and Workers Parties with fraternal delegations present addressed the Congress. Among such fraternal delegates who spoke was Comrade Geraldo Rodrigue dos Santos, a member of the National Directorate of the Communist Party of Brazil. The text of the dos Santos speech was subsequently made available by the Communist Party of Brazil and is set forth below:

"Dear Comrades:

"The Brazilian communists are sincerely grateful to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (PCUS) and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Khrushchev, for having the honor of being invited to send a fraternal delegation to the XXII Congress of the glorious Party of Lenin. It is with happiness and pride that we attend the meeting of the most important of all congresses ever realized in the sector of the world worker and communist movement - the congress which opens a new era in the history of humanity with the approval of a program for communist education.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1796

~~TOP SECRET~~

SPEECH OF COMRADE GERALDO RODRIGUE
DOS SANTOS, A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL
DIRECTORATE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
BRAZIL TO THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

"The report of the budget of the Central Committee of the PCUS and the report on the proposed program, presented by Comrade Khrushchev, are documents notable for their scientific profundity, for the clearness and the vivacity with which they reflect the essence of the complicated problems examined therein.

"The Brazilian communists deeply suffered the consequences of personality cult, dogmatism and sectarianism. It was due to the conclusions of the XXII Congress of the PCUS that a broad change was made in criticism and self-criticism within our ranks, permitting us to arrive at a new political line in keeping with the present stage of the Brazilian revolution, which is anti-imperialist and antifeudal, and in keeping with the re-establishment of the principles and norms of Marxism-Leninism which were being violated. We therefore feel ourselves particularly identified with our Soviet comrades when, in this XXII Congress, supported by the gigantic successes of recent years, you reaffirm your faithfulness to the new outlook of historical importance adopted by the XXII Congress of the PCUS against personality cult and its harmful consequences; against revisionism and dogmatism; in favor of the safeguarding of the purity of Marxism-Leninism; in defense of the internationalism of the proletariat; and in defense of the unity of the world communist movement.

"We believe, together with the communists of all other countries, that the freedom and equality of rights of the Communist and Labor Parties are inseparable from their solidarity and equality of duties. To have differences of opinion is a right, but this right is inseparable from the duty of rigorously observing the remarks and conclusions worked out collectively with relation to the theoretical questions and the

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

SPEECH OF COMRADE GERALDO RODRIGUE
DOS SANTOS, A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL
DIRECTORATE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
BRAZIL TO THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

general objectives which we have in common. The PCUS has exemplified the responsible understanding of the duty of all of us to make it clear that we do not admit disrespect for the principles and norms of Marxism-Leninism which constitute the basis of the unity of the world communist movement. We make our own the appeal of the international proletariat of the PCUS for the leaders of the Labor Party of Albania to return to its former position, thus maintaining itself a part of the great united communist family and within the world socialist community.

"The planned program of the PCUS was translated into Portuguese in Brazil and legally spread throughout the whole country by our communist press. Tens of thousands of children of the poor read it or heard of its plans in public demonstrations promoted by communists. The communist leaders, headed by Comrade Luis Carlos Prestes, will study and discuss the planned program and will give it their unanimous support. We in Brazil shall keep the program approved by the XXII Congress of the PCUS ever present and fully known throughout the country.

"The working class and the other revolutionary and progressive forces of the Brazilian nation, which learned to admire and love the brother people of the Soviet Union because of their great socialist achievements in the field of economy, science, technology, culture and the well-being of the masses, will see in each new success of the building of communism in the USSR, a powerful aid to their own struggle for national liberty, democracy, peace and socialism.

"In April of this year, large masses of the working class, the popular comrades and student youths, communists, workers and socialists, men and women from all political parties, filled the streets in support of nationalist parliamentarians and outstanding democratic leaders, among them the most outstanding figures of the Brazilian intelligentsia,

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

SPEECH OF COMRADE GERALDO RODRIGUE
DOS SANTOS, A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL
DIRECTORATE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
BRAZIL TO THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

in demonstrations in support of the glorious Cuban Revolution of Fidel Castro which has been attacked by mercenaries employed by Yankee imperialism. Recruiting stations were opened in several places in the country and within the first twenty-four hours the leaders of the National Students Union announced the enrollment of thousands of citizens ready to take up arms in defense of the sovereignty of Cuba.

"The great political upheaval which agitated Brazil at the end of August and the beginning of September of this year culminated in the defeat of the coup plotted by North America. The object of this coup was to bar the continued process of the democratic and patriotic struggles of our peoples and was particularly aimed at hindering the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other countries of the socialist camp. It was also aimed at breaking the policies which defend self-determination in Cuba. As a result of the threatened overlooking of the Constitution and the barring of the inauguration of Joao Goulart, the legal substitute for Janio Quadros, who resigned as President of the Republic, there was unleashed in the country, in defense of democratic legality and through the efforts of Goulart, the most vigorous and extensive mass movement ever known in the history of the nation in which the outstanding role was played by the working class under the unifying direction of the communists and Laborites.

"In the face of this mass movement the planners of the coup were obliged to withdraw. Now the rightist bourgeois parties have achieved a compromise solution by instituting, without notifying the people, a parliamentary system of government. The democratic process, far from being interrupted,

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

SPEECH OF COMRADE GERALDO RODRIGUE
DOS SANTOS, A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL
DIRECTORATE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
BRAZIL TO THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

was raised to a new level. The movement of the masses gained greater vigor. The working class has just won a new increase in minimum salary and is fighting for a general increase in salaries and in family salaries (sic). The farming masses, with the support of the proletariat and other progressive forces, are demanding a radical agrarian reform. A campaign is being waged to suspend the sending of profits earned by imperialist enterprises abroad. The communists themselves are undertaking a great campaign to restore the Party to its legal position by registering the Party as the Communist Party of Brazil.

"The victory of the people over the imperialist coup in Brazil, incited by the provocations of North America in relation to the German problem, constituted, doubtlessly, a contribution to the cause of world peace. At the same time the Brazilian position defending self-determination for Cuba and the re-establishment of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was maintained and strengthened.

"Permit me, comrades, to read the message which the Brazilian communists, through Comrade Luis Carlos Prestes, addressed to the XXII Congress of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

SAC, Chicago (134-46, Sub B)

Mr. Gurley

January 5, 1962

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO

IS - C

ReCGairtel 12/27/61 setting forth information received from CG 5824-S*. This information revealed that officials of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ) are puzzled concerning a young American couple by the name of [redacted] from Seattle, Washington, who have recently arrived in Czechoslovakia and who indicated that they desired asylum. The CPCZ knew nothing concerning these people and desired the Communist Party, USA, to furnish the CPCZ with information concerning the [redacted] as soon as possible.

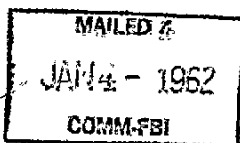
b6
b7c

Chicago should question informant as to whether or not he discussed this matter with Gus Hall, the reaction of Hall to the discussion and whether or not Hall made any statements which would identify the [redacted]

For your information there is no one on the Security Index or the Reserve Index by the name of [redacted]. The Seattle Office has been requested to attempt to identify this couple.

LTG:cdb
(5)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



80 JAN 10 1962
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

801-K3

REC-65

100-428091-1797

19 JAN 5 1962

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SAC, Chicago (134-46, Sub B)

January 5, 1962

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS - C

ReCGairtel 12/26/61 with letterhead memorandum setting forth information received from CG 5824-S*. This letterhead revealed that the Communist Party, Soviet Union was interested in having the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), contact various American film makers who might be interested in undertaking the preparation of a documentary film on Cuba. Any film maker who was interested in this project was to be instructed by the CPUSA to contact an individual in Paris, France.

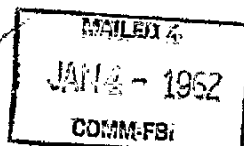
Chicago should determine from CG 5824-S* whether or not this matter was discussed with Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA, and Hall's comments or reaction thereto. In addition, Chicago and New York should follow this matter through CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*, as well as with logical sources to determine what action the CPUSA will take.

Any positive information in this regard should be submitted under the caption "Cuban Propaganda Activities, Internal Security - Cuba."

2 - New York (100-134637)

LTG:cdb
(7)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



50 JAN 10 1962

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-35 100-428091-1798

50 JAN 5 1962

EX-108

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning a Desire of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to Secure the Identity of United States Film Makers who Might Be Interested in Preparing a Documentary Film on Cuba."

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U. S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE 7 GALE
③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RVH:MDW
(5)

911-X3

51 JAN 11 1962

C. C. Wick

10 JAN 5 1962

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

b6
b7c



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 26, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING A DESIRE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION TO
SECURE THE IDENTITY OF UNITED STATES
FILM MAKERS WHO MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN
PREPARING A DOCUMENTARY FILM ON CUBA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, furnished the following:

In November, 1961, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, stated that the CPSU was interested in having the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) contact various American film makers who might be interested in the undertaking of the preparation of a documentary film on Cuba. Any film maker who was found interested in this project should be instructed by the CP, USA to contact the following person:

Joris Ivens
c/o R. Pigaut—
77 Rue Du Bac
Paris 7, France

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1799

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 12/29/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

ReCGairtel dated 12/18/61 and enclosed letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Regarding V. Korianov, a Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" and Buairtel dated 12/21/61.

ReBuairtel requested recontact be had with CG 5824-S* in connection with matters set forth in reCGairtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum.

On 12/28/61 CG 5824-S* was so recontacted and advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN as follows: 1148991

BORIS N. PONOMAREV, as Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), has now assigned to him a number of Deputies, one of whom is V. KORIANOV. Each such Deputy is assigned or given an area of responsibility or "concentration." Where KORIANOV has now been given the responsibility or concentration of work relating to the U.S. and Latin America, other Deputies of PONOMAREV, for example, might be assigned to France and French-speaking countries, etc. These Deputies will apparently not do "the leg work" now being carried on by the various Section Heads like NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, who is in charge of the North and South American Section of the International Department. This is borne out by the fact that KORIANOV participated only in those discussions held with representatives of the North and South American Section of the International Department held at the International Depart-

(3-Bureau) (RM) 1cc Encl 808RB

Y-Chicago

RTH:IDC

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

—

CG 134-46, Sub B

ment office. He did not attend meetings away from the International Department headquarters nor did he participate in the official greeting which was extended to the CP, USA fraternal delegation upon their arrival in the Soviet Union. However, KORIANOV, as a Deputy to PONOMAREV, holds a position of apparently greater prestige and greater rank than the individual Section Heads. Nothing was mentioned or indicated in any conversation as to what the specific targets or assignments of KORIANOV would be as a Deputy to PONOMAREV in relation to his responsibility in regard to the U.S. and Latin America other than that he would coordinate general affairs in this regard.

GALE

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for New York one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Miscellaneous Information Regarding the Communist Party, USA, Fraternal Delegation to the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, October, 1961."

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9 and 18/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

100-428091-1801
3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD) ENCLOSURE 3
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

C. C. Wick

REC-55

10 JAN 5 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

**MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION REGARDING THE
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FRATERNAL DELEGATION
TO THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS OF THE COM-
MUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, OCTOBER,
1961**

During the period prior to and during the proceedings of the Twenty-Second Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Moscow, Russia, all fraternal delegates from the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) were quartered at the Central Committee of the CPSU hotel in Moscow. Numerous other fraternal delegations, including those from Latin America, Israel, Turkey, Malaya, India, Lebanon, Syria, and Algeria were also quartered at this same hotel. Other fraternal delegations stayed at the Hotel Sovietsayka in Moscow. In the case of those fraternal delegates who needed to be kept under cover, private apartments or villas in Moscow were supplied to them. Following the conclusion of the proceedings of the Congress and the departure of some of the delegations, many individuals were then moved into the Central Committee hotel from locations such as the Hotel Sovietsayka and private residences.

In regard to the individual fraternal delegates from the CP, USA, the following is a listing of their individual room assignments:

Room 215.....	Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Room 114.....	Henry Winston and wife Edna
Room 505.....	James E. Jackson
Room 506.....	[REDACTED]
Room 507.....	Morris Childs

b6
b7C

In regard to the matter of transportation both to the Congress and other activities participated in by the various fraternal delegations, the Central Committee, CPSU, assigned to the delegations chauffeured automobiles. In the case of the CP, USA fraternal delegation, two such chauffeured automobiles were available at all times.

Prior to the actual opening of the Twenty-Second Congress, CPSU, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who had been in Moscow since the time of William Z. Foster's funeral, and James E. Jackson made a trip of several days' duration to Stalingrad

ENCLOSURE

1801

where they appeared on radio and television. Upon their return to Moscow, these individuals, together with Winston, prepared a number of articles which appeared in the Soviet press as well as making a number of radio and television appearances. They also delivered a number of lectures at factories and institutions of learning. On one occasion, they, together with [redacted] went to the University of Moscow where they participated in a seminar on the situation regarding the Party existing in the United States today. Flynn also lectured individually at the Higher Party School of the CPSU.

b6
b7c

In regard to facilities in the Central Committee hotel where the fraternal delegations stayed, the CPSU had supplied 24-hour medical service with full-time doctors and nurses on duty. In addition, a full-time travel bureau was set up in the hotel which would make any travel arrangements desired on the part of the various delegations.

1 - Mr. Gurley

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

January 8, 1962

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

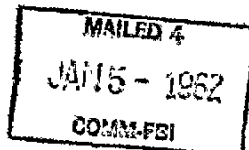
Reurairtel 12-27-61 enclosing information which reveals that the Soviets had requested source to have the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), make inquiry as to "what had happened to" certain named individuals who reportedly were in the United States.

Chicago is requested to determine from CG 5824-S* what action he has taken with regard to this request, what action he contemplates taking and what action, if any, the CPUSA will take in this regard.

You are also requested to determine from the source the nature of the conversation and/or the circumstances at the time the above request was made by the Soviets.

LTG:dew
(4)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



51 JAN 11 1962

REC-7 100-428091-1802

19 JAN 8 1962

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 12/12/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

REC-123

Bryant

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning a One Hundred Dollar Dues Payment to the Communist Party, USA, by Americans Residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia."

This information was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/8/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

Barnes

GALE

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWV:MDW
(5)

REC-123

JAN 5 1962

1803

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 JAN 11 Special Agent in Charge

INFORMATION CONCERNING A ONE HUNDRED
DOLLAR DUES PAYMENT TO THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, BY AMERICANS RESIDING IN
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In early December, 1961, a group of Americans, residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia, including [redacted] and wife [redacted] and wife; and, Abe Chapman and wife Adele turned over to a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) \$100 representing the payment of their dues to the CP, USA, in order that they may be continued to be carried as members in good standing. The payment was made in the form of a single \$100 Federal Reserve Note issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, California, bearing Serial Number 10 000702 B, and series of 1934.

In regard to this sum of money, it was learned that a representative of the American residents in Prague had gone to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ) for authority to withdraw such money from their personal funds. When authority in this regard was not immediately forthcoming, because of the stringent control now being exercised regarding foreign funds, and because the CP, USA, representative, then in Prague, was to remain there only for a brief time, this money was borrowed from an unknown source.

ENCLOSURE

1803

F B I

Date: 1/5/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO

IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 photostats and for the New York Office 1 photostat of 2 programs printed in the Russian language and issued in connection with social and cultural events presented by the CPSU for all delegates to the 22nd Congress, CPSU, held 10/61. These cultural events were part of the official activities of the Congress and were held in the Palace of Congress on the dates of 10/22/61 and 10/31/61, the latter date being the concluding day of the Congress.

Since these programs relating to cultural events in connection with the Congress were made available by CG 5824-S* on 1/3/62, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN, photostats are being submitted herewith in order that the Bureau and New York may have some information concerning other aspects of the Congress.

GALE

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

8 JAN 8 1962

ENCLOSURE

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per *[Signature]*

JAN 12 1962

ПРОГРАММА концерта

КРЕМЛЕВСКИЙ ДВОРЕЦ СЪЕЗДОВ

22 ОКТЯБРЯ 1961 года

І ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ

ШОСТАКОВИЧ
Праздничная увертюра

Исполняет Государственный симфонический оркестр Союза ССР, симфонический оркестр Московской Государственной филармонии и группа музыкантов сводного оркестра Московского гарнизона.
Дирижер — народный артист СССР К. ИВАНОВ.

«Я — гражданин Советского Союза»
Литературная композиция по произведениям советских поэтов

Исполняет народный артист РСФСР С. БАЛАШОВ.

ДОЛУХАНИЯ
«И мы в то время будем жить»

Исполняет народный артист СССР П. ЛИСИЦИАН.

ШОСТАКОВИЧ
Вальс

Исполняют учащиеся Московского хореографического училища.
Постановка — С. ХОЛФИНОЙ и заслуженного артиста РСФСР Ю. КОНДРАТОВА.
Дирижер — заслуженный деятель искусств ДАССР Ю. СИЛАНТЬЕВ.

ИНТЕРМЕДИЯ
«Зеленый свет»

Исполняют заслуженный артист РСФСР Л. МИРОВ и М. НОВИЦКИЙ.

ПОНОМАРЕНКО
«Ивушка»

Исполняют лауреат Всероссийского конкурса артистов эстрады Л. ЗЫКИНА и заслуженный артист РСФСР А. ЭЙЗЕН в сопровождении Государственного русского народного оркестра имени Н. Осипова.
Дирижер — В. ГНУТОВ.

МУРАДЕЛИ
«Россия — Родина моя»

Народные мелодии

Исполняет группа участников художественной самодеятельности Калининской области.

Хореографическая картинка
«После трудового дня»

Исполняет Государственный ансамбль народного танца Калининской области художественной самодеятельности Калининской области.

ЛЕВАШОВ
«Песня о маяках»

АНДРЕЙ НОВИКОВ
«Провожала меня»

Гостиница «Москва»

Фантазия на темы песен советских
композиторов

ДУНАЕВСКИЙ
«Ради счастья советских людей»

Исполняют заслуженные артисты РСФСР
Ю. ПРИТУЛА и К. КРУГЛОВ и муж-
ская группа Сибирского народного хора.

Исполняет женская группа Сибирского
народного хора, художественный руко-
водитель — заслуженный деятель
искусств РСФСР В. ЛЕВАШОВ.

Исполняет народный артист РСФСР
А. РАЙКИН.

Исполняет эстрадно-симфонический оркестр
Всесоюзного радио и телевидения.
Дирижер — Ю. СИЛАНТЬЕВ.

Исполняют Государственный Московский
областной хор, художественный руково-
дитель — народный артист РСФСР
В. СОКОЛОВ и лауреат Междунаро-
дного конкурса народной самодеятель-
ности хоровая капелла Дворца культу-
ры имени Горбунова, художественный
руководитель — Ю. УЛАНОВ.
Эстрадно-симфонический оркестр Всесо-
юзного радио и телевидения.
Государственный эстрадный оркестр
РСФСР под руководством народного
артиста РСФСР Л. УТЕСОВА.
Эстрадный оркестр под руководством
заслуженного артиста БССР
Э. РОЗНЕРА.
Эстрадный оркестр под руководством
О. ЛУНДСТРЕМА.
Соллисты — В. ЛЕВКО и Я. КРАТОВ.
Дирижер — Ю. СИЛАНТЬЕВ.

II ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ

ГОЛУБЕВ
«Прелюдия»

Исполняет ансамбль виолончелистов и арфисток — студентов Московской Государственной консерватории имени П. И. Чайковского. Руководители ансамбля: заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР В. ДУЛОВА и заслуженный артист РСФСР М. РОСТРОПОВИЧ.

КОЛМАНОВСКИЙ
«Я люблю тебя, жизнь»

Исполняет народный артист СССР ГЕОРГИ ОТС.

СОЛОВЬЕВ-СЕДОЙ
«Вечерний Ленинград»

Старинный русский вальс
«БЕРЕЗКА»

Исполняет Государственный хореографический ансамбль «Березка», художественный руководитель — народная артистка РСФСР Н. НАДЕЖДИНА.
Дирижер — А. ИЛЬИН.

ГУНО
Вальс Джульетты

Исполняет лауреат Международного конкурса Г. КОВАЛЕВА.

Выступление артистов цирка

Исполняют артисты цирка:
Жонглеры — ОСКАЛ-ООЛ.
Пластический этюд на пьедестале — ДЕМКИНЫ.
Акробаты на подкидных досках — ЮРЬЕВЫ.
В интермедиях — народный артист РСФСР ОЛЕГ ПОПОВ.

Интермедия и куплеты
на современные темы

Исполняют заслуженные артисты РСФСР П. РУДАКОВ и В. НЕЧАЕВ.

МАССАЛИТИНОВ
Сцены из современной народной
оперы-песни «Земля поет»

Исполняют Воронежский русский народный хор и его спутник — самодеятельный хоровой коллектив профсоюзных.
Постановка заслуженного артиста РСФСР И. ШАРОВА.
Художник — заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР В. МАМОНТОВ.
Дирижер — В. ЕСИПОВ.

Частушки на современные темы

Исполняет группа артистов народных хоров.

КОЛХОЗНАЯ СВАДЬБА
Танцевальная картинка

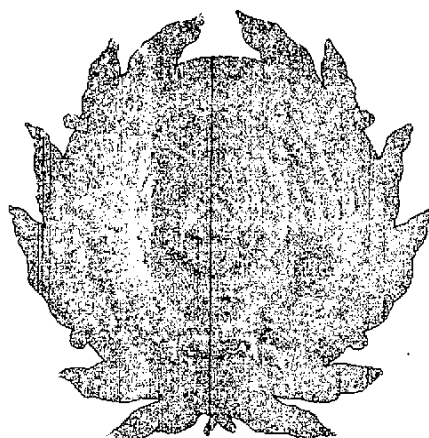
Исполняет Государственный русский народ-
ный хор имени Пятницкого.
Постановка — народной артистки СССР
Т. УСТИНОВОЙ.

НОВИКОВ
«Родина, Ленин, партия»

Исполняют Государственный русский народ-
ный хор имени Пятницкого.
Художественный руководитель — народ-
ный артист СССР П. КАЗЬМИН.
Воронежский русский народный хор.
Художественный руководитель — народ-
ный артист РСФСР
К. МАССАЛИТИНОВ.
Сибирский русский народный хор, худо-
жественный руководитель — заслуженный
деятель искусств РСФСР В. ЛЕВАШОВ.
Группа артистов Уральского народного
хора.
Художественный руководитель — заслу-
женный деятель искусств РСФСР
Б. ГИБАЛИН.

Режиссеры концерта — заслуженные артисты РСФСР
А. ТУТЫШКИН и В. ПОЗНАНСКИЙ

Художник — заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР
М. ВАРПЕХ



ПРОГРАММА КОНЦЕРТА

ПРОГРАММА КОНЦЕРТА

МИНИСТЕРСТВО КУЛЬТУРЫ СССР

ПРОГРАММА КОНЦЕРТА

МАСТЕРОВ ИСКУССТВ НАРОДОВ СССР

31 октября 1961 г.

КРЕМЛЕВСКИЙ ДВОРЕЦ СЪЕЗДОВ

г. Москва

ПЕРВОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ

МУРАДЕЛИ

Текст Суркова
«Поэма свершений»

Исполняет объединенный хор в составе:
хора Государственного академического
Большого театра Союза ССР, Большого хора
Всесоюзного радио и телевидения,

Государственного Московского областного хора
в сопровождении оркестра Государственного
академического Большого театра Союза ССР
Соллист народный артист СССР И. ПЕТРОВ

Текст читает заслуженный артист РСФСР
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Дирижер заслуженный артист РСФСР
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ГЛИЭР

Мелодия для скрипки
с оркестром

Исполняет народный артист СССР лауреат
Ленинской премии Д. ОЙСТРАХ в
сопровождении оркестра Большого театра Союза ССР
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР
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Русский девичий хоровод
«Березка»

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Исполняют заслуженные артисты РСФСР
П. РУДАКОВ и В. НЕЧАЕВ

ЗАХАРОВ

«Песня о России»

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народный хор, Государственный Уральский народный
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ОВЕЗОВ, МЕЙТУС,
АЛЛАНУРОВ, КУЛИЕВ
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Государственного театра оперы и балета
Туркменской ССР
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АЛЯБЬЕВ
«Соловей»

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САТЯН
«Сбор винограда»
КОТОЯН
Танец севанских рыбаков

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Художественные руководители: народная артистка
СССР М. ТУРГУНБАЕВА, А. СУЛТАНОВ
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заслуженного артиста Литовской ССР
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Танец с лентами
«Резгипеле»

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артист Литовской ССР В. БАРТУСЯВИЧУС

МУРАДЕЛИ
«Берегите мир»

УРБАХ
Ария Замона из оперы
«Знатный жених»

Исполняет народный артист Таджикской ССР
А. БОБОКУЛОВ
Дирижер заслуженный артист Таджикской ССР
И. АБДУЛЛАЕВ

Таджикский народный танец
«Занг»

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театра оперы и балета Таджикской ССР
Солистка народная артистка СССР А. ЗАХИДОВА
в сопровождении группы дойристов
Постановка народного артиста Таджикской ССР
Г. ВАЛАМАТ-ЗАДЕ

ПРОЦЕК
«На Украине звездочка
взошла»

Исполняет Украинский Государственный народный
хор
Художественный руководитель народный артист
Украинской ССР Г. ВЕРЕВКА

КОС-АНАТОЛЬСКИЙ
«Ой ты дивчина
з гориха зерня»

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Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств
Украинской ССР Ю. ЛУЦИВ

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«Дорогой подарок»

Исполняют народные артисты Украинской ССР
Ю. ТИМОШЕНКО и Е. БЕРЕЗИН

Украинский танец
«Гопак»

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танца Украинской ССР
Постановка народного артиста СССР
П. ВИРСКОГО
Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств
Украинской ССР И. ИВАЩЕНКО

ВТОРОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ

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«Песня о Москве»

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Солисты: народный артист СССР Р. БЕЙБУТОВ, народный артист Азербайджанской ССР

А. БУНИЯТ-ЗАДЕ, заслуженные артисты Азербайджанской ССР Ф. АХМЕДОВА, Р. ДЖАБАРОВА, Ф. МУРАДОВА, Р. АТАКИШИЕВ, А. ИМАНОВ и артисты М. БАДИРОВ, И. КАРАСЕВА

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Латышский колхозный танец

Исполняет танцевальная группа Государственного ансамбля песни и танца Латвийской ССР «Сакта»

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СЕН-САНС
«Лебедь»

Исполняет народная артистка Латвийской ССР В. ВИАЦЫНЬ

Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств Латвийской ССР Э. ТОНС

ВЕРДИ
Ария Леоноры из оперы
«Трубадур»

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Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств Латвийской ССР Э. ТОНС

СОКОЛОВСКИЙ
«Неман»

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«Речичка лирическая»

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Художественный руководитель народный артист Белорусской ССР Г. ЦИТОВИЧ
Солстка М. ОРЛОВА

Белорусский народный танец
«Лявониха»

Исполняет Государственный ансамбль танца Белорусской ССР
Художественный руководитель и постановщик заслуженный деятель искусств БССР
А. ОПАНАСЕНКО

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Исполняет народная артистка СССР
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КУРМАНГАЗЫ, ЕСПАЕВ
«Кыз куу»

Исполняет хореографическая группа Государственного ансамбля песни и танца Казахской ССР
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АБДРАЕВ
«Моя республика»

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Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств Киргизской ССР А. ДЖУМАХМАТОВ

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«Танец цветов»

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из оперы «Сказание о
Шота Руставели»

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Государственной филармонии Эстонской ССР в
сопровождении ансамбля народной музыки
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КАПП

«Будущее строим мы сами»

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искусств Молдавской ССР С. ЛУНКЕВИЧ. Дирижер
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Музыкальный руководитель заслуженный артист РСФСР
Е. СВЕТААНОВ

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Художник заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР
Б. КНОБЛОК

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заслуженный деятель искусств Азербайджанской ССР
Ш. БАДАЛБЕИЛИ

народный артист Таджикской ССР Г. ВАЛАМАТ-ЗАДЕ

народный артист Киргизской ССР В. ВАСИЛЬЕВ

народный артист Узбекской ССР А. ГИНЗБУРГ

народный артист СССР А. КАРЛИЕВ, Г. ЛЕХЦИЕВ

заслуженный артист Украинской ССР Л. СИЛАЕВ

заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР Р. ТИХОМИРОВ
Г. ЧАЙКОВСКИЙ, В. ЧИБИРАС

Художники: народный художник Азербайджанской ССР М. АБДУЛАЕВ
заслуженный деятель искусств Киргизской ССР А. АРЕФЬЕВ

Н. АЛЕНТЬЕВ, Д. БОРОВСКИЙ, И. ВАЛЬДЕНБЕРГ

заслуженный деятель искусств Латвийской ССР Э. ВАРДАУНИС

народный художник Латвийской ССР А. ЛАПИНЬ

заслуженный деятель искусств Грузинской ССР П. ЛАПИАШВИЛИ

заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР В. МАМОНТОВ

народный артист Украинской ССР Ф. НИРОД, А. и В. НАСВИТИС

В. ПОДПОМОГОВ, М. ТИУНОВ, Д. УШАКОВ, В. ФУФЫГИН

заслуженный артист Казахской ССР Э. ЧАРНОМСКИЙ

заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР Е. ЧЕМОДУРОВ

FBI

Date: 12/21/61

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Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
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Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
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Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
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Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning Meeting of Canadian and U. S. Communist Party Representatives with Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, November 12, 1961, Moscow, Russia."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/12 and 20/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The meeting referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was held in the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, hotel room in Moscow assigned to LUIS CARLOS PRESTES, who had been in the Soviet Union for the purpose of attending the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Participating in this meeting as the sole CP, USA representative was CG 5824-S* and the sole Canadian CP representative was TIM BUCK, General Secretary, Communist Party of Canada.

- 1cc + 2enc 808 RB
- ③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD) 12800-428091-195
- 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
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25 JAN 9 1962

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memo Baumgardner to Sullivan
12/29/61
C. C. Wick
SFP: lye

AGENCY Let to O'Donnell
REQ. REC'D Let to O'Donnell
DATE FORW. 12-29-61
BY Let to O'Donnell

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Date 29-61

63 JAN 1 1962 Special Agent in Charge

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5-8

CG 134-46, Sub B

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

GALE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1961

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING MEETING OF
CANADIAN AND U. S. COMMUNIST PARTY
REPRESENTATIVES WITH LUIS CARLOS
PRESTES, GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST
PARTY OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER 12, 1961
MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

On November 12, 1961, representatives of the
Communist Party of Canada and the Communist Party, USA
met in Moscow, Russia, with Luis Carlos Prestes, General
Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil. All of the indi-
viduals participating in this meeting had been to the
Soviet Union for the purpose of attending the Twenty-
Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet
Union which had been held in Moscow, Russia, during
October, 1961. This particular meeting had been arranged
by the participants in order that Prestes might brief the
others in regard to the current political situation in
Brazil as relating to the Communist Party of Brazil.

The essence of the remarks made by Prestes
during the course of this meeting were as follows:

"Greetings from the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Brazil.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1805 file 58
ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

~~SECRET~~

REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

A source, which has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information concerning a meeting held by Luis Carlos Prestes in November, 1961. This meeting was arranged in order that Prestes might brief those in attendance in regard to the current political situation in Brazil as it relates to the Communist Party of Brazil.

The essence of the remarks made by Prestes during the course of this meeting as supplied by our source is as follows:

"Greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil."

~~SECRET~~

100-428091-1805
ENCLOSURE

**REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961**

~~TOP SECRET~~

"After the resignation of President Janio Quadros, many big and complex events took place which were not easy to understand from outside the country. Beginning with the last election, the situation in Brazil has been extremely unclear to outsiders. The most reactionary forces in Brazil which included the importers, the bankers and those connected with the United States, supported Quadros at the last election. The Communist Party and the progressives supported Henrique Lott and Joao Goulart in this same election. Quadros was a typical Latin American politician who starts with '(or as) left, almost leaving the impression that he is a 'Communist.' He was a real demagogue like Romulo Betancourt, President of Venezuela. At the time, Quadros had a lot of influence among the workers of Sao Paulo. He made his campaign on the basis of left demagogic slogans, he visited Moscow, he expressed sympathy for Castro and Cuba. During the campaign he promised to end inflation, the high cost of living, to recognize Moscow, etc. Lott, his opponent, was a true patriot with no direct connection with big business.

"The prestige of Lott at the time was based on the struggle which gave former President Juscelino Kubitsek the Presidency when the reactionaries sought to prevent it. Basically, Lott was limited in ability. He was a limited reactionary. At the height of the election, Lott came out against the recognition of the Soviet Union and criticized the fact 'Cuba was shooting too many people.' The Communist Party of Brazil criticized him for such remarks which helped to defeat him.

"Quadros, on the other hand, spent large sums of money received from big business and landlords. The contradictions were such at the time that even landlords were afraid to support Lott because he was a true patriot.

"The electoral campaign was long but was important for us, the Communist Party, because we were able to reach

~~TOP SECRET~~

REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

"the people. I myself spoke to over one million people. In Brazil this is important because so many people are illiterate.

"In the election, Quadros received six million votes which represented over 50 percent of the total cast. Lott received four million votes. Goulart at the same time, although running on Lott's ticket, was victorious as the Vice Presidential candidate.

"On January 31, 1961, Quadros was inaugurated. He appointed ministers who were very reactionary and represented the imperialists. For example, his Minister of Finance was an open agent of the imperialists and his Minister of Commerce was a General Electric or Westinghouse agent. The ministers he appointed for the armed forces were selected from the extreme right. These appointments in connection with the armed forces were a serious step because in the army there are many patriots in the officers corps including Communist Party officers. Such individuals were transferred to distant places and not given command of troops. These reactionary ministers reorganized the armed forces in order to attack the workers and the progressives.

"The financial and economic policies of the government under Quadros were dictated by the International Monetary Fund and reactionary economic policies were applied. These policies were reflected in 1) the devaluation of the currency which in this regard is reflected by the Cruzeiro dropping in a few weeks from 180 to 260 in exchange value to the U. S. dollar; 2) he put an end to the control of foreign exchange; 3) he froze salaries. In connection with imports necessary for industry in Brazil, there was prior to the Quadros administration a set monetary purchase price of 100 Cruzeiro to the United States dollar. After Quadros was installed to power, this figure dropped first to 200 and then to 260 Cruzeiros to the U. S. dollar.

~~TOP SECRET~~

REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER 1961

~~SECRET~~

"The economic policies of the government had been anti-nationalistic. The cost of living in Brazil is up 34 percent. The working class is in trouble and the economy is at a low ebb.

"At the same time, Quadros in connection with his foreign policy retained the same policies regarding the United States. He did, however, establish relations with Hungary, Bulgaria, and had intentions to recognize the Soviet Union. He was against intervention in Cuba by the United States and other Latin American countries. When Cuba was invaded, Quadros made a statement condemning it which was important for all of Latin America.

"These contradictory policies of Quadros reflect the contradictions existing in the camp of the bourgeoisie in Brazil. On one hand they want an independent policy but yet they do not feel strong enough to break the old relationships with the United States.

"The Communist Party of Brazil supported the mobilization of the masses to fight the reactionary policies of Quadros but at the same time it did support some of his more progressive policies. When Quadros supported Cuba, the Communist Party sent congratulations. They also congratulated him on his effort to recognize the Soviet Union. As time passed, the contradictions in Brazil became deeper and more profound and it became impossible to continue the Quadros policies. On one hand the workers and the peasants were pressing the government for their demands among which was that of land reform. On the other hand, there was a reorganization of the army.

"During the time he was in power, Quadros obtained \$1,700,000,000 in credits from imperialism. This made Brazil more dependent on the imperialist countries. He did not take one step against landlords, while the masses, the peasants, pressed for reform. The situation reached a stage finally where Quadros had to take a position--either to keep his promises to the masses or give in to the military.

~~SECRET~~

REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

~~SECRET~~

"At the time of his resignation, Ké would have had the support of both the masses and of the Communist Party if he had taken steps against the military. He chose escape like Peron of Argentina. Worst of all, he turned over power to the military to establish a dictatorship, fascist-like in character.

"The resignation of Quadros as President was more complicated than shown outside of Brazil. Outside of Brazil, Quadros was presented as a 'progressive' but this was not really so as reflected by the contradictions of the classes in Brazil itself.

"Today, the imperialist forces of the United States in Latin America, especially in Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and Chile are seeking a base amongst the national bourgeoisie. The 'New York Times' lamented the resignation of Quadros. The North American monopolies had expected Quadros to be a 'model' and would have given him concessions in order to keep him in power. The position of the bourgeoisie in Latin America today is to retain relations with the United States imperialists, while on the other hand they want a freer hand in world relations. They would like to speculate a little in order to gain the advantages of both sides. For the Communist Party this is very difficult to combat because the bourgeoisie seem 'for progressive foreign policy' while at the same time are reactionary domestically. Commercially, these individuals can gain from relations with socialist countries particularly in trade involving coffee.

"Brazil today is still developing economically but the crisis in coffee of which Brazil produces 50 percent of the world crop is serious. She exports 18 million bags of coffee per year but there are usually 40 million bags in surplus stock. Now, there is a new crop of 35 million to 40 million bags which might result in the necessity of having to burn this crop.

~~TOP SECRET~~

REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

~~SECRET~~

"During the period of the danger of military dictatorship, the masses of people reacted rapidly and in a fighting spirit. On the day Quadros resigned, the Communist Party called upon the masses to mobilize and demand the Constitution be lived up to and that Goulart be made President.

"The Communist Party of Brazil believes that Goulart will only deepen the contradictions. The Generals in the Army consider him 'Communist.' While Goulart is President of the Labor Party, he is a rich man who owns ranches and 30,000 head of cattle. Yet, he has influence among the workers. The workers were active at this time and organized political strikes under slogans of the Communist Party of Brazil. Railroad workers on the mainline struck for 12 days until Goulart became President. This same type of action was repeated in many industries--imports, textiles, metal.

"Student movements held a 12-day general strike which was very important. Peasants were also active and organized themselves into brigades, 60,000 people, who were looking for arms. The struggle reached a high point in the extreme South of Brazil in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Goulart's home state. In this state, the Governor was threatened by Generals but he fought back. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the population organized to defend democracy against the military. The Party started to enlist men for brigades and had organized 300,000 on such a basis. This enlistment was duly organized. We knew where they all lived, what arms they had, where the barricades were located, etc. This great mobilization had much to do in influencing the armed forces. The national patriotic forces in the army, we found, were on the side of the people and legality. The Third Army from its top down was for the people and they established relations with the Governor of Rio Grande do Sul. At the same time, radio played an important role in the State of Rio Grande do Sul and was set up in the Governor's palace, forming a network called 'Voice of Legality.' This

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REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

~~SECRET~~

"radio was heard all over Brazil. The mass movement at this time was so strong that the Catholic Church had to keep 'neutral' or silent. Students in Catholic universities at Rio de Janeiro took copies of my Manifesto and distributed them.

"In Mina de Rio, a local priest installed loud speakers in his church in order to listen to radio broadcasts relating to this crisis.

"Two days after the Communist Party's Manifesto was published, the Generals said that Goulart will not be allowed to take power. Yet, two to three days later, the Generals were helpless and could not stop Goulart. The bourgeoisie was aware that Brazil was on a verge of civil war and therefore wanted to compromise and save some legal forms. At the same time, the workers were not strong enough to prevent such a compromise. Political strikes, though important, did not spread to decisive sections of the population fast enough. The forces of the bourgeoisie accepted Goulart as President after limiting his powers as President by an amendment to the Constitution. Today, the executive power exercised by the President and his cabinet has to be endorsed by Parliament which is in the hands of the reactionaries. However, the Communist Party believes that the bourgeoisie has not interrupted nor prevented a higher stage of influence by the masses. The crisis has demonstrated that there are contradictions so profound in Brazil that some change must take place that will put the workers and the peasants in a different position.

"Since Goulart has come to power, none of the main problems have yet been solved. In regard to inflation, the Cruzeiro now stands at 330 to the U. S. dollar. The cost of living continues to rise. Radicalization of the masses is rapid. Yet, at the same time the new government is trying to reach a compromise with reactionary forces, especially since the reactionary generals have leading positions. Although the reactionary forces are somewhat weaker today, such forces still have a prominent influence in the government and armed forces.

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REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

~~SECRET~~

"Today, there is a new wave of strikes in Brazil and there is a greater consciousness on the part of labor. Almost all strikes have been victorious with raises in wages (as much as a 40 percent received in some cases). A realignment of political forces in the country--radicalization of the masses--has had influence on all the Parties. On October 24th Governor Brizola (phonetic) of the State of Rio Grande do Sul and Governor De Gojos (phonetic) got together with some members of the Brazilian Parliament and issued a manifesto appealing for a national front of liberals. This movement bases itself on an anti-imperialist program and is for land reform. This was a Communist Party program originally, but now has been adopted by the nationalists. The Communist Party is asking that this movement be organized on a national basis everywhere. Before Brizola published this program, he consulted with me but stated that he did not want the support of the Communist Party. What is our position? We do not want it to appear that we are on the inside as its authors.

"The right-wing is also organizing in Brazil based on activities of the generals in the Army.

"Then, too, there is a large section of the bourgeoisie that plays a dual role; for example, Goulart and his ministers. We attack the reactionary program of the government and the ministers and are asking for a more progressive Council of Ministers. We are exploiting the contradictions. The President can dissolve the Parliament if three of his ministers are rejected.

"The Communist Party of Brazil is today stronger as a result of these struggles. We are practically legal although there is still a law on the books which states we are illegal. Formally, we do not exist but we are organized in all states, have offices in all cities. Our Party during the crisis demonstrated its fighting capability. We fought for a peaceful solution of the crisis in Brazil with mass pressure, but the masses also showed enthusiasm when it looked

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

"as if there might be an armed fight. The Communist Party of Brazil demonstrated great initiative through utilization of its contact centers and its local organizations. These two Communist Party organizations, though disconnected, took a correct position in the crisis. The crisis showed that the Communist Party policies were correct. We fought for a peaceful solution of the crisis, but we were prepared for an armed struggle if necessary. Our line had been supported by the last Party Congress. Our influence has increased.

"Today, we lead the working movement in Brazil and our line is accepted, although the trade union movement is still weak, organized on top but not yet below in factories, etc. We won a victory and defeated reactionary trade union leaders connected with the Congress of Labor. We now have a national trade union organization and in this regard it is important that Goulart helped organize a National Trade Union Conference held by the trade union leaders of the Party of Goulart.

"In Brazil we have had several student movements and ours won a recent election. Catholics, too, have influence in the universities. We are in a united front with the Catholics in universities. Catholic intellectuals have asked for a national front with the Communists against the right-wing and church.

"Our weakness is in the peasant movement but here, too, we are making progress. Francisco Jullian (phonetic), a member of the Socialist Party--an intellectual party with no influence amongst the masses of the workers--does have influence among the peasants. He is a lawyer. In peasant leagues we are strong and are the organizers. In addition, there are widespread associations, leagues, and unions of agricultural workers.

"On November 15th the first National Congress of All Peasants and Workers will hold its first state-wide

REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

"conferences. In regard to these conferences, a majority of our Communist Party slogans were adopted, one of which was 'Eleven Million Peasants Without Land.'

"The Communist Party is campaigning to be registered as an electoral party and in this regard needs 50,000 signatures. That is easy, we will have 100,000 by the end of November. We expect that through the pressure of the masses that we will be legal for the next election. Up to now, our candidates were in other parties, especially Goulart's. Today, there are three deputies in Parliament known as Communists who have won on the Labor Party ticket. Under such conditions people like myself cannot run for office; only members with prestige can do so. Legality of our Party is important. The masses at the present are afraid to join our 'illegal party.'

"Now, on the internal situation in the Party. The National Committee we elected at the September, 1960, meeting of the Fifth Party Congress has standing. We went through the crisis of 1956-57 after the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In August, 1957, three people were removed from our Presidium. Afterwards, Crudo (phonetic), Amazonas (phonetic), and Ginbois (phonetic) began an undercover factional fight. They were defeated and removed from the National Committee at the Fifth Congress.

"The National Committee has tried to win over to their point of view those individuals with different opinions; however, there are three of the opposition on the National Committee as candidate members. Donella (phonetic) is one of these. These individuals have continued their factional activities after the Congress. Now, too, they are trying to take advantage of the situation presented by the law regarding registration of the Party. They charge that instead of being the Communist Party of Brazil we have become the

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REMARKS OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF BRAZIL, NOVEMBER, 1961

"Brazilian Communist Party, inferring we are not international. They also charge we took away from the Party the concepts of Marxism-Leninism and the Proletarian Internationalism. This group poses as the defender of the principles of Internationalism. They have charged we have changed names of committees; for example, instead of National Committee, we use Directorate; that instead of General Secretary, we use Chairman. The factionalists say the Party has gone too far.

"Since Democratic Centralism has not been affected by these people so far, there is no call to eliminate these factionalists; however, at the last National Directorate, these three people were removed from the Directorate. At the same time we called for unity and discipline. The result of this action means that these steps to expel them have been approved unanimously.

"Today, the Communist Party of Brazil has 30,000 members but we are now conducting a campaign extending to March, 1962, to increase our membership to 60,000. After the last crisis, we increased membership particularly among the youth. Today, the National Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil consists of 31 members and 25 alternates.

"The Fourth National Congress of Trade Unionists is scheduled to be held next year in Brazil. Also, in January, 1962, there will be held a 'progressive' Lawyers Congress in Rio de Janeiro.

"Finally, in March, 1962, the various Latin American Communist Parties will meet in Brazil."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/19/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 (SOLO)
 IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies
 and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement
 captioned "REQUEST OF ABE CHAPMAN, FORMER UNITED STATES
 RESIDENT, NOW RESIDING PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FOR BIRTH
 CERTIFICATES OF WIFE AND CHILDREN".

The information set forth in the enclosed
 informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/ /61,
 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

- 1 cc + 1 enc 808RB, 1 enc destroyed
- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
 (5)

REC-70

17 DEC 21 1961

EX-113

cc. Wick

3 ENCLOSURE

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

62 JAN 11 1962

57
len
DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

12/27/61

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY
USED BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE
OPERATIONS
ESP-R
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re NY letter of 12/7/61, which dealt with financial transactions of [redacted] CP Headquarters, NY.

This communication will deal with subsequent financial transactions of [redacted]

As the Bureau is aware, [redacted] CP Headquarters, NY on 11/30/61, visited the Chemical Bank, New York Trust Company, 28th St., and Broadway, NYC, and presented one \$10.00 note and sixteen \$20.00 notes requesting a \$90.00 bank personal money order and notes of smaller denominations.

Comparison of the above notes against the index of CP and Soviet bloc received espionage money maintained in captioned case reflected that 5 \$20.00 notes (\$100) were identical with \$20.00 notes given to CG-5824-S* for use of the CPUSA in approximately February, 1960. On the latter date CG-5824-S* received a total of \$12,500 in \$20.00 notes for the CP, USA.

It is not known how [redacted] or the CP, USA came into possession of the remaining 11 \$20.00 notes (\$220.00) or the one \$10.00 note. They are not identical with any notes known to have been furnished the CP, USA via NY 694-S* or CG-5824-S*.

- 4 - Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
(1 - 100-428091) (SOLO)
(1 - 100-3-63) (CP, USA FUNDS)
1 - New York (100-134537) (SOLO)
1 - New York (100-74560) (CP, USA, FUNDS)
1 - New York (100-8033) [redacted]
1 - New York (65-17696)

LM:ang

(8) JAN 10 1962

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
176 JAN 3 1962

65-65405-112
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 65-17696

On 12/7/61, [] again visited the aforementioned bank and gave five \$50.00 notes and four \$20.00 notes in payment of 8 personal bank money orders.

Comparison of the five \$50.00 notes against the index effected no identification.

Comparison of the four \$20.00 notes against the index reflected them to have been contained in the \$30,000 in \$20.00 notes furnished NY-694-S* on 10/23/61, for use of the CP, USA.

b6
b7C

On 12/7/61, [] while at the aforementioned bank also presented forty \$20.00 notes for conversion to notes of smaller denomination.

Comparison of the forty \$20.00 notes reflected that 32 were contained in the \$30,000 in \$20.00 notes furnished to NY 694-S* on 10/23/61, for use of the CP, USA.

It is not known how [] or the CP, USA came into possession of the remaining eight \$20.00 notes.

Comparison of all of the above money against the list of money known to have been issued to the Soviets in NY and WFO, failed to effect an identification.

The above information concerning comparison against the index is not to be set forth in report form or dissemination memorandum without Bureau authority.

REQUEST OF [REDACTED] FORMER UNITED
STATES RESIDENT, NOW RESIDING PRAGUE,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FOR BIRTH CERTIFICATES
OF WIFE AND CHILDREN

In early December, 1961, [REDACTED] a former United States resident, now residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia, who is employed by a Czechoslovakian University, not with a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA). At this time [REDACTED] requested that efforts be made by the CP, USA, to secure birth certificates for his wife [REDACTED] and his two children. In connection with his request, he made available the following information:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>
[REDACTED]	Manhattan	[REDACTED]
	Manhattan	
	Manhattan	

b6
b7c

During the same meeting, the following information was learned concerning the [REDACTED] children who reside with their parents in Prague:

[REDACTED] who is proficient in both the Czechoslovakian and Russian languages, had been intending to become an industrial chemist but recently was involved in a serious accident in the laboratory in which she was working. She now has recovered but has a new job.

[REDACTED] the oldest of the [REDACTED] children, is presently making plans to be married during the summer of 1962 to a Czechoslovakian citizen.

100-428071-100
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: January 5, 1962

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Gurley

WCS
Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Malone ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram ☒
Gandy ☒

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG-5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, October 2, 1961, as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission December 5, 1961. Chicago airtel furnished the following pertinent data.

An "official identification badge" was presented by the CPSU to each delegate to the 22nd Congress, CPSU. Each delegate was also able to secure several of each, medallions, pins, stamps, et cetera, which were distributed at this Congress with the exception of the official badge. Source pointed out that in most cases all of the items prepared as souvenirs of the Congress pertained to current scientific achievements of the Soviet Union.

In regard to the official badge, only one such item was provided to each delegate and without this badge the delegate was unable to gain admission to the Palace of Congress where the 22nd Congress was held in Moscow.

An album of stamps was made available for purchase by various delegates. These stamps were prepared especially for the Congress and some bore a special cancellation mark which stated "Mails of the USSR, 4 kopecks."

Informant made these items available to the Chicago Office in order that they might be observed by the Bureau. Source stated that all of these items, with the exception of the official identification badge to the 22nd Congress, could be retained by the Bureau. The latter item will be returned to Chicago so that it may be kept available for the source.

The inscription on the medallions and pins was translated from the the Russian and these pins were mounted in a folder by the exhibit section with the exception of the official identification badge. This folder is attached hereto. *E.P.V.*

ACTION:

ENCLOSURE

For information.

100-428091

Enc. 63 JAN 19 1962

LTG:bgc (8)

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

INVEST

FBI

Date: 12/27/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Inquiry by Representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Regarding an American Couple Now in Prague. Czechoslovakia, by the Name of (First Name Unknown) [REDACTED]"

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/12/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

100-428091-1808
3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York, (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW

17 DEC 29 1961

50 JAN 12 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 27, 1961

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

INQUIRY BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA
REGARDING AN AMERICAN COUPLE NOW IN
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BY THE NAME
OF (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) [REDACTED]

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

Pettit
In early December, 1961, Ladislav Kocman (phonetic),
a member of the International Department of the Central Com-
mittee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ), and
(first name unknown) Sobatka, a member of the International
Department, Central Committee, CPCZ, who is in charge of
relations with all Communist Parties in capitalist countries,
advised a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)
that the CPCZ is extremely puzzled about the young American
couple by the name of [REDACTED] from Seattle, Washington,
who had recently arrived in Czechoslovakia and indicated
that they desired asylum. The CPCZ knows nothing about these
people and would like the CP, USA to furnish them some infor-
mation regarding the (first name unknown) [REDACTED] as soon
as possible so that they might take some action in this
matter.

b6
b7c

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

100-428091-1688 ~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Remyairtel dated 12/19/61.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning Establishment of Contact Between Representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, USA, Mexico City, Mexico."

The information contained in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9 and 18/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In regard to the individuals referred to in the enclosed informant's statement as "PAUL" (LNU) and "PETER" (LNU), information concerning descriptions and/or identification appears in reCGairtel.

GALE

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-3

25 DEC 21 1961

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____

M

Per _____

C. G. Wick

Special Agent in Charge

67 JAN 15 1962

**INFORMATION CONCERNING ESTABLISHMENT OF
CONTACT BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND
THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MEXICO CITY,
MEXICO**

It will be recalled that over a period covering the months of October and November, 1961, Morris Childs participated in a total of five meetings with individuals identified only as "Security people" who were believed to be from the Security Department, Intelligence Division of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). Present at all five such meetings was "Paul" (last name unknown) and present at two of these meetings was "Peter" (last name unknown). Of the total number of meetings between Childs and the "Security people", three were held in the Central Committee, CPSU, hotel room assigned to Childs in Moscow, Russia. One of these meetings occurred sometime during the period October 17 to 23, 1961, and both Paul and Peter were present. In order that this meeting might be held, Childs had been called away during a recess from the proceedings of the Twenty-Second Congress of the CPSU and taken by automobile to his hotel room.

Paul, who appeared to be senior in rank, stated that the purpose of the discussion would be to establish a new additional method of contact between representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA). During the ensuing discussion, Paul made the following comment:

If the need should arise and it is found necessary that there be a contact with a representative of the CPSU at a place outside of the United States, Childs should prepare and mail a letter addressed as follows:

Senor Carlos Laguna Zavala
Col. Mar Mediterraneo #123
Mexico City, D.F.

The envelope was to carry any return address but should, in all cases, bear the name "S. White" as the sender.

100-420091-1011

When a letter is being submitted to the above address and a meeting in Mexico City is desired, an open letter should be written which is innocuous as to content; however, some place within the text of the letter there should be made a reference to a date. The date is important since by subtracting two days from date set forth, the date for the desired meeting has been established. For example, if the date mentioned in the letter is the 20th of the month, it will be immediately known that the meeting is desired on the 24th.

On the prescribed date for the meeting, Childs is to proceed at 1800 o'clock to the following address in Mexico City, Mexico:

Barro Theatre Royale
Corner of Cuauhtemo in the
Roma Region of Mexico City

Childs is to carry visibly on his person a "Time" Magazine. "Time" Magazine will be suitable for identification purposes because it is a magazine of general circulation in the area and frequently noted in possession of individuals in the area. The password for the meeting is "White." If the person making the meet appears, he will inquire, "How is Mr. White?". In response to this signal, Childs is to reply, "I am Mr. White." Recognition thereafter will be complete and the individuals will proceed to a place to carry out their meeting. If Childs should desire to send a substitute person in his place to Mexico City to carry through such a meet, this can be done. If such an individual is a male, he will follow the same procedure and exchange the same recognition signal. If the substitute is a female, she will in response to the question "How is Mr. White?" state "I am Mrs. White."

If no meeting materializes on the designated date which had been established by the letter, Childs or his substitute is to appear at the designated point on the following Monday at the appointed time. This is then to be followed for three successive days if there is no recognition.

If all efforts should fail, then a second letter may be addressed indicating the desire for such a meeting.

In connection with this letter, Childs or his substitute should again appear in accordance with the above-described plan.

In order to establish whether this new channel of communication remains open to the CPSU and CP, USA contact and for the purpose of verifying the fact that the address given is still valid, Childs was instructed to submit, on approximately a one-month basis, a letter to the address furnished. Since this letter would be only for the purpose of determining the continued operation of this channel of communication, the contents thereof should have no material significance.

Since the CPSU representative in Mexico City may have need at some occasion to be in contact with a representative of the CPSU and also may desire to have a method of establishing the continued availability of the communication channel, a request was made for the identity of drops to which communications could be sent to Childs. Accordingly, Childs furnished the following names and addresses as those to which such communications could be sent; the preference as to their utilization by the CPSU representative is noted in the manner in which they are set forth below:

- 1) Max Weinstein
401 East 32nd Street
Chicago, Illinois

This letter may bear any return address but in all cases will bear the name "Mr. Jones" as the sender.

- 2) Watt Savola
Clifford, Wisconsin

This letter may bear any return address but in all cases will bear the name "Mr. Brown" as the sender.

- 3) Ernest H. Lake
Box 1010
Old Post Office
Chicago, Illinois

This letter may bear any return address or any name.

When this meeting was about to be concluded, Paul pointed out that the reason such new arrangements were being set up by the CPCJ was so that the CP, USA would have a means of contact with the CPCJ other than by utilization of the Canadian Communist Party or other Canadian contacts. Paul intimated that the situation in Canada was difficult at the present time, but he did not give any further explanation as to why additional and future contacts in Canada should be discontinued.

The remaining two meetings held by the "Security people" with Childs occurred in the early part of October, 1961. Paul participated in both meetings while Peter was present at only one. Both of these meetings were very general in nature and related to information concerning certain precautionary measures which Paul desired should be made known to the CP, USA and in general related to investigative techniques which might be utilized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in connection with that organization's activities against the Party.

Some of the highlights raised by Paul at this time were as follows:

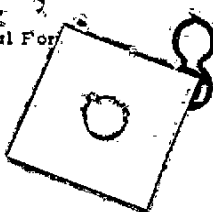
It is not always possible to detect an FBI surveillance of the individual. For example, the FBI has radio equipment which can be utilized in subways. Through this equipment, it is possible to communicate with surface vehicles which can be dispatched by radio to cover the various subway exits when a subway rider might leave this means of transportation.

The FBI is at the present time also using a radio net which can be attached to an automobile capable of sending out a radio beam from which the car's travel may be established and placed under FBI surveillance.

Party members should also be aware of the use by the FBI and other intelligence organizations of certain chemicals, invisible by nature, which can be placed on the front doorsteps of homes, on cars, or on sidewalks. Through these chemicals, the FBI may be able later to trace the individual and make an identification. Don't overlook the obvious. For example,

if you see a man or a woman taking a dog for a walk, it could be that they may have the dog out to follow your scent or that of another Party person. Such a scent may have been previously picked up unknowingly at points similar to those being utilized in connection with the invisible chemicals. Don't always feel that an area is safe if no one is visibly present. Such means as television from a distance through utilization of a magnifying lens is entirely possible and they can cover meetings and other activities.

Labo
7-72



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

To: **FBI, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)**

Date: **January 4, 1962**

SOLO
Re: **IS - C**

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. **100-428091**
Lab. No. **PC-68318 DE**

Examination requested by: **FBI, New York**
Reference: **Letter 12/22/61**
Examination requested: **Chemical Analyses**
Remarks:

On 12/28/61, Special Agent J. William Magee of the Laboratory was in Chicago and he gave Q5 to Special Agent Richard Hanson of your office. After any one of the key pages in Q5 has been used and is ready for discard, it should be submitted to Laboratory for examination.

Specimen Q5 contained 68 leaves when received. One leaf near the front was removed in Laboratory. On 12/28/61, Special Agent Magee advised Special Agent Hanson and CG5824-S* regarding the leaves in Q5.

REC-38 100-428091-1812

MAILED 4
JAN 4 - 1962
COMM-FBI

EX-105
Giffey
813 RB

19 JAN 8 1962

62
Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
2 - New York (100-134637) (134-91) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
JWM:NFK (6)
JAN 11 1962

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

B

REPORT
of the

8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 4, 1962
FBI File No. 100-428091
Lab. No. PC-68318 DERe: SOLO
IS - C'

Specimens received 12/26/61

Q5 One "Easyrite" notebook, 8 1/2" x 11" spiral bound,
yellow front cover, tan back cover, 72 leaves, No. 8-2772-NM

Results of examination:

Test messages were made from certain pages in Q5. These tests are being retained in the Laboratory for future study. On the event any information of value is developed, you will be advised.

Polson _____
Almont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JWM:NFK (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7-2
RECORDED
12/26/61 KO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: SOLO
IS - C

File # 100-428091-1812
Lab. # PC-68318 DE

Examination requested by: FBI, NEW YORK (100-134637) Letter 12/22/61

Examination requested: Chem. Anal. (Secret Writing) Date received: 12/26 per del

Result of Examination:

Examination by: MAGEE

68 leaves in book - not 72

I removed 1 leaf & advised Solo re
missing pages on 11/28/61. There remain 67
leaves in book.

4 test messages from each page of 3, 4, 5 from rear,
front + back ^{and page} - Also tests from misc. clau

Specimens submitted for examination

Pages or controls.

Q5 One "Easyrite" notebook, 8 1/2" x 11" spiral bound,
yellow front cover, tan back cover, 72 pages leaves, ~~the~~

No. 5 - 2772 - NM

del ret. personally by Magee in Chicago, 12/28/61
to SA Richard Hanson.

Lab. rpt.
11/4/62
JWM:wdp

ATT.: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FBI LABORATORY

12/22/61

SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SOLO
IS-C
(OO: CHICAGO)

ReNYairtel 12/20/61, reflecting VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY stated on 12/19/61 that he would furnish secret writing material to NY 694-S* for transmittal to CG 5824-S*.

Attached may be found a package containing a pad of paper. It is understood from communications received from the Chicago Office, based on information received from CG 5824-S*, that pages 3, 4 and 5, starting from the back are chemically treated for secret writing. This material is being transmitted to the Bureau for appropriate analysis. After completion, it is requested that it be forwarded to the Chicago Division for transmittal to CG 5824-S*.

(3) - BUREAU (100-428091) (1 ENCL.) (RM)
(1 - Att. - FBI Laboratory)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (NY 694-S*)
1 - NY 100-134637 (#41)

WTM:DJG
(6)

F B I

Date: 12/27/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE FRATERNAL DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF EL SALVADOR AND PRESENTED TO DELEGATIONS FROM VARIOUS COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES PRESENT AT THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum appeared in a document furnished by the fraternal delegation of the CP of El Salvador to the CP, USA, fraternal delegation, among others, in attendance at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held during 10/61. The document, which was printed in the Spanish language, was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/6/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN and a photostatic copy was forwarded to the Bureau for translation. A copy of the completed translation was furnished to Chicago by Bureau airtel dated 12/22/61.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - New York (100-434637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:P1b

GALE

17 DEC 29 1961

50 JAN 11 1962

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 27, 1961

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

✓
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF
A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE FRATERNAL
DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
EL SALVADOR AND PRESENTED TO DELEGATIONS
FROM VARIOUS COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES
PRESENT AT THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

✓
A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

✓
During the course of the 22nd Congress, Communist
Party, Soviet Union, held in Moscow, Russia, during October,
1961, the fraternal delegation from the Communist Party of
El Salvador received authority from the Central Committee of
the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), to print and
distribute to fraternal delegations from other Communist
and Workers Parties at the Congress, a document relating
to the internal situation in their country. Set forth below
is the text of the document prepared by the Communist Party
of El Salvador:

"FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF EL SALVADOR

"TO THE COMMUNIST AND LABOR PARTIES REPRESENTED IN THE XXII
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

"Dear Comrades:

"In the name of the Communist Party of El Salvador
we greet you very fraternally and wish you success in your
activities in the interests of your respective nations and
of the whole international communist movement. We would also
like to take this opportunity to express the profound gratitude

~~TOP SECRET~~

100 - 428091 - 1813
ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

January 2, 1962

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF
A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE FRATERNAL
DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
EL SALVADOR AND PRESENTED TO DELEGATIONS
FROM VARIOUS COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES
PRESENT AT THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

"FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF EL SALVADOR

"TO THE COMMUNIST AND LABOR PARTIES REPRESENTED IN THE XXII
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

"Dear Comrades:

"In the name of the Communist Party of El Salvador
we greet you very fraternally and wish you success in your
activities in the interests of your respective nations and
of the whole international communist movement. We would also
like to take this opportunity to express the profound gratitude

100 - 428091 - 1813

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF
A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE FRATERNAL
DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
EL SALVADOR AND PRESENTED TO DELEGATIONS
FROM VARIOUS COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES
PRESENT AT THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

which our Party feels for the actions of solidarity which you
have carried on, on several occasions, in favor of the struggles
of our Party and our people.

"At this time when the people of El Salvador are
engaged in a bitter struggle against the military tyranny
implanted on January 25 of this year - a tyranny in which
arbitrary actions, searches, assaults upon union and democratic
organization offices, murder, exile and kidnaping and jailing
are the order of the day - we should like to request an
especially broad campaign for the cessation of terror, for
the return of exiled politicians (which number in the hundreds),
for the cessation of the persecution of democratic organizations
and leaders and for the freedom of political prisoners. The
most outstanding leaders who have been arrested and for whom
we request an international campaign of solidarity, are:

"Luis Felipe Cativo: Secretary General of the
General Federation of Workers of El Salvador (CGTS), in prison
since March of this year.

"Carlos Gallardo and Carlos Guirola: Professors,
leaders of the Teachers' Front of El Salvador (a democratic
and nongovernmental teachers' organization), in prison since
July 18 of this year.

"Besides these, there are other political prisoners,
but the tyranny has shown special bitterness with regard to
the named comrades. The condition of these comrades and other

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF
A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE FRATERNAL
DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
EL SALVADOR AND PRESENTED TO DELEGATIONS
FROM VARIOUS COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES
PRESENT AT THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

political prisoners is very serious. They are being held incommunicado. It is supposed that they are in the Barracks of the National Guard of San Salvador, but every time relatives of these prisoners request to see them, they are transferred to other jails in the interior of the Republic. Their relatives cannot give them money, food or clothing. It has been discovered that they are very ill and we are extremely worried in this regard.

"The organizations which are under daily attack and whose leaders are bitterly persecuted are:

"The Communist Party of El Salvador (clandestine since 1932).

"The General Federation of Workers of El Salvador (CGTS), whose headquarters have been searched on several occasions and finally closed by the police, who stole the furniture and other union belongings.

"The Democratic University Student Movement (The General Association of University Students)(AGEU). However, other democratic student organizations are also persecuted, such as the AEU (University Student Action) and the FUC (University Central Front).

"The Teachers' Front of El Salvador.

"The April and May Revolutionary Party (PRAM).

"The United Front for Revolutionary Action (FUAR), a large organization in which the most advanced sectors of the

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF
A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE FRATERNAL
DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
EL SALVADOR AND PRESENTED TO DELEGATIONS
FROM VARIOUS COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES
PRESENT AT THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, HELD MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
OCTOBER, 1961

people are unified in the struggle against tyranny and which
is, therefore, the only front combating the present dictatorship.

"All these organizations, and others (youth, farmer,
etc. organizations) are waging an intense daily struggle against
the tyranny, organizing the people, mobilizing the people in
work centers, in the streets and squares and in frequent mass
demonstrations. Each organization has its own clandestine
press and this produces a very combative incentive for the
struggle.

"We are sure that your Party will mobilize the
democratic forces of your respective countries in solidarity
with our political prisoners and with the struggles of our
people. We are also sure that when these struggles achieve
some significant victory in the heroic battle against imperialism
and international reaction, the solidarity of sister nations will
help to frustrate imperialist revenge.

"In the name of the Communist Party of El Salvador we
express our appreciation for this fraternal help and solidarity
on the part of your Party.

"Revolutionary greetings,

"s/ The Delegation of the Communist
Party of El Salvador to the XXII
Congress of the Communist Party
of the Soviet Union.
October 31, 1961"

~~SECRET~~



~~Code Room~~
1 - Mr. Gurley

CODE

1-8-62

TELETYPE

URGENT

W

TO SAC, CHICAGO

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

C SOLO, IS-C. REGAIRTEL FOURTH INSTANT REGARDING POSSIBILITY MEETING KENNEDY AND KHRUSHCHEV THIS YEAR. DETERMINE FOLLOWING FROM INFORMANT: SPECIFIC AREA OR SPHERE OF DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN US AND USSR MENTIONED BY SOVIETS. MEANING OF TERMINOLOGY QUOTE CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE CHANGED UNQUOTE; THAT IS, WILL CIRCUMSTANCES BECOME BETTER OR WORSE AND REASON FOR SUCH BELIEF. BASIS FOR SOVIET BELIEF IT WILL BE ADVANTAGEOUS FOR THESE TWO LEADERS TO MEET. DISSEMINATION TO WHITE HOUSE AND OTHER TOP GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WITHHELD PENDING YOUR REPLY. SUTEL EXPEDITE. *C*

LTG:dew
(3)

081937

REC-100-428091-181451-
CS-

JAN 9 1962

VIA TELETYPE

JAN 8 - 1962

3:27P JA

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D - ENCLINAH
15 04 61

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Tele. Rm.
- Holmes
- Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 15 1962

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
7:10

2-Orig. & 1
 1-Mr. Baumgardner
 1-Mr. Bland
 1-Mr. Donehue
 1-Mr. Gurley
 1-Mr. Phillips
 1-Yellow

1/2/62

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46, sub B)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-423091) - 1815

SOLO
 IS-C

EXT 13

Reur airtel 12/26/61, reporting comments made by CG 5824-S* relating to Americans now residing in socialist countries. You furnished these comments for the Bureau's information with the thought that the Bureau might decide to make them known to some other government agency, particularly the US State Department.

Before making a decision as to any action which the Bureau should take in this matter it will be necessary to thoroughly analyze all aspects, pros and cons, and so forth. In order to do this it will first be necessary for you to furnish additional details which should be obtained from the informant as well as your personal observations and recommendations.

Informant suggested that State Department installations in socialist countries should cultivate Americans residing in such countries, particularly those representing the CPUSA press. An example was given as John Pittman, the Moscow correspondent for "The Worker." Does the informant have any other examples in mind? Informant referred to contacts he has had with at least a dozen Americans residing in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Have informant furnish the identities of specific individuals he has in mind and his observations concerning each of them. Informant stated that individuals like Pittman have access to a large quantity of "top secret" material, inferring that such highly classified data emanates from the USSR. Although Pittman is a correspondent for "The Worker" and his loyalty undoubtedly is pro-Soviet it nevertheless would not appear likely that he would have access to such highly classified information as is inferred. Query informant for specifics in this regard.

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

SFP:cb

JAN 2 - 1962

(8)

NOTE: Reairtel set out comments and a suggestion made by CG 5824-S* who had recently concluded a Solo mission. It was to the effect that the Bureau might have the State Dept. attempt to cultivate Americans residing in socialist countries. An example was given as John Pittman of "The Worker" with the thought that because he has access to "top secret" material the US Government could "trade" with him. Also

Note continued on page 2.

51 JAN 15 1962

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7 B

Airtel to Chicago
SOLO
100-428091

It is desired CG 5824-S* be contacted at the earliest time possible for more specific data along the lines set forth above and for as much additional data as he may be able to supply in justification for his suggested course of action. In addition, your reply should include your own observations and recommendations and, if you agree with the suggestion of the informant, you should include your own thoughts as to the means of implementing this suggestion.

For your future guidance, the Bureau desires that whenever CG 5824-S*, or for that matter any informant, furnishes your office observations and a suggested course of action your office include in your communication to the Bureau your own observations and recommendations.

You are instructed to reply to instant airtel by communication to reach the Bureau no later than January 9, 1962.

Note continued:

suggested that Americans in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are homesick and if they could be assisted in returning to the US they might cooperate with the US Government. Inasmuch as reairtel lacks sufficient specifics, sufficient justification for the suggestion, and lacks any comment by the SAC, it is believed that Chicago should be requested to furnish additional data and the SAC's observations and recommendations so that the Bureau will be in a better position to analyze this matter.

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

In connection with his recently concluded Solo mission, CG 5824-S* on 12/21/61 made a number of comments and remarks to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN relating to Americans now residing in Socialist countries. This information is being set forth for the information of the Bureau and in view of the possibility that the Bureau might desire in some way to make the thought set forth known to some other government agency, particularly the United States Department of State.

The comments of CG 5824-S* were as follows:

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Russia, as well as other U.S. Embassies and Legations in Socialist countries, appears to be making a mistake in not attempting to cultivate the few Americans residing in such countries, particularly those Americans representing the CP, USA, press. For example, JOHN PITTMAN, the Moscow correspondent of "The Worker," an East Coast Communist publication, bitterly complained during October-November, 1961, that the U.S. Embassy had never once invited him to a press conference, even to press conferences which involved only topics in which the U.S. was concerned.

3-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-36/100-428091-1815

EX-113

17 DEC 29 1961

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46, Sub B

Individuals like PITTMAN have access to a lot of "top secret" material and receive all official dispatches of Tass, the official USSR news gathering agency, and also have numerous contacts among Soviet as well as representatives of CP press from other countries. PITTMAN, for example, the source felt, might on a reciprocal basis for certain favors from time to time furnish information of possible interest to established American facilities in Moscow.

That over a period of several months, contact was had in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia with at least a dozen Americans residing in those locations. Many of these Americans indicated a longing for the U.S., regardless of the reason for which they originally had left it. The ability to come on infrequent occasions to U.S. Embassies represents to these individuals the possibility of contact with a "bit of American soil." Many of these people actually indicated some desire to return to the United States and if such return could be made possible, each such returning individual would represent a definite and clear-cut victory for our way of life as it would signal a complete rejection by such individual of the "Socialist paradise." In some cases, it is entirely conceivable that some of these individuals if allowed to return and were properly treated in the U.S. might even after a period cooperate with the U.S. Government and be able to furnish information of vital interest to the nation.

GALE

F B I

Date: 1/2/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Re Bureau airtel dated 12/22/61.

Referenced Bureau airtel to Chicago, copy New York, requested Chicago to advise what steps had been undertaken to identify "PAUL" and "PETER" with whom CG 5824-S* had met in Moscow, Russia, during 10-11/61.

The matter regarding the individuals identified as "PAUL" and "PETER" has been discussed at length with CG 5824-S*. One individual, probably "PETER", according to CG 5824-S*, may be identical with an individual depicted in a photograph which had been displayed to him in approximately 1960 by Bureau Agents in New York City.

A review of Chicago files reflects the following information regarding past efforts to identify Unsubs with whom CG 5824-S* had been previously in contact in Moscow, Russia, where security people were present.

In New York airtel 8/3/60, captioned as above, there was set forth details concerning a meeting in Russia with 2 members of the "secret department" of the CPSU held during 6/60. At this time, CG 5824-S* met with one individual identified as "IVANOV" and a second individual who acted as an interpreter.

REC-1

By New York airtel 8/5/60, captioned as above, it was noted that "IVANOV" had been identified from a photograph by CG 5824-S* as one BORIS S. IVANOV.

- ③ - Bureau (RM) 100-80888
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
1 - Chicago
RWH:dlb

(5)

FHX

Approved: _____

64 JAN 6 1962 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

25 JAN 4 1962

EX 100

CG 134-46 Sub B

By New York airtel 8/10/60, captioned as above, CG 5824-S* viewed photographs and identified one SERGI NIKOLAEVICH ANTONOV as possibly being identical with the second individual he had met in Moscow during 6/60. *re letter 1/1*

This same New York airtel also noted that from photographs of Soviet citizens known to have been in New York City during 1958, CG 5824-S* had selected a photograph of one PETR PAVOVICH BORISSOV as possibly being identical with one of the members of the "secret department" of the CPSU whom he had met on a prior trip to the U.S.S.R. *re letter 1/1*

The New York Office is requested to attempt to locate in its files photographs of BORIS S. IVANOV, SERGI NIKOLAEVICH ANTONOV, and PETR PAVOVICH BORISSOV in order that they may once again be displayed to CG 5824-S* in an effort to determine if any of these individuals might be identical with either "PAUL" or "PETER". *re letter 1/1*

In regard to the inquiry whether "PAUL" or "PETER" may be identical with "PYOTR" LNU, also known as PAUL, PETER PETROV identified by NY 694-S* as PAVLOVICH LUKIANOV who NY 694-S* met in Moscow, 6/61, CG 5824-S* advised on 12/29/61, that to date, he has had no opportunity to discuss this matter in detail with NY 694-S*. However, CG 5824-S* intends to discuss this matter with NY 694-S* at the first available opportunity.

On 12/28/61, CG 5824-S* advised that in regard to the female Russian who had actually conducted the training in secret writing, the best possible description he could give of her is as follows:

A typical Russian female; age 35-40; blue eyes; snub nose; blonde hair, possibly dyed; approximately 5'2"-4".

CG 5824-S* stated that this female is "so Russian" that he did not believe he could identify her unless he might again come face to face with her. During his contact with

CG 134-46 Sub B

her, there was no indication that she had been in the United States although she did speak good English and possessed some background information on the country.

This matter is being followed closely by Chicago and every effort will be made to identify these Unsubs.

GALE

F B I

Date: 1/3/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 copies each and for the New York Office 1 copy each of the 4 separate photographs prepared by the CPSU of individual CP, USA, fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress, CPSU.

The enclosed copies were made from original photographs which had been furnished by the CPSU to CG 5824-S* who in turn made available to the Chicago Office on 12/11/61. The originals of these photographs of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, JAMES E. JACKSON, HENRY WINSTON, and GEORGE MEYERS had been prepared by an official CPSU photographer assigned to the 22nd Congress, CPSU, and served as the official fraternal delegates' identification photograph.

In view of the fact that these photographs were prepared by the CPSU and knowledge regarding them is very limited, they should not be disseminated outside the Bureau nor should they be utilized in connection with any investigative matter since to do so would seriously jeopardize this highly placed source. These photographs are being furnished to the Bureau and New York solely for information purposes.

The negatives and 1 copy each of the enclosed photographs are being maintained by Chicago in Chicago file 134-46 Sub B.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb

(5)

REC-7

GALE

20 JAN 8 1962

EX-115

ENCLOSURE

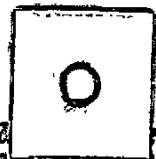
Approved:

C. A. Wick, Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per



1 - 2
1 - BY TELETYPE

12-21-61

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC CHICAGO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (113-7-210)

MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS - CUBA. LEX-Q13 QUOTE

[REDACTED] AS STATING CUBAN DELEGATION

AT TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION BOASTED THAT LAUNCHING PLATFORMS COMPLETED
IN GUERAGA DE ZAPATA, CUBA, AREA WITH ALL MISSILES AILED
AT MIAMI. ALSO, THAT CUBANS ARE READY TO DEFEND THEMSELVES
IF UNITED STATES ATTACKS OR SUPPORTS INVASION OF CUBA.
EXPEDITIOUSLY CONTACT CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR-S ASTERISK FOR
CONFIRMATION AND ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS KNOWN. SUREL.

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED
60 DEC 29 1961

RAM:mp
(6)

1 - 109-12-210 (Foreign Political Matters - Cuba)

1 - 100-428091 (SOLO)

NOTE:

Teletype necessary since data most significant
and confirmation by CG 5824-S* would greatly enhance validity
of data. He as well as [REDACTED] attended Congress and CG 5824-S*
has already furnished considerable data concerning Congress
but made no specific reference to this information. Separate
memorandum and dissemination letter being prepared.

yellow duplicate

ORIGINAL FILED IN

113-7-210-7164
FBI
JAN 5 1962

b7D

b7D

FBI

Date: 12/27/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning the Campaign to Free Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum appeared in a document furnished by the CP of Peru to the CP, USA fraternal delegation to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow, Russia, 10/61. The document, which was printed in the Spanish language, had been furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/6/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This document was subsequently transmitted to the Bureau for translation and copies of the completed translation were furnished to Chicago by Buairtel dated 12/22/61.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~". Also, in accordance with above Buairtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

17 DEC 29 1961

50 JAN 5 1962

CC

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 2, 1962

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU.

Russia

Ex-11

"To the Communist and Labor Parties represented
at the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet
Union.

"Dear Comrades:

"In the name of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Peru, we greet you very fraternally
and wish you ever-greater success in the struggle for
the interests of your people and for the cause of peace,
progress, socialism and communism in your respective
countries and in the whole world.

"May we take this opportunity to show you our
gratitude for the solidarity achieved by your fraternal
Party in favor of the struggles of the people of Peru and,

~~SECRET~~

100-428091-1818

ENCLOSURE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 27, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

✓ INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

A source, who has furnished reliable information
✓ in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

X During the course of the Twenty-Second Congress
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held
in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, the fraternal
delegation of the Communist Party of Peru prepared, with
the consent of the CPSU, and delivered to other Communist
and Workers Parties' fraternal delegations in attendance
a document relating to the campaign of the Communist Party
of Peru to free Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, Secretary
General of the Communist Party of Peru. The contents of
this document were as follows:

"To the Communist and Labor Parties represented
at the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet
Union.

"Dear Comrades:

"In the name of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Peru, we greet you very fraternally and
wish you ever-greater success in the struggle for the interests
of your people and for the cause of peace, progress, socialism
and communism in your respective countries and in the whole
world.

"May we take this opportunity to show you our
gratitude for the solidarity achieved by your fraternal
Party in favor of the struggles of the people of Peru and,

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1818

ENCLOSURE

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

~~SECRET~~

"especially, the action taken in the campaign for the freeing of Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, the Secretary General of our Party, and for the denunciation of that repressive law, Law No. 13488, imposed by North American imperialism and by the traitorous oligarchy which is governing our country.

"We believe, dear comrades, that this battle is of greater importance at the present time because our people, like most of the peoples of Latin America, are faced with a strengthened anti-democratic offensive on the part of external and internal enemies. Resistance in the face of this offensive is an indispensable condition for victory over these enemies throughout Latin America.

"The case of Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru, shows very clearly that the policy of intervention and aggression and neo-colonization of North America is inextricably connected with the process of the development of fascism in each one of the governments that serve North America. As you comrades will remember, our Secretary General, Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, was arrested at the end of 1960, a victim of an infamous provocation trumped up by the agents of North American imperialism. A group of these agents, organized within the so-called 'Cuban Revolutionary Front,' had attacked the Cuban Embassy in Lima weeks earlier and met with disgraceful impunity on the part of the authorities of Peru. These agents announced that among the documents taken in the attack was a letter from the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru to the Ambassador of Cuba, thanking him for a supposed aid grant. In order to increase the appearance of authenticity, the official newspapers of the government published a Photostatic facsimile of the gross falsification they had manufactured. Among the documents presumably stolen were papers naming many other persons who were opposed to the government, who were 'compromised' in this same manner.

"The first result of this intrigue was the imprisonment of Comrade Acosta. However, soon afterward, using the

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

~~SECRET~~

"same pretext, the ultra-reactionary and traitorous government of Prado-Beltran broke relations with the Republic of Cuba and had Law 13488 approved by a parliamentary majority, cynically calling it a 'defense of democracy.' This law declared the Communist Party of Peru illegal and threatened all other popular opposition parties with the same fate. North American imperialism had ordered one of its lackeys to break relations with the Revolutionary Government of Cuba on the basis of a monstrous falsification which was later to justify direct aggression, after the previous breaking off of relations with Cuba on the part of all other governments subjected to the will of North American imperialism. However, in order to take this step, it was also necessary to increase the repression of the people of Peru and to make the Communist Party illegal.

"The struggle for the freeing of Comrade Raul Acosta and for the abolition of the repressive law is, for us, tightly connected with solidarity with Cuba and with the campaign to re-establish relations with that Republic. If the freedom of Comrade Acosta were achieved, the whole monstrous fabrication of mystery and intrigue which served imperialism well by creating a pretext for aggression against Cuba would automatically collapse.

"Our Party has understood this and the people of Peru have, from the very beginning, resolutely faced the repressive law and unmasked the farce. So far, popular pressure has forced the government attorney involved in this case to declare that freedom on bail was in order for Comrade Acosta in view of the fact that no proof exists of his guilt. Up to the present time, the government has not been able to produce the original 'letter' incriminating Comrade Acosta. Only a Photostatic copy of such a letter has been produced. This fact favors the campaign we have undertaken. Equally favorable is the proof of the falsity of the 'documents' which were trumped up in Argentina by the same group of Cuban counterrevolutionaries, headed by Diaz Silveira, that trumped up this supposed 'letter' in Lima.

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

~~SECRET~~

"In its position as the puppet of North American neo-colonialism and its plans for intervention, the Government of Peru has, during the last weeks, carried out a new attack against democratic liberties with the intention of repressing - with blood and fire if necessary - the struggles and claims of our people. On October 23, the police massacred, with rifles and machine guns, a group of popular demonstrators who were demonstrating in Plaza Bolivar in support of the demand for an increase in salary on the part of 56,000 teachers. A worker who was also a student, was assassinated there. Hundreds of demonstrators were wounded. This massacre increases the record of the assassination of workers, farmers, students and teachers committed by the repressive government of Pedro Beltran and Manuel Prado and the leaders of the APRI Party (sic). Likewise, that very same night, the government suspended most of the Constitutional guarantees and arrested many union and political leaders and persons militant in the popular opposition against the government either as leaders of labor and farmer organizations, leftist parties, the National Front for the Defense of Petroleum, the Association of Democratic Jurists, the Movement of the Partisans of Peace, etc. In spite of this new repressive blow, the people of Peru and our Party are continuing their advance in the struggle for national independence, progress and democracy. The teachers' strike, which was begun at the beginning of October, has spread throughout the whole country and is supported by the university students and by important sectors of the working class and farmers. Even with the Constitutional guarantees suspended, great street demonstrations are taking place demanding the resignation of the Beltran Cabinet, the repealing of the Repressive Law, the freedom of Comrade Acosta and other leaders and militants of the popular opposition who were jailed lately, etc.

"The first result of these struggles was the resignation of the Beltran Cabinet. However, there is danger that a similar Cabinet will take its place, maintaining the repressive law and the suspension of guarantees. The government of Prado intends, in this way, to perpetuate itself by fraudulently imposing its candidates in the general elections in 1962. On

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

~~SECRET~~

"the other hand, the military ministers and the higher hierarchy of the armed forces are preparing a coup in complicity with the resigning Minister Pedro Beltran. This latter is the main instrument of neo-colonialism and North American intervention.

"We repeat, therefore, dear comrades, that it is most urgent that we now intensify the international campaign for:

- "1. The freedom of Comrade Acosta, the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru;
- "2. The repealing of the repressive Law 13488;
- "3. The freedom of all political and social prisoners;
- "4. The returning of all Constitutional guarantees in Peru.

"We shall appreciate everything done towards this end and we include the following addresses for the sending of cables and letters containing these demands:

"President of the Republic, Government Palace, Lima, Peru.

"President of the Chamber of Senators, Congress Building, Lima, Peru.

"President of the Chamber of Deputies, Congress Building, Lima, Peru.

"Newspapers: 'El Comercio' ('Commerce'), 'Expreso' ('Express'), 'Libertad' ('Liberty'), '1961,' Lima, Peru.

"Fraternally yours,

s/ "Jorge del Prado *Ruiz*
For the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Peru
to the XXII Congress of the
Communist Party of the
Soviet Union"

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

~~SECRET~~

"REPORT ON SOME OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS CAPTURED AND CHARGED
ON OCTOBER 23, AS A RESULT OF THE MASSACRE OF PLAZA BOLIVAR

"Union Leaders:

"Rolando Guevara, Defense Secretary of the Federation
of Workers of Civil Construction of Peru.

"Humberto Damonte, Secretary General of the Federation
of Bank Employees. PERU

"Rafael Lira, Leader of the Federation of Shoemakers
of Peru.

"Juan Miranda and Apolinario Rojas, Leaders of the
Union of Printers, Lima. PERU

"Felipe Villasante, Leader of the Federation of
Chauffeurs of Peru.

"University Leaders:

"Oscar Macedo, Internal Secretary General of the
Federation of Students of Peru.

"Gustavo Espinoza, Secretary General of the Federation
of Students of the Teachers' College.

"Rodolfo Diaz, Secretary of the Center for Students
of Odontology.

"Jose Rossini, Secretary General of the Federation
of the Students of the Catholic University.

"Persons:

"Dr. Alberto Caballero Mendez, Leader of the
Association of High School Teachers and President of the Peru-
China Cultural Institute.

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE
COMRADE RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

~~SECRET~~

P.E.1
"Dr. Angel ~~Castro~~ Lavarello, Leader of the National
Front for the Defense of Petroleum and of the Association of
Democratic Jurists.

"Genaro ~~Carnero~~ Checa, Director of the Review '1961'
and the Ex-Director of the Federation of Journalists of Peru
and of the Peru-Soviet Association."

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning Future Aid From The Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Communist Party of Puerto Rico."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished 12/9/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U. S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~". Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE
③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-111-X3

9 JAN 9 1962

50 JAN 15 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

C. C. Wick

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
December 26, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING FUTURE AID FROM
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION
TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows in December, 1961:

In the latter part of November, 1961, V. Korianov, *U.S.S.R.* a Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and Head of the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, and Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, noted that every organized Communist Party of Latin America with the exception of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico had been represented at the Twenty-Second Congress of the CPSU by fraternal delegations. *U.S.A.*

Both of these individuals noted that until such time as the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) actually goes to Puerto Rico and reorganizes that Party, the CPSU will stop giving further aid to the Communist Party of Puerto Rico to be administered by the CP, USA. These people were of the opinion that the CPSU can not give substantial aid in the form of money to a Party which now consists of less than 25 people.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-428091-1819
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: January 4, 1962

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: *SOLO*

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Evans
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1 - Mr. Farr
 1 - Mr. Gurley

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following.

U.S.A. Informant and George Meyers, CPUSA official, met with L. N. Soloviev, Secretary, All Soviet Federation of Trade Unions (ASFTU), in Moscow 11/4/61. The meeting was informal and brief. Soloviev noted that the problems were many and the contacts were few in regard to any dealings between the ASFTU and the organized trade-union movement in the United States.

Soloviev noted that the ASFTU would like to see arranged and sent to the Soviet Union a United States trade-union delegation consisting of five or six individuals who might be able to visit the Soviet Union for a period of several weeks around May Day, 1962.

U.S.A. It was pointed out to Soloviev that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CPUSA, had suggested that it might be a good idea for the ASFTU to invite some conservative trade-union leaders to visit the Soviet Union. It was also pointed out to Soloviev that Hall had suggested that the Soviet Union might desire to give consideration to extending an invitation to James Hoffa, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, to visit the Soviet Union in the near future.

U.S.S.R. U.S.A.

Soloviev evidenced a definite interest in these matters. He did not make any specific comment or recommendation regarding them at that time but left the impression with the informant that the Soviet Union would be receptive to such delegations and/or the visit of James Hoffa. At the conclusion of the discussion, Soloviev

Enc. *sent* 1-5-82

100-428091

LTG:kmo

50 JAN 15 1962

EX-113

9 JAN 9 1962

RECEIVED - OFFICE

Sydney
5-10

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: SOLO

100-428091

expressed readiness on behalf of himself and the ASFTU to do anything which might be of assistance to the CPUSA in the trade-union field and to the trade-union movement in general in the United States.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letter under a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification be sent to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

[Handwritten signature]

✓

GN
2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS* DATE: January 5, 1962

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10-2-61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this mission 12-5-61. Chicago airtel discloses the following pertinent data.

Source advised that a beige-colored plastic zippered briefcase was delivered personally by the Soviets to each fraternal delegate to the 22nd Congress. According to source, this briefcase represented one of the items which assisted the security personnel of the Soviet Union in identifying the various fraternal delegates to this Congress. Each briefcase contained a calendar, ballpoint pens with refills and a supply of writing paper.

Informant made the briefcase and its contents, with the exception of the paper, available to the Bureau in order that it might be observed by the Bureau.

Color photographs of this briefcase have been made by the Laboratory. Chicago has requested that the briefcase be returned to that office so that it may be made available to source. This will be done promptly.

ACTION:

For information.

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan *WCS*
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

LTG:dew

(6)

64 JAN 12 1962

EX-113

REC-75

9 JAN 9 1962

100-428091-1821

WCS

INT. SECURITY

F B I

Date: 1/5/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

REC-7

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies
and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum
captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN)
GUERRERO, A CUBAN, OBSERVED IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead
memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/3/62 to SA RICHARD
W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in
Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity
of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on
a continuing basis in connection with the national defense
interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum
has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with
Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum
has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

GALE

- 1 cc + 1 encl 808RB 5 encl destroyed
- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (Encl. 1) (100-134637) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb

ENCLOSURE

51 JAN 15 1962

REC-7
EX-104

8 JAN 8 1962

Approved: Wick
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Do not lose
my [unclear]
ed

100-428091-1822

[Handwritten signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
January 5, 1962

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING (FIRST NAME
UNKNOWN) GUERRERO, A CUBAN, OBSERVED
IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, OCTOBER, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information CUBA
in the past, during January, 1962, advised as follows: RUSSIA

During October, 1961, (First Name Unknown) Guerrero,
a male Cuban who in the past has served as the assistant to
Delunde Anibal Escalante, Executive Secretary of the Peoples
Socialist Party of Cuba, was observed in the city of Moscow,
Russia. Although the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party,
Soviet Union (CPSU) was in session in Moscow at this time,
Guerrero was not an accredited Cuban fraternal delegate to
this Congress nor was he known to have attended any sessions
thereof.

CUBA

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It
is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1822

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 1/5/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION REGARDING SHORTAGE OF COOKING OILS AND FATS IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/3/62, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The United States citizen furnishing the information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum to CG 5824-S* was ABE CHAPMAN who now resides in Prague.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

1cc + 1 enc 808 RB 5 pms destroyed GALE
3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

REC-124

8 JAN 8 1962

ENCLOSURE 51 JAN 16 1962

Approved: 248/27

CC - Wick

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Mo Per _____

SEC. 100



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
January 5, 1962

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION REGARDING SHORTAGE OF
COOKING OILS AND FATS IN PRAGUE,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during January, 1962, advised as follows:

During late November, 1961, a United States citizen residing and working in Prague, Czechoslovakia, made reference to the fact that there had been and still was a serious shortage of cooking oils and fats in Prague. This shortage had resulted from the buying up of all available supplies of these items by the civilian population. The mass purchases by the civilian population of these cooking oils and fats commenced about the time when the Soviet Union commenced resumption of their nuclear bomb tests and reportedly resulted from a story being circulated in the country at that time that those individuals who had a lot of fats in their body systems would absorb less radiation.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1823

ENCLOSURE

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

January 9, 1962

Director (100-428091)

SOLO
IS - C

Reurairtel dated 12/29/61.

In accordance with your request, the Briefcase submitted with your airtel of 12/29/61, is attached.

Enclosure

NOTE: This is being handled in this manner per agreement with Mr. Gurley, Room 808 RB, 1/8/62.

1 - Mr. Gurley, Room 808 RB (sent direct)



716832

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

TM:j1 (6)

REC-135

100-428091-1824

50 JAN 16 1962

EX-100

13 JAN 10 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES

MENT

Memo

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: January 5, 1962

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On January 3, 1962, CG 5824-S* made available to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN a copy of a semi-official publication of the U.S.S.R. in the Russian language entitled "World Economy and World Affairs", Issue No. 10, 1961. Source advised that this particular publication on Page 3-13 carried a lead article entitled "The Banner of Progressive Mankind" by V. KORIANOV, a Deputy to BORIS N. PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee and a Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union. Because of the current position of KORIANOV and the appearance of his writing as a lead article, the source thought the Bureau may desire to translate and review this item. Accordingly, there is enclosed herewith for the Bureau, two photostats each of the cover page, title pages, and pages 3-13, of the above noted publication.

One set of photostats of this item is being maintained in Chicago file 134-46 Sub B.

*This subject
to Internal Security
S.B. -
Please advise translation
please have J. Jones*

REC-91

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

16 JAN 8 1962

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(3)

2 ENCLOSURE

INT-10

Two (2) photostats each of the cover page,
title pages, and pages 3-13 of semi-official
publication of U.S.S.R. in Russian language
entitled "World Economy & World Affairs".

Re: SOLO
IS - C

Bureau File No. 100-428091
Chicago File No. 134-46 Sub B

Letter dated 1/5/62

Мировая экономика и международные отношения

10 · 1961

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР
ИНСТИТУТ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ
И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

МИРОВАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ

Октябрь 10

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО «ПРАВДА»

МОСКВА

1961

К ОБСУЖДЕНИЮ ПРОЕКТА ПРОГРАММЫ КПСС

ЗНАМЯ ПРОГРЕССИВНОГО ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСТВА

В. КОРНОНОВ

Если капитализм насаждал свое господство огнем и мечом, то социализм не нуждается в войнах для распространения своих идеалов. Превосходство над старым строем в организации общества, в государственном строе, в экономике, в подъеме жизненного уровня и духовной культуры — вот его оружие.

Из проекта Программы КПСС.

Глубочайшего смысла исполнены процессы, происходящие в мире в наши дни. В летописях человечества события лета и осени 1961 г. займут особое место. 1961 год войдет в историю прежде всего как год XXII съезда Коммунистической партии Советского Союза — съезда, знаменующего вступление советского народа в полосу развернутого строительства коммунизма.

Золотыми буквами на скрижалях истории будет записан документ, который примет XXII съезд КПСС, — новая Программа Коммунистической партии Советского Союза. Подобно тому, как наши космические корабли, поднимая высоко над материками и океанами первых советских космонавтов, позволили им окинуть взглядом всю нашу планету, так и выдающийся документ современности — проект третьей Программы КПСС — открывает взору каждого пройденный и грядущий путь советского народа и других народов, поставивших своей целью прийти к новой жизни.

Прошло без малого шесть десятилетий с тех пор, как большевистская партия приняла в 1903 г. свою первую Программу, провозгласив в ней неизбежность гибели капитализма и торжества социализма. Кто решится сказать, что мировое развитие за эти десятилетия происходило не так, как его представляли себе марксисты-ленинцы?! Великая Октябрьская социалистическая революция, построение социализма в СССР, разгром фашистских агрессоров в Великой Отечественной войне, последовавшие затем социалистические революции на огромных территориях Европы и Азии, создание мировой социалистической системы, крушение колониальной системы империализма... Найдутся ли в истории освободительного движения человечества события, равные этим?!

Теперь каждый непредубежденный человек видит, что человечество уже совершило решающий поворот в своем развитии: от рабства и угнетения к новой жизни — жизни без эксплуататоров и поработителей, без насилия и войн.

Благодаря гитантской теоретической и практической деятельности партии, выпестованной Лениным, наш народ стал ведущей силой преобразования мира на началах социализма. В Россию в начале XX века переместился центр мирового революционного движения. В России был осуществлен первый прорыв фронта империализма. В нашей стране впервые в истории построен социализм. Советский народ сокрушил фашистское чудовище. Наша Родина первой открыла эру использования атомной энергии в мирных целях. Советский человек первым в истории начал штурм космоса. Знаменательно, что первыми космонавтами стали коммунисты Юрий

Гагарин и Герман Титов. Еще более показательно то, что именно советский народ под водительством своей родной партии первым начал прокладывать человечеству путь в мир коммунизма.

Историческое значение XXII съезда КПСС будет состоять в том, что он подведет итог титанической деятельности ленинской партии и практически определит пути, которые дадут советскому народу возможность взять следующий рубеж — построить коммунистическое общество в нашей стране.

Со страниц проекта Программы, которую примет XXII съезд КПСС, во всем величии предстает пред нами мир коммунизма, мир, где люди получают наконец возможность навсегда забыть о гнете и несправии, насилии и войнах. В лаконичных строках проекта Программы мы ясно видим очертания того строя, где изобилие материальных и культурных благ подьется потоком для всех членов общества. Этот замечательный теоретический и политический документ нашей эпохи определяет также сроки решения поставленной задачи: коммунистическое общество в СССР будет построено в основном в течение двух предстоящих десятилетий.

Только Коммунистическая партия могла создать такой документ. Разработав его, ленинская партия еще раз подтвердила, что именно она стояла и стоит в самом фокусе великих освободительных процессов, меняющих облик современного мира.

Вновь и вновь ленинская партия демонстрирует, насколько последовательно и успешно осуществляет она свой долг перед советским народом, перед всеми народами. «Коммунизм, — говорится в проекте Программы КПСС, — выполняет историческую миссию избавления всех людей от социального неравенства, от всех форм угнетения и эксплуатации, от ужасов войны и утверждает на земле Мир, Труд, Свободу, Равенство и Счастье всех народов».

* * *

Опубликование проекта Программы КПСС вызвало во всем мире исключительной силы резонанс. Причина этого прежде всего в том, что проект дает ответ на самые кардинальные проблемы современности.

Главный среди них — вопрос о путях дальнейшего развития общества. Человечество веками искало ответ на этот вопрос. Основным содержанием борьбы между классами всегда было стремление угнетенных ликвидировать эксплуатацию, несправие, насилие, грабительские войны. Но как решить эту задачу? Самые светлые умы бились над тем, чтобы найти путь к освобождению человечества. Характерно, что большинство этих мыслителей приближалось к одному ответу: только на путях коммунизма человечество найдет правильное решение проблем войны и мира, устранения всех форм социального и национального угнетения и других вопросов, веками водноавших миллионы людей. Этот вывод выразительно сформулировал, например, еще в конце XVIII столетия один из сподвижников Бабефа — Антонель: «Коммунизм — это единственно справедливая и единственно нормальная форма общежития; вне его немисливо существование мирного и действительно счастливого общества»¹.

Однако лишь основоположники научного коммунизма Маркс, Энгельс и Ленин определили верные пути движения народов к коммунизму, создали стройное учение об этой высшей фазе развития человеческого общества. Они не только раскрыли историческую миссию пролетариата, но и вооружили его знанием путей, методов и средств, дающих возможность рабочему классу в союзе со всеми трудящимися успешно выполнить роль могильщика капитализма и строителя коммунизма. С этого времени коммунизм из утопии превратился в науку.

¹ «Предшественники современного социализма в отрывках из их произведений». М., 1928, стр. 203.

Через все испытания истории пронесло прогрессивное человечество мечту о светлом коммунистическом завтра, где не будет гнета и войн, неравноправия и порабощения. Советские люди вправе гордиться тем, что они под руководством своей ленинской партии превращают эту мечту в явь.

Неисчислимы лишения и трудности, которые пришлось перенести нам на этом пути. Но жертвы были не напрасны. «В результате самоотверженного труда советского народа, теоретической и практической деятельности Коммунистической партии Советского Союза, — говорится в проекте Программы КПСС, — человечество получило реально существующее социалистическое общество и проверенную на опыте науку о построении социализма. Столбовая дорога к социализму проложена. По ней идут уже многие народы, по ней рано или поздно пойдут все народы».

В течение десятилетий враги коммунизма направляли свои усилия на то, чтобы внушить трудящимся мысль: капитализм вечен, его царству не будет конца, коммунистический же «эксперимент» обречен на неминуемую гибель. Вспомним хотя бы Уинстона Черчилля, который в самом начале существования Советского государства заклинал: «Пусть большевики отбросят коммунизм. Пусть откажутся от навязывания этой противоестественной системы, которая парализует человеческие усилия и иссушает источники предпринимательства и богатства. Если они этого не сделают, ничто не спасет города России или экономический и научный аппарат страны. Мы скоро будем свидетелями полного развала всех форм жизни в России...»².

Как смешно и нелепо выглядят в наши дни подобные пророчества идеологов антикоммунизма! Человечество стало свидетелем не «развала всех форм жизни в России», а такого подъема, при виде которого прорицателям из стран капиталистического Запада приходится все чаще открывать рот от изумления. Огромные достижения Советского Союза и других социалистических стран наглядно подтверждают, что с возникновением социализма человечество перешло «к новой, несущей необыкновенно блестящие возможности стадии развития»³.

В конце 1960 г. в Западной Германии вышла книга директора Кильского института экономики профессора Фрица Бааде «Соревнование к 2000 году». Автор этой книги отнюдь не симпатизирует коммунизму. Наоборот, он явно боится его окончательной победы. Но тем характернее выводы, к которым он приходит, трезво оценивая ход соревнования двух систем. Вот как в представлении Бааде выглядят перспективы этого соревнования через несколько десятилетий:

«...На целом ряде этапов гонки к 2000 году Восток, бесспорно, обгоняет Запад.

Численность населения нынешних стран коммунистического блока в 2000 году неизбежно будет превышать численность населения нынешнего «капиталистического» мира по меньшей мере вдвое.

Далее, не подлежит сомнению, что страны коммунистического блока смогут прокормить свое столь стремительно растущее население, более того, смогут обеспечить каждому своему обитателю лучшее, чем сейчас, питание.

Число промышленных рабочих в странах коммунистического блока неизбежно превысит число промышленных рабочих капиталистического мира тоже по меньшей мере в два раза.

И, наконец, не подлежит сомнению, что эта гигантская армия промышленных рабочих будет столь же хорошо обеспечена энергией и инвестированным капиталом (в форме оснащенных самым современным оборудова-

² Цит. по «Labour Monthly», May 1961, p. 201.

³ В. И. Ленин. Соч., т. 33, стр. 456.

нием шахт, заводов, фабрик и мастерских), как и уступающие ей по численности армии рабочих западного мира»⁴.

Книга Бааде — отнюдь не исключение. Более того, она характерна для современного состояния умов на Западе. Не случайно в США и в других империалистических державах, руководители которых вот уже свыше четырех десятилетий ведут яростную борьбу против социалистического мира, в последние годы наблюдается весьма необычное явление: ведется тщательнейшее изучение Советского Союза, его возможностей, особенно экономических. Цель подобных исследований — определить, сколько еще времени мир капитализма сможет устоять в соревновании с социализмом. Все реже слышны голоса, доказывающие неспособность социализма одержать победу в таком соревновании. Теперь спор идет по преимуществу о том, через сколько лет или десятилетий эта победа станет фактом.

Подобные признания весьма знаменательны. Факты жизни оказываются сильнее измышлений идеологов антикоммунизма. Действительность нагляднее любых слов свидетельствует, что в строе, родившемся в огне и буре социалистических революций, заложены поистине богатырские силы.

Но достигнутые социализмом успехи, сколь бы величественными они ни были, являются все же лишь преддверием еще более гигантских побед. Советское общество вступает в самый зрелый и многообещающий период своего развития — период развернутого строительства коммунистического общества. Победа советского народа на этом пути составит наиболее славный этап в развитии нашего государства, всей мировой социалистической системы, всего прогрессивного человечества. Наступает время, когда сотни миллионов людей во всех концах земного шара получают возможность наиболее объективно и безошибочно оценить сущность и возможности коммунизма.

Один из главных выводов, к которому уже пришло большинство человечества, состоит в том, что социализм одерживает победы благодаря преимуществам нового общественного строя в области экономики, культуры, роста благосостояния масс, а не с помощью навязывания силой своих идеалов.

Общезвестно, сколько усилий приложили идеологи антикоммунизма для того, чтобы вбить в сознание людей провокационную идею: коммунизм приносится в страны извне, он «экспортируется Москвой». Один из основных итогов теоретической и практической деятельности Коммунистической партии и народов Советского Союза состоит в том, что этот важнейший опорный столб антикоммунизма расшатан. И это вполне закономерно. Злостная выдумка антикоммунистической пропаганды об «экспорте революции» находится в непримиримом противоречии с самой жизнью, со всем ходом исторического развития. Общественные формации нельзя создавать по заказу.

Идеи коммунизма коренятся в самой природе рабочего класса, они порождаются условиями его жизни, его положением в капиталистическом обществе. Миллионы людей труда приходят к коммунизму, так как они видят в нем строй, способный решить коренные проблемы, стоящие перед человечеством. В самом капиталистическом строе зреют и мужают силы, способные сами, без какого-либо несуществующего «экспорта революции» отправить этот строй на свалку истории. Вся система мирового капитализма созрела для перехода к социализму.

Коммунизму нет никакой нужды «экспортировать» свое влияние в страны, где властвует капитал. Французский писатель Пьер Патаэ в изданной им в 1959 г. книге «Советский феномен» замечает по этому поводу: «Всякий достаточно сильный народ пытается распространить свои идеи.

⁴ Fritz Baade. Der Wettlauf zum Jahre 2000. Unsere Zukunft: Ein Paradies oder die Selbstvernichtung der Menschheit. Oldenburg, 1960, S. 250.

Проблема состоит лишь в том, как это сделать. Германия, например, до сего времени не знала иных средств, кроме войны, однако подобного обвинения никто не может предъявить России. Ей совершенно чужда мысль о том, чтобы распространять коммунистические идеи по всему миру с помощью Красной Армии». Думать, что коммунистические партии мира являются искусственными организациями, созданными и руководимыми Москвой, заявляет Патэ, это значит «снова подменить историю мелодрамой, уподобляясь тем, кто объяснял всю Французскую революцию какими-то темными махинациями герцога Орлеанского и нескольких франкмасонов»⁵.

Тем на Западе, кто до сих пор уныло твердит о «советском экспорте революции», невдомек, в какое смешное положение они себя ставят, когда сами же во всеуслышание признают превосходство идей коммунизма и одновременно констатируют неспособность капитализма противопоставить этим идеям что-либо равное по силе воздействия.

Для современной буржуазной идеологии характерно бессилие выдвинуть идею, способную увлечь массы. Американский социолог Роскитер сокрушается: «У нас... нет учителя, которого мы почитали бы как глашатая истины». Ему вторит небезызвестный Джеймс Рестон, который заявляет: «Коммунисты ясно видят перед собой цель и стремятся к достижению этой цели. У нас же такой цели нет».

О чем свидетельствуют подобные высказывания? Прежде всего о духовной нищете капитализма. Нищета же эта не случайна. Она представляет собой естественное следствие глубокого кризиса капитализма, поразившего все здание этого строя сверху донизу. Сколько бы ни призывала реакционная американская печать, как это делает, например, «Лайф», создать «мощную оперативную группу», способную разработать такую же «великолепную стратегию, долгосрочный план, который охватывает как прошлое, так и будущее», подобно тому, как это сделано в проекте Программы КПСС, империализм и его идеологические прислужники не способны сделать это. Не может обреченный, умирающий строй выдвинуть живую идею.

Журнал «Нью стейтсмен» довольно выразительно заметил в одном из майских номеров за этот год: «...Попытка Америки экспортировать ее формулу демократии предпринимательства столкнулась с почти неизменной неудачей. На феодальный скелет была припихнута плура капитализма, и этот безобразный и неэффективный гибрид, жизнь в котором поддерживается лишь путем постоянных впрыскиваний долларов и оружия, пожирает демократию для того, чтобы выжить».

А вот заключение одного американского автора: «На протяжении значительной части нашей истории мы смело смотрели в будущее, в котором наша собственная форма экономической организации, капитализм, была господствующей и ведущей формой экономической и социальной организации всего мира. Ныне это уже неверно. Сегодня и в предвидимом будущем традиционный капитализм в большей части мира отброшен на оборонительные позиции и сомнительно, чтобы он когда-либо оправился. Как капиталистическая нация, мы идем теперь не вместе с мировыми течениями экономического развития, а против них»⁶.

Подобные признания говорят сами за себя. Они красноречиво свидетельствуют, что источник внутренней неустойчивости капитализма лежит в нем самом. Но если это так, то спрашивается: зачем же коммунистам «экспортировать революцию» в другие страны?

Сила, которая неумолимо подмывает и разрушает капитализм, — это всемирная история. Народы рвут с империализмом и делают свой выбор

⁵ Pierre-C. Pathé, Essai sur le phénomène soviétique (Le démiurge du XXe siècle). Paris, 1959, pp. 133—134.

⁶ Robert Heiboner, The Future as History. New York, 1960, p. 94.

достоянием мировой общественности. Поэтому эти документы не имеют тех демагогических пропагандистских прикрас, которые неизменно присущи текстам, подготовленным официальным Вашингтоном. Что же увидел мир в этих откровенных документах? Самые детальные планы развязывания губительной термоядерной войны не только на территории СССР, но и в странах, входящих в СЕНТО. Оказывается, в штабах этого ответвления НАТО уже детально спланировано создание вдоль южных границ СССР сплошной зоны смерти и опустошения. «Стратеги» агрессивных империалистических блоков наметили нанести более 40 атомных ударов по территории «своих» же стран — Ирана и Пакистана. На смерть и разрушение они обрекли в своих чудовищных планах иранские города Тебриз, Хамадан, Пехлеви и другие, ряд городов Пакистана. «Зоны смерти» охватывают также территорию нейтрального Афганистана, в том числе район Кабула.

Нужно ли более красноречивое свидетельство того, что может дать народам Азии, Африки, Латинской Америки «цивилизованный» Запад? И нет ничего удивительного в том, что народы этих обширных районов изгоняют чужеземных порабощателей, берут свою судьбу в собственные руки!

* * *

Каждый день приносит народам все новые подтверждения справедливости той истины, которую неустанно повторяют коммунисты: пока существует империализм, человечество не может быть спокойно за свое будущее. Идеи коммунизма властно пробивают себе путь к сердцам всех народов мира. Это понятно: коммунизм несет народам подлинный мир, свободу и процветание.

Коммунизм не нуждается в насилии для распространения своих идеалов. Если становление нового мира происходит в муках, то лишь потому, что силы обреченного общества пускают в ход самые кровавые, самые изуверские средства, чтобы продлить свое господство и помешать народам осуществить свою волю. Насилие есть повивальная бабка истории постольку, поскольку силам, переустранивающим общество на началах прогресса, приходится отбивать яростные атаки тех, кто стремится сохранить свои привилегии и награбленные богатства, кто вооруженными средствами пробует остановить поступательное движение человечества.

В капиталистических странах во все больших размерах происходит замена даже куцей, урезанной буржуазной демократии ничем не замаскированной диктатурой финансовой олигархии. В то же время в Советском Союзе идет процесс небывалого в истории по своей широте и глубине развития демократии, закладывающий предпосылки постепенного превращения органов государственной власти в органы общественного самоуправления. Советское государство, которое возникло как государство диктатуры пролетариата, превратилось в общенародное государство, в орган выражения интересов и воли всего народа.

Коммунизм — общество созидания самых передовых и совершенных форм жизни. Это целиком относится и к области международных отношений.

Исторической заслугой Ленина является то, что он и созданная им Коммунистическая партия Советского Союза первыми в истории указали человечеству принципиально иной, новый путь международных отношений в эпоху раскола мира на две противоположных общественных системы. Если капитализм, по существу, не видит иных средств для решения международных вопросов, кроме войн, рассматривая последние как «естественный» и «законный» метод, то коммунизм решительно отвергает этот путь. Ленин учил, что противоречие между социалистической и капиталистическими системами — основное противоречие современной эпохи — может и должно быть разрешено не посредством войн, а на путях мирного

в пользу коммунизма потому, что им все яснее становится антинародная, чужденавистическая природа империализма. Сама жизнь убеждает народные массы, что на путях капитализма нельзя найти решения ни одной из коренных проблем, волнующих человечество.

В самом деле, что несет империализм любому классу или слою населения современного общества?

Рабочий класс развитых капиталистических стран требует гарантированной работы, улучшения условий труда. Но современное капиталистическое общество не способно дать ему это.

Жестокая эксплуатация для тех, кто еще имеет работу, принудительная безработица для миллионов, выброшенных за ворота предприятий, — таков удел рабочего класса капиталистических стран. Автоматизация в условиях капитализма вырывает кусок хлеба у рабочего, доводит до предела интенсификацию труда, снижает реальный жизненный уровень народных масс.

В условиях существования мировой социалистической системы и растущего давления рабочего движения буржуазия, боясь революции, вынуждена идти на частичные уступки рабочему классу в отношении заработной платы, условий труда, социального обеспечения. Но то, что буржуазия вынуждена давать одной рукой, она отбирает другой. Взвинчивая цены, расширяя масштабы инфляции, буржуазия сплошь да рядом сводит на нет свои вынужденные уступки.

С развитием общества возрастают материальные и культурные потребности рабочего и его семьи. Но заработная плата отстает от этих потребностей. Вывод очевиден: несмотря на отдельные успехи экономической борьбы рабочего класса капиталистических стран, в целом его положение ухудшается.

Такова же в условиях капитализма и участь крестьянства. Империализм до конца развеял легенду об устойчивости мелкого крестьянского хозяйства. В сельском хозяйстве творят произвол те же силы, что и во всей экономике современного капитализма, — монополии. Общеизвестны факты и цифры, свидетельствующие о разорении миллионов фермеров и крестьян в странах, где еще властвует капитал. Естественно, что аграрное движение, как это наглядно видно, скажем, на примере Франции, принимает все более широкий размах.

Крупный капитал пускает ко дну еще один весьма многочисленный слой современного общества — мелкую буржуазию города.

Все более неприглядной становится и участь интеллигенции. Величайший научно-технический переворот, свидетелем которого является человечество, открывает перед интеллигенцией невиданные возможности. Но империализм использует технический прогресс преимущественно в военных целях. Работать на войну, торговать своими талантами во имя обогащения магнатов смерти или влачить жалкое существование — вот выбор, который предоставляет империализм людям умственного труда.

В результате развала колониальной системы приступил к активному историческому творчеству новый огромный отряд человечества — народы бывших колоний. Дальнейший прогресс общества в значительной степени будет зависеть от того, по какому пути пойдут страны, сбросившие иго колониализма. Что может предложить им империализм? Красноречивым ответом на этот вопрос служит современное положение в Алжире, Анголе, во многих других странах, где колонизаторы рекою льют кровь борцов за национальную свободу. Штык, бомба, напад — вот что несет миллионам людей, жаждущим независимости, пресловутый «свободный мир».

Напомним о преданных гласности в Советском Союзе секретнейших документах агрессивного военного блока СЕНТО (бывший Багдадский пакт). Те, кто разрабатывал эти документы, — представители военизированной США и стран, попавших в зависимость от Вашингтона, — разумеется, не думали, что планы и схемы, составляемые в глубочайшей тайне, станут

экономического соревнования, в ходе которого социализм неизбежно докажет свое полное преимущество над капитализмом.

Это, говорил Ленин, «состязание двух способов, двух формаций, двух хозяйств — коммунистического и капиталистического. Мы докажем, что мы сильнее... Конечно, задача трудная, но мы говорили и говорим: «Социализм имеет силу примера». Насилие имеет свою силу по отношению к тем, кто хочет восстановить свою власть. Но этим и истерпывается значение насилия, а дальше уже имеет силу влияние и пример. Надо показать практически, на примере, значение коммунизма»⁷.

Такой подход к решению первостепенной проблемы современности — свидетельство величайшего гуманизма и миролюбия коммунизма. Коммунизм и мир нераздельны. Именно в условиях мира коммунизм получает возможность наиболее полно развернуть все свои силы. Очевидна, таким образом, органическая связь между политикой мирного сосуществования государств с различным общественным строем и политикой мирного экономического соревнования двух систем, последовательно проводимой ленинской партией. Только коммунистам прогрессивное человечество обязано тем, что оно имеет теперь ясную, цельную внешнеполитическую концепцию, обеспечивающую возможность решать проблемы, затрагивающие судьбы миллиардов людей, мирным путем, в интересах народов.

Проект Программы КПСС подчеркивает, что единственным источником военной опасности был и остается империализм. Справедливость этого вывода подтверждают как весь ход мирового развития, так и отдельные факты международной жизни. Достаточно посмотреть хотя бы на опаснейшую возню вокруг Западного Берлина, которую развернули в последнее время влиятельные круги США. Администрация Кеннеди, подогреваемая Пентагоном и Вонном, грозит разжечь мировую войну из-за того, что СССР предлагает заключить германский мирный договор, и на этой основе нормализовать обстановку в Западном Берлине. Агрессоры, не получив вовремя должного отпора, могут ввергнуть человечество в пучину термоядерной катастрофы. Естественно, что перед лицом такой угрозы Советское правительство не может не принимать необходимых мер для поддержания своей обороноспособности на должном уровне.

Советский народ, народы всех социалистических стран, все прогрессивное человечество поддерживают эти мероприятия СССР. Простые люди всей земли понимают вынужденный характер ответных мер Советского правительства, которое делает все от него зависящее, чтобы не допустить новой войны.

Избавить человечество от гнета и насилия, нищеты и страданий, исключить войны из жизни общества — вот в чем видит коммунизм свою историческую миссию. Этим и объясняется тот факт, что основное оружие коммунизма — сила примера, демонстрация своих неизмеримых преимуществ перед капитализмом. В этом «секрет» того, что коммунизм привлекает на свою сторону все новые и новые сотни миллионов людей, становится властителем дум всего передового человечества.

Ход общественного развития подтверждает ленинское предвидение о том, что главное свое воздействие на развитие мировой революции страны победившего социализма оказывают хозяйственным строительством. При капитализме решающим условием обогащения властвующей элиты было и остается ограбление и разорение подавляющей массы трудящихся. Коммунизму этот путь чужд по самой его сущности. Забота о человеке, о максимальном удовлетворении здоровых потребностей всех членов общества — таков высший принцип коммунизма. Этой цели посвящает свою деятельность Коммунистическая партия Советского Союза. В успешном хозяйственном строительстве на благо народа партия видит путь, ведущий к достижению ее идеалов.

⁷ В. И. Ленин. Соч., т. 31, стр. 426.

Богатырская сила социализма, его гранитная внутренняя устойчивость подтверждены ходом истории. В годы пятилеток в Советском Союзе социализм доказал свою способность в кратчайший исторический срок вывести страну из отсталости. На полях сражений второй мировой войны социализм доказал свое превосходство в военном отношении. Вырвавшись первым в космос, обогнав капитализм во многих важнейших отраслях науки и техники, социализм продемонстрировал свое превосходство и в этой области.

Экономическое соревнование — главное поле, где сегодня развернулась битва между капитализмом и социализмом. Существо нынешнего этапа соревнования двух систем состоит в том, что социализм выигрывает в интересах народов битву с капитализмом в решающей сфере человеческой деятельности — сфере материального производства. Крути, определяющие политику империалистического лагеря, все более начинают сознавать, что победа социализма в этой области будет иметь для капитализма роковые последствия. Если идеологическим оруженосцам империализма еще удастся удерживать под своим влиянием определенные слои населения, то во многом это объясняется тем, что миф о том, что якобы только капитализм способен обеспечить наиболее высокий жизненный уровень, еще не развеян до конца.

Миф этот покоится на двух основных устоях. Во-первых, в качестве главного доказательства высокого жизненного уровня при капитализме берется горстка империалистических держав, обогатившихся за счет эксплуатации сотен миллионов людей в других странах. Жизненный же уровень населения остального капиталистического мира, особенно населения колониальных и зависимых стран, доведенных до крайней нищеты, при таком «анализе» игнорируется. Во-вторых, в качестве витрины высокого жизненного уровня при капитализме выставляются Соединенные Штаты Америки, причем и здесь для «доказательства» берется жизненный уровень преимущественно лишь верхушки общества и тех слоев, которые сознательно допускаются этой верхушкой к «пирогу». Положение десятков миллионов низкооплачиваемых тружеников, чей заработок составляет всего от одной трети до половины прожиточного минимума, в расчет вообще не принимается.

Несостоятельность мифа о капиталистическом образе жизни как наиболее обеспеченном для всех слоев населения, очевидна. И если этот миф кое-где продолжает еще существовать, то прежде всего потому, что социализм до последнего времени не имел реальной возможности полностью раскрыть все свои преимущества. Достаточно напомнить, что примерно одна треть времени существования первого социалистического государства ушла на отражение вооруженных нашествий империалистов и ликвидацию тягчайших последствий этих нашествий.

Ныне социалистическое общество в СССР достигло такой силы и зрелости, что получило возможность в качестве непосредственной практической задачи поставить осуществление великого идеала человечества: от каждого — по способностям, каждому — по потребностям.

Победной песнью коммунизма звучит каждая из цифр, намеченных проектом Программы КПСС. В течение ближайших 10 лет Советская страна увеличит объем своей промышленной продукции примерно в два с половиной раза и превзойдет современный уровень промышленного производства США; в течение 20 лет объем промышленной продукции СССР увеличится не менее чем в шесть раз и оставит далеко позади нынешний общий объем промышленного производства США. Объем продукции сельского хозяйства за 10 лет намечено поднять примерно в два с половиной раза, а за 20 лет — в три с половиной раза. Уже в первом десятилетии СССР перегонит США по производству основных сельскохозяйственных продуктов на душу населения.

Так будет решена задача всемирно-исторического значения — обес-

печить в Советском Союзе самый высокий жизненный уровень по сравнению с любой страной капитализма.

Неистовый шум, который подняли вокруг проекта Программы КПСС реакционеры в США и других странах, выдает с головой животный страх вдохновителей этой кампании. Кричат о «советском вызове» Западу. Да, такой вызов брошен. Но это не военный вызов. Мы «угрожаем» противникам коммунизма не оружием, а тем, что хотим превзойти по уровню производства на душу населения самую развитую капиталистическую страну — Соединенные Штаты Америки. КПСС считает целью своей деятельности, своим долгом перед советским народом обеспечить для него самый высокий жизненный уровень, какой только возможен. Но разве это угроза для трудящихся капиталистических стран? Если кому и «угрожают» такие цели, так только реакционным монополистическим кругам, которые стремятся вечно держать народы в тисках капиталистической эксплуатации.

«Бурное развитие нашей экономики, — указывает Н. С. Хрущев, — это самое сильное оружие в наших руках для завоевания на сторону идей коммунизма новых миллионов людей в капиталистических странах. Вот почему в проекте Программы такое большое внимание уделяется экономическому развитию нашей страны, обеспечению ее безусловного превосходства над всеми главными капиталистическими державами. Намечается бурный рост всех отраслей народного хозяйства. Наряду с тяжелой промышленностью бурное развитие получают легкая и пищевая промышленность, то есть отрасли, непосредственно удовлетворяющие запросы населения. И это закономерно. Ведь что главное в коммунистическом обществе? Человек. Поэтому физические и умственные усилия, материальные средства должны быть направлены на лучшее удовлетворение потребностей человека и всего коммунистического общества в целом. Эта главная цель нашей партии получила дальнейшее яркое отражение в проекте Программы»^{*}.

Непоколебимая уверенность советских людей в том, что наша страна в короткие исторические сроки выиграет мирное экономическое соревнование с капитализмом, представляет собой одну из основ неизменного миролюбия Советского государства. Мы уверены в экономической победе нашего общественного строя. Зачем же нам навязывать этот строй другим народам да еще тем более силой оружия? Коммунистическая партия и правительство Советского Союза говорят руководителям государств империалистического лагеря: давайте предоставим народам, истории решать спор о том, какой строй, социализм или капитализм, более жизнеспособен и прогрессивен. Народы сами сделают свой выбор в пользу того строя, который сумеет лучше удовлетворять материальные и духовные запросы людей.

Вся внешнеполитическая деятельность Коммунистической партии Советского Союза олицетворяет воплощение уверенности советского народа в непроборимости сил социалистического строя. Эта уверенность еще раз нашла свое выражение в проекте новой Программы партии. Уже сам факт опубликования этого документа представляет новый, исключительный по своей важности вклад в дело укрепления всеобщего мира.

Советские люди знают: то, что провозглашает ленинская партия сегодня, завтра станет явью. Не пройдет и двух десятилетий, как наша Родина станет самой экономически развитой державой мира. Советский Союз, обогнав все развитые капиталистические государства, уже наступает на пятки лидеру капиталистического мира — Соединенным Штатам Америки. Пройдет немного времени, и советские люди скажут им: посторонитесь, господа, мы выходим вперед. А это значит, что капитализм, который уже сейчас находится в глухой обороне, будет принужден к отступлению по всему фронту. Его участь будет исторически решена.

* «Правда», 25.VI.1961.

Таковы горизонты, которые открывает перед советским народом, перед международным рабочим классом, перед всем прогрессивным человечеством партия созидания нового мира — великая ленинская партия. Построив социализм, мы поднялись на такие высоты, что весь мир восторгается делами нашего могучего народа — неутомимого строителя коммунизма. Завтра человечество станет свидетелем еще более грандиозных свершений. Нынешнее поколение советских людей будет жить при коммунизме!

Силы антикоммунизма не способны остановить неумолимый бег истории. Монополистическая буржуазия не может отстреляться даже ядерным оружием от непреложного хода исторического развития. Мир социализма неуклонно расширяется, мир капитализма неотвратимо сужается. Социализм неизбежно придет повсюду на смену капитализму. Таков объективный закон общественного развития. А обмануть законы истории никому не дано. Не дано это и капитализму. Самые лучшие, самые возвышенные свои надежды народы связывают с коммунизмом. Миллионы людей тянутся к коммунизму так же, как тянутся растения к солнцу. В этом гарантия того, что будущее за коммунизмом!

Советский народ, народы всех стран социалистического содружества, великая армия мирового коммунистического и рабочего движения, все прогрессивные люди на земле твердой поступью идут по единственно верному пути к достижению своих заветных целей. Этот путь проложен марксизмом-ленинизмом, он проверен и подтвержден опытом Советского Союза, других социалистических стран. Этот путь приведет все народы нашей планеты к вечному миру, счастью и процветанию.

F B I

Date: 12/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING ADMISSION OF AMERICAN NEGRO STUDENTS TO THE PATRICE LUMUMBA FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW, RUSSIA".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

EX-115

GALE

REC-72

1 cc + 1 enc - 5 enc destroyed

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 7) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

20 DEC 23 1961

RWH:Plb

(5)

ENCLOSURE

CC: Wick

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

65 JAN 12 1962



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
December 20, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING ADMISSION OF
AMERICAN NEGRO STUDENTS TO THE PATRICE
LUMUMBA FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES
UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

During the latter part of November, 1961, the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) on the question of admission of United States students to the Patrice Lumumba Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow, was formally raised by a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) with Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin. Only after the direct question was placed to them as to "Will you take American Negro students", were these individuals forthcoming with a direct reply. Their response in this regard was that the "CPSU does not now want American students at the university". The reason they stated was because the university's facilities are being utilized fully for the training of Negro personnel from backward countries. However, Mostovets subsequently qualified the statement by noting that the foregoing was the policy for the present year and what the policy may be in the future is unknown.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100 - 428 091 - 1826

ENCLOSURE

REC-72

SAC, New York

January 5, 1962

100-427091-1827

Director, FBI

EX-115

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

For completion of your records, copies of the plain text, cipher text and work sheet pertaining to message beginning "04490..." are enclosed. This message was encrypted per telephone call from Supervisor [redacted] on 1/3/62 and cipher text furnished to him telephonically on 1/4/62.

b6
b7c

Enclosures (2)

PWP:mjm

(11)

mjm

B9
Hobby

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAILED
JAN 8 - 1962
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

65 JAN 17 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: January 5, 1962

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

On 1/3/62, Supervisor [redacted] New York Office, telephonically furnished us the following plain language message which he requested that we encipher in the informant's cryptosystem.

TO REFEREE: GRASS HAS NOT RECEIVED ROYALTIES YET. IS IN DIRE NEED. PLEASE EXPEDITE. HUB

"REFEREE" is the code name for National Committee or Central Committee; "GRASS" is the code word for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; "HUB" is the code name for Morris Childs.

b6
b7c

On 1/4/62, Mr. [redacted] advised telephonically that the colon after "REFEREE" should be changed to a period and the sentence "IS IN DIRE NEED." should be dropped.

The cipher text of the revised message was telephonically furnished to Mr. [redacted] at 10:30 A.M. on 1/4/62. Copy of cipher text attached. Confirmatory letter and copy of work sheet being forwarded to New York separately.

ACTION:

For information.

EX-115

REC-72

100-428091-1827

Enclosure

20 JAN 11 1962

1 - Mr. Belmont

2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention Inspector J. A. Sizoo, Supervisor Frederick F. Fox)

PWP:mjm

(8)

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

Plain Text.

TO REFEREE. GRASS HAS NOT RECEIVED ROYALTIES YET. PLEASE
EXPEDITE. HUB

Cipher Text.

04490 44931 99093 23103 61262 61538 90772 41543 18538 03221
99265 14791 82404 19013 72811 92468 49144 61227 95591

100-428091-1827
ENCLOSURE

Legal Attache, Ottawa

December 29, 1961

Director, FBI (64-200-243)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Gurley

116
**COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

There are enclosed the original and one copy of a letterhead memorandum which states that John Weir has replaced Mark Frank as the Moscow correspondent of the "Canadian Tribune."

The original of this memorandum should be furnished by you to appropriate officials of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Enclosures (2)

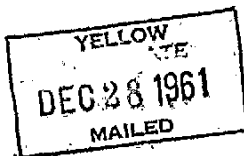
NOTE ON YELLOW:

Information furnished by CG 5824-S* as set forth in Chicago airtel 12/21/61.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review) (Enclosure)

1 - 100-423091 (Solo)

LTG:bgc/kmo.
(9)



ENCLOSURE

64 JAN 9 1962

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 64-200-243-100



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

USE ~~SECRET~~ YELLOW FILE COPY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 29, 1961

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

JOHN WEIR

Sources which have furnished reliable information in the past recently made available the following information:

John Weir, a member of the Communist Party of Canada, has replaced Mark Frank as the Moscow correspondent of the "Canadian Tribune," the organ of the Communist Party of Canada. Weir is now in Moscow. According to these sources, Weir's mother and sister were already residents of Moscow at the time Weir received this assignment.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in serious damage to the Nation.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

Original to by letter to Legat Ottawa 12/29/61.
One copy to Legat Ottawa by letter 12/29/61.

LTG:bgc (9)

1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

~~SECRET~~

100-428091

USE AS YELLOW FILE COPY

ENCLOSURE

b7D

F B I

Date: 1/5/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies
and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum
captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SAN FRANCISCO-MOSCOW
PEACE WALK, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed
letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/3/62,
to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead
memorandum was received during personal discussion in Moscow,
Russia, during 11/61, between CG 5824-S* and JOHN PITTMAN,
Moscow correspondent, "The Worker".

In accordance with instructions set forth in
Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity
of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on
a continuing basis in connection with the national defense
interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum
has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with
Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum
has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

GALE

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

REC-8

8 JAN 8 1962

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

CC - WICE



DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
January 5, 1962

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SAN
FRANCISCO-MOSCOW PEACE WALK, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in January, 1962, advised as follows:

When the San Francisco to Moscow peace walkers arrived in Europe during the late summer of 1961, to continue their trek to Moscow, Russia, the official word reportedly was issued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to leave the peace walkers alone and to allow them to enter the socialist countries. At the same time, however, the peace walkers were to be warned that they must not go near or photograph any military installation in the various socialist countries through which they would pass.

As the peace walkers progressed toward Moscow, additional orders reportedly were issued to the main Soviet peace organization that the peace walkers should be met by members of the group and that all of their personal needs should be taken care of. When the peace walkers reached a point approximately seven miles from the city of Moscow, the CPSU through this same peace organization, issued instructions that John Pittman, Moscow correspondent, "The Worker", and his wife Margaret as well as Ogden Dennis, Moscow correspondent of the London "Daily Worker", proceed to meet the peace walkers. The Pittmans and Dennis had been selected to meet the walkers because they spoke the same language and were citizens of the countries forming the largest portion of the peace walkers group. Their instructions reportedly were to talk to the group and give them, based on their "own personal experience" as foreigners in Moscow, information as to how and as to what kind of treatment they

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1828

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SAN
FRANCISCO-MOSCOW PEACE WALK, 1961

should expect. These individuals were cautioned, however, not to leave the impression with the peace walkers that they in any way might be acting in an official capacity for the U. S. S. R.

"The Worker" is an East Coast
United States Communist newspaper.

In accordance with their instructions, the Pittmans and Dennis drove to the outskirts of Moscow in an automobile provided by the CPSU and met the peace walkers. When they arrived, they found that representatives of the Soviet peace organization were already present as well as Mrs. Nikita S. Khrushchev, wife of the First Secretary of the CPSU.

Prior to the peace walkers' arrival in Moscow, the CPSU had decided to allow them, within limits, complete freedom of action to do anything they wanted during their stay in the Soviet Union. The responsibility for the handling of this group was placed in the hands of L. F. Ilyichev, then Head of the Department of Agitation and Propaganda of the Central Committee, CPSU. With the supervision of their stay under the jurisdiction of Ilyichev, the group reportedly went through their entire stay in the Soviet Union without serious difficulty or any clash having arisen between them and officials of the Soviet Union.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/29/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

384217

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a beige colored plastic zippered briefcase furnished by CG 5824-S* to the Chicago Office.

According to CG 5824-S*, an identical briefcase was delivered personally to each fraternal delegate to the 22nd Congress, CPSU, held in Moscow during 10/61. This briefcase represented one of those items which assisted the security personnel to identify the various fraternal delegates. In addition to the contents actually appearing in this briefcase such as the calendar, ballpoint pens, and refills, there was also enclosed a supply of writing paper which is not presently available.

CG 5824-S* felt that this item should be made available to the Bureau in order that they might have the advantage of any future intelligence benefits therefrom.

SUGGESTION TO THE BUREAU

In view of the fact that each fraternal delegate to the 22nd Congress received the above described plastic briefcase, the Bureau may desire to examine its contents and photograph this item. The Bureau may also feel that the information concerning this item might be utilized as a possible means of identifying fraternal delegates to this Congress and that this information might be of sufficient importance to disseminate to other intelligence agencies.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RMDC)
1 - Chicago

JAN 16 1962

REC-1

8 JAN 2 1962

ENCLOSURE
C C - Wick

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

SEVEN

INVEST

Enclosed -
negative of photos
of briefcase made
by Lab.

100-428091-1829

EX 104

CG 134-46 Sub B

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

It is requested that when the Bureau has completed examination of the enclosed briefcase and taken any desired action, it be returned to the Chicago Office so that it may be made available to CG 5824-S*.

GALE

F B I

Date: 12/26/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) **REC-45**

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies
and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement
captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING [REDACTED]
FORMER AMERICANS, NOW RESIDING IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA". **MR. TAMS**

The information set forth in the enclosed U.S.A.
informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61,
to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM) **REC-45**
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

1-11-62
7 DEC 29 1961

EX-108

C. E. WICK

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

63 JAN 16 1962

INFORMATION CONCERNING [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] FORMER AMERICANS, NOW RESIDING
IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

b6
b7C

In early December, 1961, a number of conversations were held with [REDACTED] a former American now residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia. During these conversations, the following was learned:

[REDACTED] still holds his position as a specialist in American literature at the Czech Academy of Science in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and now has received a doctorate degree. Recently he gained considerable prestige upon the completion of a translation into Czechoslovak of a book on the life of Walt Whitman. In addition, he is now preparing to take an examination for a Candidate of Science Degree, a highly sought degree which will carry with it recognition of a higher scholastic achievement than the doctorate degree which he now holds. For the purpose of examination regarding this degree, [REDACTED] will be examined by a group of professors being brought into Prague from the provinces by the Academy.

[REDACTED] in reminiscing about earlier events which resulted in his coming to Czechoslovakia, noted that when he and his wife first left the United States, they had gone to Mexico. In Mexico, they lived on a farm for approximately six months and as far as he was concerned, [REDACTED] noted he would have been content to have stayed there. However, at the request of the Soviets he had gone to Moscow. In Moscow, he was separated from his wife, isolated from everyone, and actually felt like a "prisoner". Finally he and his wife were brought into Czechoslovakia where the Soviets insisted that they live and act as Czechoslovak citizens. Papers were even drawn up for purposes of identity wherein his father was listed as a Czech citizen. This the Soviets noted was being done for his own protection. When the Soviets and Czechs were at a later time asked why such papers had been prepared, they had responded, "Look, you are a Czech citizen, if you don't want this we will get you for falsification of these papers, lock you up and throw the key away". Actually, according to [REDACTED] he has never been granted Czech citizenship although they now have taken him into the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

b6
b7C

100-42511-13
ENCLOSURE

From all appearances, the [] and his wife [] live quite well in Prague. They have many material things and their living quarters are well above normal, with sufficient additional space provided so they may do research work in their home.

b6
b7c

The [] indicated they miss their families in the United States and [] has not forgotten the initial treatment he received from the Soviets. [] is obviously not good and her personal appearance indicates that she is not physically well.

F B I

Date: 1/4/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies
and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement
captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING MIKE AND ELIZABETH GOLD
AND VISIT TO SOVIET UNION AND CHINA, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed
informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/2/62,
to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

1 JAN 6 1962

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

63 JAN 16 1962

**INFORMATION CONCERNING MIKE AND
ELIZABETH GOLD AND VISIT TO SOVIET
UNION AND CHINA, 1961**

When Mike Gold and his wife Elizabeth departed from the United States to travel abroad during the fall of 1961, they paid their own passage. Their first stop-over was in France where they visited a number of Elizabeth Gold's relatives. Subsequently, they proceeded to the Soviet Union.

In the Soviet Union, the Golds were hosted by the Soviet Writers Union and were the specific guests of a (First Name Unknown) Lurie (phonetic), a female official of the Union whose major interest lies in American literature.

In the Soviet Union, the Golds, because of a recommendation of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), were treated as Party people; however, in this regard, it is to be noted that the CP, USA, can neither prove that they are currently active Party people or Party members in the strict sense of the word. The recommendation given by the CP, USA, regarding the Golds' Party status and the willingness of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU) to accept this characterization was based on the fact that Gold himself has some popularity as a political writer and is well known as an individual. In addition, some of Gold's works have been translated and circulated within the Soviet Union as well as other socialist countries.

A major part of the Golds' stay in the Soviet Union was spent in various hospitals. Mike Gold himself is a sick, old man well over 70 years of age who suffers from diabetes and must constantly utilize insulin.

Although originally the Golds had intended to travel to Rumania from the Soviet Union, they changed their

15-42891-31
ENCLOSURE

plans when the Chinese invited them to China. Their visit to China was not motivated by any sympathy for the Chinese position but arose out of the challenge and romantic aspects that such a visit carried. The Golds felt that few people had been to China and that they wanted to see the contrast of the present and the past.

Although the Soviet doctors recommended against such a trip on the part of the Golds to China for health reasons, they decided to and did travel to China. While in China for a period of approximately two months, all of Mike Gold's time with the exception of a two week period, was spent in hospitals. Reportedly during his hospitalization in China, the Chinese provided him with top facilities and the best of medical services and doctors. During the two week period not hospitalized, the Golds took several tours but actually saw very little of China.

Following the Chinese visit, the Golds returned to the Soviet Union. Mike Gold had originally intended to remain in the Soviet Union for a period of one year and write a book on American literature of the 1930s. However, because of the extremely cold weather in Moscow and his inability to withstand this cold, Mike Gold's physical condition became constantly worse. When the officials of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, learned of his poor physical condition based on reports from Soviet doctors, they felt that it would be best for Mike Gold to leave the Soviet Union, fearing the possibility of his death in that country.

In view of Mike Gold's poor health and the decision of the officials of the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, the Golds made plans to and did depart from the Soviet Union by air on November 20, 1961. They planned to stop in France in order to handle matters relating to the estate of Elizabeth Gold's mother. However, prior to this departure, it was reportedly agreed to by the Soviet Writers Union that Gold would prepare a 120 page item which would serve as a possible outline for a future symposium on American literature to be held in the Soviet Union by the Soviet Writers Union. In connection with the preparation of

this item. Gold indicated there might be some reimbursement to him for the time and effort spent but he gave no indication of the amount of money he was to receive or by whom it was to be paid.

On a number of occasions while in the Soviet Union, Mike Gold indicated some dissatisfaction with what he had seen and experienced. He frequently commented on the bureaucracy existing in the Soviet Union. In addition, he was continually homesick for his family and, therefore, was not unhappy with the final decision to return to the United States.

F B I

Date: 12/22/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

dw
gml
x
1
SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning A Four-Day Delay of Morris Childs in Prague, Czechoslovakia, During Period of November 29 to December 2, 1961."

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished on 12/7 and 19/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

ICC4/enc 808RB
③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-70

100-428091-1832

17 DEC 26 1961

EX-108
80151 JAN 16 1962
C. C. Wick
AYK
917Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in ChargeSent _____ M Per _____
[Signature]

**INFORMATION CONCERNING A FOUR-DAY DELAY
OF MORRIS CHILDS IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
DURING PERIOD OF NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER
2, 1961**

On Wednesday, November 20, 1961, Morris Childs, who had been one of the Communist Party, USA fraternal delegates to the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, departed from Moscow, Russia, by plane enroute to Prague, Czechoslovakia. Upon arriving in Prague, Childs was met by a (first name unknown) Sobatka (phonetic), a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the individual in charge of relations with all Communist Parties in capitalist countries, and by Ladislav Kocman (phonetic), a member of the International Department. At this time, Childs was informed that the "Russians" had advised them to inform Childs that he was "to stay put" in Prague until further notice. Neither Kocman nor Sobatka could give any reason as to why these instructions might have been issued.

Childs at this time, because of the identity under which he was travelling, had neither a passport nor visa or any other material in his possession which could serve as means of identification. As time passed, anxiety on the part of Childs began to increase due to the lack of any clarification of the "Russian" instructions regarding his stay in Prague.

Although during the period in Prague, Childs was allowed to travel freely in the city and carry on meetings with officials of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia as well as with Americans there, no information could be developed from any source as to why his departure was being delayed. Various thoughts entered the mind of Childs that the Communist Party, USA may have instructed the Russians to order him to remain as a reserve leadership of the American Party or perhaps the Soviets might have information unfavorable to him. In view of this, Childs on December 1 and 2, 1961, began to review all the various material in his possession including notes and documents as to their content. In many

100-44211-1532

ENCLOSURE

instances these documents were destroyed, always in the presence of a Communist Party of Czechoslovakia official in order to remove any question of doubt as to why this was being done.

At approximately 2:00 p.m., Saturday, December 2, 1931, Childs received a call at his hotel room in Prague from Kocman. The message was that he was to immediately proceed to the office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and meet with Comrade Dornoslav Laspovichka (phonetic), head of the International Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Upon arrival at Laspovichka's office, Childs was informed that a Soviet representative was present and had a message for him from the Communist Party, USA. In delivering this message, the unidentified Soviet noted that this message had been received through channels by Moscow and relayed to Prague. In order that this message might be delivered to him, it had been requested that his departure from Prague be delayed and that this was the sole basis for the delay order which had been relayed to him by the Czechs.

The message's content, which had been coded, was not known to either the Soviet representative present or to any representative of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It was from the Communist Party, USA, and set forth the authority of Com Hall for Childs to eliminate additional, tentatively planned steps in Socialist countries in connection with his current trip if a satisfactory response had been received from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in regard to financial assistance requested by the Communist Party, USA from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

FBI

Date: 12/20/61

Transmit the following in

~~SECRET~~

(Type in plain text or code)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

(U)

86-18400V
Classified by 3042 JOT/ST
Declassify on: OADR 9/21/87
Reviewed entered

On 12/20/61, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON as follows: (U)

Pursuant to telephonic arrangements previously made, NY 694-S* met VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY in the area of the Townhouse Restaurant in Queens, NYC, at 7 P.M. on 12/19/61. When BARKOVSKY observed the informant leaving the aforesaid restaurant at 7 P.M., he walked to the Sutphin Ave. station of the 8th Ave. Subway, the informant following him there. (U)

BARKOVSKY initiated conversation on the subway station platform, complaining about the inclemency of the weather, and that he had to be out on such a bad night. He then instructed NY 694-S* to be "available" on Fridays and Mondays for the next few weeks, and said that, before contacting NY 694-S* at the latter's office on a Friday or a Monday, he would telephonically

- 3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM) 1cc 808 RB
- 1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
- 1 - NY (134-91) (Inv) (41)
- 1 - NY (65-15026) (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
- 1 - NY (100-134637) (41) (u)

ACB:mfd (#41)
(9)

See memo to Bureau
to Conrad 12/20/61

8 DEC 21 1961

50 JAN 17 1962

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

AIRTEL TO BUREAU

NY [100-134637] (S) (U)

[contact the informant between 12 noon and 2 P.M. to ascertain whether "all was clear". If anything should be wrong, NY 694-S* should state that the individual to whom BARKOVSKY would request to speak was not in.] ~~(S)~~ (U)

Mentioning CG 5824-S* by his given name, BARKOVSKY said that he expected to have some "material" for the latter, and that CG 5824-S* should bear in mind "that his pages will be 3, 4 and 5." (Apparently BARKOVSKY was referring to a chemically treated paper pad to be used for secret writing.) ~~(S)~~ (U)

BARKOVSKY then stated "we don't want the dentist (Dr. GREGORY VALENTINE BURTAN). I don't know the details, but we will re-imburse him for his travel expenses." ~~(S)~~ (U)

NY 694-S* at this point handed BARKOVSKY, for transmittal to Moscow, a small package containing microfilm. The messages on the said microfilm will be described hereinafter. ~~(S)~~ (U)

At this point a subway train came into the station, and as the doors opened BARKOVSKY said, "By the way, you have skipped a hundred cipher groups. That's very bad!" Before NY 694-S* could make any reply, BARKOVSKY told the informant to board the train, saying "I'll see you later." NY 694-S* believed that BARKOVSKY desired him to ride to the next station (Parsons Boulevard) and to wait there for him. The informant waited at the Parsons Boulevard station for about three quarters of an hour, but BARKOVSKY never arrived there. ~~(S)~~ (U)

The microfilm contained the following messages which had been converted first to open code and then ciphered: ~~(S)~~ (U)

(1) "To the Central Committee of the CPSU from GUS HALL Press in USA gave wrong and distorted picture of tactical legal ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

AIRTEL TO BUREAU
NY [100-134637] (8)(u)

~~SECRET~~

maneuvers of CPUSA. Some executive positions dissolved but in reality no basic changes. Leadership and duties remain same. National Executive Board and all other committees continue. Only few work in the National Office. The rest orbit around it. Atmosphere more favorable for CPUSA. Popular support growing. Washington officials hesitating in order to gain time by moving slowly on prosecutions." ~~(S)~~ (U) Russians

(2) "To Central Committee of CPSU from GUS HALL - Most urgent that HENRY WINSTON remain in Moscow as reserve cadre. Since WINSTON already there for medical treatment and rest, reserve cadre of paramount importance. Therefore he remain until such time as the N.E.B. and HALL get clearer picture of legal actions against the CPUSA. Each month we will review this situation and keep WINSTON fully informed through this channel." ~~(S)~~ (U)

Jan 10/58
(3) "GUS HALL requests answer his message of October regarding MORTON SOBELL (suggestion that Soviets try to arrange an exchange of 'political prisoners')." U.S.

(4) "MORRIS CHILDS has arrived safely in USA."

(5) "ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN in new residence now. New address Madison Square Garden Hotel, c/o sister, Mrs. HANNA."

(6) "Still no mailing address from you for JACK CHILDS."

The aforesaid microfilm also contained the following message, converted into open code, from HALL to the Soviets:

"When FLYNN returned from the 22nd Congress in Moscow

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

AIRTEL TO BUREAU
NY 100-134637

(S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Wine
[She was criticized very severely and challenged by JIM ALLEN and WILLIAM WEINSTONE for condemning Albania, as KHRUSHCHEV did, when she spoke on behalf of CPUSA in the Congress. They did not accept her report fully here. They are of the opinion merely to condemn Stalin and to exhume his body is not sufficient to guarantee that this will not happen again. ALLEN claims that Soviet young people at the UN express similar sentiment. ALLEN and WEINSTONE seem to be dominated by the Togliatti line. Is it possible for such young people from the USSR to talk that way and if so, why to such comrades as ALLEN?] (S) (U)

The microfilm also contained a CPUSA report (previously furnished to the Bureau and San Juan) regarding a meeting in NYC between CPUSA functionaries and "a person from Puerto Rico" (believed to be JUAN SANTOS RIVERS, President of the CP of Puerto Rico), at which Puerto Rican economic and political questions were discussed. (S) (U)

(U)

NY 694-S* expressed concern about BARKOVSKY's allegation that 100 cipher groups had been skipped. The informant was assured that in view of the manner in which ciphering of his messages to Moscow is handled, BARKOVSKY's allegation could not be true, and that in all likelihood the Soviets here had failed to transmit one of the informant's messages to Moscow. The NYO will attempt to ascertain which message this might be. The NYO also will refresh the informant's recollection regarding the general content of all ciphered messages given by him to BARKOVSKY so that he may inquire of BARKOVSKY whether the latter actually transmitted all these messages to Moscow. The informant was instructed to take a firm position regarding this matter in any further discussion thereof with BARKOVSKY. (S) (U)

*All cipher
not sent
for in
12/26/61
Paw/imm*

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: December 20, 1961

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

On 12/18/61, ASAC Donald E. Roney of the New York Office telephonically furnished the text of three messages NY 694-S* was to transmit and requested assistance in the encryption of them. The plain language texts are as follows. Code words are followed by true meanings underlined and in parenthesis.

#1

TO REFEREE (National Committee or Central Committee) FROM BIRCH (Gus Hall). PRESS IN COVE (United States) GAVE WRONG AND DISTORTED PICTURE OF TACTICAL LEGAL MANEUVERS OF BOXER (Communist Party, USA). SOME EXECUTIVE POSITIONS DISSOLVED BUT IN REALITY NO BASIC CHANGES (repeat) NO BASIC CHANGES. LEADERSHIP AND DUTIES REMAIN SAME. TRAINOR (National Executive Board) AND ALL OTHER COMMITTEES CONTINUE, ONLY A FEW WORK IN REFEREE (National Committee or Central Committee) OFFICE, THE REST ORBIT AROUND IT. ATMOSPHERE MORE FAVORABLE FOR BOXER (Communist Party, USA). POPULAR SUPPORT GROWING FAIR (Washington) OFFICIALS HESITATING TO GAIN TIME BY MOVING SLOWLY ON PROSECUTIONS.

#2

DECEMBER 18 TO REFEREE (National Committee or Central Committee) FROM BIRCH (Gus Hall). MOST URGENT THAT LAST (Henry Winston) REMAIN IN HOTEL (Moscow) AS RESERVE CADRE SINCE LAST (Henry Winston) ALREADY THERE FOR SUN (Medical Treatment or Rest). RESERVE CADRE OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE THEREFORE HE REMAIN UNTIL SUCH TIME TRAINOR (National Executive Board) AND BIRCH (Gus Hall) (repeat) TRAINOR (National Executive

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Inspector J. A. Sizoo, Supervisor Frederick F. Fox)

PWP:mjm

(8)

JAN 17 1962

EX 104

REC-91

100-42891-1834

17 JAN 10 1962

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

EX-104

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Solo
Internal Security - C

Board) AND BIRCH (Gus Hall) GET CLEARER PICTURE OF LEGAL ACTION AGAINST BOXER (Communist Party, USA). EACH MONTH WE WILL REVIEW THIS SITUATION AND KEEP LAST (Henry Winston) FULLY INFORMED THROUGH THIS CHANNEL.

#3

BIRCH (Gus Hall) REQUESTS ANSWER HIS MESSAGE OF OCTOBER REGARDING MORTON SOBELL (repeat) REQUEST ANSWER. (Space) HUB (Morris Childs) RETURN HOME ALRIGHT. (Space) GRASS (Elizabeth Gurley Flynn) IN NEW RESIDENCE NOW. NEW ADDRESS MADISON SQUARE GARDEN HOTEL, C/O SISTER, MRS. HANNA. (Space) STILL NO MAILING ADDRESS FROM YOU FOR BROOKS.

The enciphered text furnished telephonically to ASAC Roney at approximately 6:00 P.M., 12/18/61. Copy of enciphered text attached.

ACTION:

For information.

Notes
Auto-stat copy of keep, work sheets
and cipher text for attached message
and also copy of messages to edit
furnished to Mr. Winston
12/26/61

#1

92340	50474	79048	27155	13500	02524	47442	02819	29296	17057
65724	66460	15569	06325	10808	74029	26288	25491	76809	56173
34700	69679	68172	70564	92935	38575	73479	46731	63563	35404
22203	37506	48081	43706	35348	10699	18759	91053	55736	75943
96166	26799	78373	10153	91400	76180	04617	11515	53818	91479
15579	55750	90064	33019	95303	16834	15209	18129	41412	22683
67353	48980	26364	92679	24908	23695	20084	57141	60688	84532
75671	53614	00611	13772	09171	88460	94532	91404	77916	79157
56509	44450	40193	25327	37082	70247	98109	95912	45030	90981
09286	12768	83681	20428	90846	61368	56333	57303	13365	58889
37318	78813	98145	89283	05176	70388	99127	06311	48838	61740
82411	37617	21542	59656	91898	33648				

100-428091-1834

ENCLOSURE

#2

48238	65578	90615	02059	24922	00032	23996	06520	06131	36047
99560	42431	03219	60193	99957	79211	32112	36095	33207	15779
15818	02853	81434	45591	13814	17053	13110	42324	88812	75719
19615	54309	43983	21749	11304	41285	91906	75892	03780	35140
05524	73334	85295	08110	78161	09944	18207	48952	56331	38410
27913	53666	09452	04785	42063	50062	40148	41421	60547	84572
90052	71969	84313	00527	69979	67106	05591	72548	01148	60444
73685	55415	02067	13228	17333	66529	94489	12257	67226	86096
13554	67042	30466	14567	97622	81216	60099	68535	94136	95889
05298	53849	78160	80503	50034	02576				

100-428091-1834
ENCLOSURE

#3

80130 81555 24166 44708 95658 72672 50336 66387 00686 41094

18667 96470 28031 95675 17452 71692 11861 01821 58331 72236

49866 05436 65782 62389 12193 58669 85465 13456 34329 61679

67378 94920 78488 76853 57070 89376 41786 57587 72238 68568

72315 23283 61523 07750 11942 17667 64116 98431 98065 65391

40257 68159 60705 21574 03182 32035 72939 99345 95514 03361

36287 41761 24320 29641 32785 52195 50974 23964

100-428091-1834
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 1/4/62

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

Records of the NYO reflect that, as of 12/31/61, transactions in the SOLO account reported by NY 694-S* since the date of the last accounting have been as follows.

Credit

On hand 12/1/61	\$71,333.00
Received from a foreign source on 12/22/61	<u>150,000.00</u>
Total Credit	\$221,333.00

Debit

To ISADORE WOFSY for use of "The Worker" 12/6/61	\$ 10,000.00
To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CPUSA National Office 12/6/61	<u>5,000.00</u>
Total Debit	\$ 15,000.00
Balance	\$206,333.00

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the NYO, where consistent with security, is attempting to trace transfers of SOLO funds. The result of said tracing investigations will be reported under the caption of the CPUSA functionaries to whom money from abroad has been transferred.

- 2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM) *cc 108 RE*
- 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (SOLO FUNDS) (INFO) (RM)
- 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
- 1-NY 100-128861 (CPUSA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (415)
- 1-NY 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACB:ume
(6)

REC-29

16 JAN 5 1962

Wm. J. ...
1/9/62
65 JAN 1 1962
FIVE
801-X3

100-428091-1835
[Signature]
IMP. SEC.

1 - Mr. Gurley

SAC, San Juan (100-20)

January 10, 1962

Director, FBI (64-200-48)

**PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

There is enclosed for San Juan one copy of a letterhead memorandum dated 12/26/61 entitled "Information Concerning Future Aid From The Communist Party Of The Soviet Union To The Communist Party Of Puerto Rico."

This information was furnished 12/9/61 by CG 5824-S* which informant has furnished reliable information in the past.

This information, even in paraphrased form, should not be set forth in a report unless substantiated by other sources. In the event this information is substantiated by other sources, it should be reported as emanating from such sources.

Enclosure

1 - New York

① 100-428091 (Solo)

LTG:blw:cad
(6)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
185. JAN 10 1962

62 JAN 15 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 64-200-48-1051

1 - Mr. Reddy
1 - Mr. Gurley

January 9, 1962

Airtel

~~SECRET~~

To: SAC, New York (100-1696)

From: Director, FBI (100-1287)

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

ReBulet to Chicago 12-29-61 entitled "Solo, IS - C," wherein Chicago and New York were requested to determine the method by which Flynn receives royalties from Russia for articles written by her in that country. ~~X~~ (U)

Further reference is made to the telephone call of ASAC Roney to a representative of the Bureau Laboratory 1-8-62 indicating that subject has received some of this money. ~~X~~ (U)

Immediately advise the method by which Flynn receives this money, amount and all information in connection therewith. Expedite. ~~X~~ (U)

1 - Solo (100-428091)
1 - Communist Party Funds (100-3-63) ~~X~~ (U)

LTG:jmc.
(7)

~~2/3/84~~
~~Classified by 18 RPP/RB~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
JAN 9 - 1962
MAILED

NOT RECORDED
98 JAN 10 1962

~~SECRET~~

FIVE
50 JAN 12 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-1287-811

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: January 5, 1962

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Remylet 11/30/61.

Bureau letter dated May 4, 1960, instructs the Chicago office to set out the details of disbursement of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* and that such information be submitted to the Bureau by the fifth of the month following the month being reported.

Balance of Funds in Possession
of CG 5824-S* as of 12/1/61

\$52,548.00

During the past month there have been no disbursements of funds from this account, hence the balance remains the same - \$52,548.00 - as of December 31, 1961.

- ② - Bureau (RM) *188 RB*
 - 1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago
- RWH:LMS
(4)

EXP. PROC.

REC-29

100-428091-1836

8 JAN 8 1962

Memo Copy made to Mr. Sullivan

1/9/62

65 JAN 19 1962

EX-108
JAN 10 1962
FBI - CHICAGO

[Signature]
FBI - SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 1/8/62

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CG)

ReBulet, 12/29/61, captioned as above, copy to Chicago, particularly page 3, paragraph 2, wherein appears a request that the Chicago Office question CG 5824-S* concerning whether JOHN GRAY of Prompt Press would go to Russia to care for HENRY WINSTON.

The attention of the Bureau is directed to NYairtel, 12/12/61, captioned "GUS HALL; IS-C," copy to Chicago, in which on page 2, paragraph 3, NY 694-S* reported that according to GUS HALL, the latter had decided that HENRY WINSTON was to remain in Moscow instead of returning to the US, which would solve the problem of sending someone to the Soviet Union to bring WINSTON home. *NY*

The Bureau's attention is also directed to NYairtel to Bureau, 12/15/61, captioned "JOHN MATTHEW GRAY; SM-C" (Bufile 100-41747), wherein it is reported that NY 694-S* advised on 12/14/61, that GUS HALL subsequently mentioned that JOHN GRAY had originally been contacted to travel to the Soviet Union to assist WINSTON, but had vigorously refused to accept the assignment. NY 694-S* advised also that in view of this, the whole idea had been abandoned.

cc 808RB
2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (INFO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-109247 (JOHN MATTHEW GRAY) (422)
1-NY 100-84994 (GUS HALL) (415)
1-NY 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON) (415)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(8)

REC-29

EX-108

65 JAN 17 1962

13 JAN 1962

IN-108

Gurley

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub b)

January 11, 1962

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReCGlet 1/4/62 enclosing issues number 42, 43 and 44 of "Ogonek," a Russian-language publication circulated in the USSR.

Pursuant to your request, the above three copies of this magazine are being returned herewith.

Enclosures - 3

LTG:bgc
(4)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

These magazines were circulated among the various sections; none desired translations of them.



REC-105

100-428091-1838

19 JAN 11 1962

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

51 JAN 16 1962

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 1/4/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning Conversation with Justas Paleckis, President of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, October, 1961."

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/3/62 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

1cc + 1 enc 808 RB - 1cc + 1 enc destroyed
 ③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
 1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
 (5)

EX-105

REC-9

1 JAN 6 1962

50 JAN 18 1962

Approved: JAB/af
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

O U O

**INFORMATION CONCERNING CONVERSATION WITH
JUSTAS PALECKIS, PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME
SOVIET OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR, OCTOBER,
1961**

Justas Paleckis, President of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, was among the official Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) delegates in attendance at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow, Russia, October 17-31, 1961. During the course of this Congress, Paleckis spoke briefly to a member of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) fraternal delegation to the Congress and made inquiry concerning Phillip Donosky. According to Paleckis, Donosky, who is a Lithuanian by origin although American born, recently had written a long book which the Lithuanian SSR has translated and is now circulating in that Republic. The title of this recent work of Donosky is believed to be "The Fern."

100-478071-158
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING FORMATION OF A NEW UNIVERSITY FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, PATTERNED AFTER THE PATRICE LUMUMBA FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW, RUSSIA".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE

101-13

GALE

Lt. Col. Rush, memo,
AGT DRC
12/29/61

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) 100-428091-1840
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

20 DEC 23 1961

RWH:Plb

50 JAN 17 1962

CC - Wick

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 20, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING FORMATION OF A
NEW UNIVERSITY FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS IN
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, PATTERNED AFTER
THE PATRICE LUMUMBA FRIENDSHIP OF THE
PEOPLES UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, in December, 1961, advised as follows:

In early December, 1961, Ladislav Kocman (phonetic),
a member of the International Department of the Central
Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and a
(First Name Unknown) Sobatka (phonetic), a member of the
International Department of the Central Committee, Communist
Party of Czechoslovakia, who is in charge of relations with
all Communist Parties in capitalist countries, advised as
follows:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of
Czechoslovakia currently has under consideration a plan for
the opening of a new university in Czechoslovakia for foreign
students. The new university would function in the same way
as the Patrice Lumumba Friendship of the Peoples University
in Moscow but it will not be restricted to Negro students.
At the present time it is contemplated that the student body
at this new university will initially consist of 400 students.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is
the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1840
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 12/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "FINAL BRIEFING OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1961, BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/11 and 18/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

ENCLOSURE

cc - Wick

GAZ

100-428091-1842

20 DEC 23 1961

EX-108

SEC.

Approved: _____

65 JAN 24 1962

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-05-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 20, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

FINAL BRIEFING OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1961,
BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION

In late November, 1961, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, met with a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), who was then in Moscow. This meeting was held for the purpose of presenting to the CP, USA, representative a final briefing in order that this individual might be prepared to relate to the CP, USA, on behalf of the CPSU, certain requests and other information relating to current policies of the CPSU. Included among the various requests and other matters raised at this time by Mostovets and Grechukhin were the following:

The CPSU would like to receive from the CP, USA, as much material and information as possible relating to the present legal actions taken against it by the United States Government.

The CPSU is very interested in the response of the American people, in general, to the exclusive interview which had been carried on by Aleksei Adzhubei, the editor of "Izvestia", with President John F. Kennedy in the United States.

Information as to the type of activities for peace that the American people are participating in is desired.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1842

~~TOP SECRET~~

FINAL BRIEFING OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1961,
BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION

The CPSU has a definite interest in the activities carried out in the United States by the "progressives" and "left elements" in connection with the fight for peace.

According to the capitalist press, which is available to the CPSU, such papers note that the rank and file will not register under the McCarran Act (Internal Security Act of 1950) but will instead leave the Communist Party. In view of this information, the CPSU is interested in determining factually the reaction of the membership of the CP, USA, to this Act. The true reaction of the rank and file in this matter is important.

The International Department of the Central Committee has not seen copies of the new "Midwest Edition", "The Worker", and would like to have copies sent to it immediately. In addition, the CP, USA, is requested to submit subsequent issues of this publication on a continuing basis.

The CP, USA, should immediately take up the matter relating to the replacement of John Pittman, Moscow correspondent, "The Worker". Discussions in this regard should be handled formally and plans for replacement should be legally laid. In connection with this replacement, the Communist Party might desire to consider the possibility of sending two correspondents, one representing "The Peoples World" and the other representing "The Worker" in Pittman's place. However, should there be a decision by the CP, USA, to attempt to send two correspondents to Moscow, it must be borne in mind that both individuals cannot bring their families because of the cost involved. At the latest, a decision in regard to the Pittman replacement must be made by the spring of 1962. When the replacement has been decided upon, a formal communication should be submitted to the CPSU wherein it is noted that Pittman's replacement is

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

FINAL BRIEFING OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1961,
BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION

being requested and it should be emphasized at that time that Pittman is being replaced because of assignment to new work in the CP, USA. Any suggested replacement or replacements should be identified and full detailed background information set forth in the communication.

The International Department suggests that the CP, USA, give serious consideration to the sending of several students to the Higher Party School for International Students, Moscow, which up to now has had no representation from the United States. If necessary, to accommodate American students, the course of study at the school which is regularly three years, could be reduced to two years or even 18 months. In this regard, the CP, USA, might find that by placing several students in this school they have set up a reserve leadership for the future.

In regard to the question of non-Party delegations to the CPSU, the CP, USA, may go ahead with plans to send over such delegations to the Soviet Union in 1962. The CPSU would prefer to have the Party send over trade union delegations but consideration may be given to the farm delegation which has been previously discussed. From the CPSU's point of view, it is preferable that any such non-Party delegation visit the Soviet Union during the summer months.

The CPSU views it very desirable and the CP, USA, should give consideration to the possibility of sending over a delegation consisting entirely of Communist Party members in 1962. In connection with such a Party delegation or any other delegation to the Soviet Union, the CP, USA, should send at least a two month advance notice of such delegation together with a detailed biographical sketch on each individual who will participate.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

FINAL BRIEFING OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW, NOVEMBER, 1961,
BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION

In regard to the matter of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, the CP, USA, should make plans to send someone down to Puerto Rico to re-organize that Party. When the CP, USA, makes its plans for its next official Party delegation to the Soviet Union, a member of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico should be included among such a delegation. By this means, the CPSU can establish direct contact with the Puerto Rican Party.

When these discussions were concluded, Mostovets noted that the CPSU will not argue in any way with the policies of the CP, USA, put forth by Gus Hall. Hall is to be personally informed that the leadership of the CPSU, the Presidium, wants to help him and his leadership in any way possible.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

"The Peoples World" is a West Coast Communist publication.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 1/3/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via **AIRTEL** **REGISTERED MAIL**
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

REC-102

Please advise if you desire copies

S. S. [unclear]
Central [unclear]

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the originals of 8 items received by the Chicago Office on 12/27/61 through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S*.

In regard to the above enclosures, CG 5824-S* on 12/11/61 advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN that he had mailed to his Chicago mail drops, prior to his departure from the Soviet Union on 11/29/61, a number of packages of printed material received during the course of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow, 10/61. This material had been sent to Chicago mail drops in order to avoid the necessity of the source carrying this material on his person at the time of his arrival in the U. S.

On 12/29/61 CG 5824-S* advised that the above-noted eight items had been included among that material previously mailed by him from the Soviet Union. These items had been provided to the CP, USA fraternal delegation at the 22nd Congress by the fraternal delegation of the CP of Indonesia for transmission to the leadership of the CP, USA. In turn, these items were given to CG 5824-S* who was given the responsibility of delivering them to the U. S.

Enc. Return
Chicago 1/3/62
6-7 1/3/62
LTC/bgc

100-428091-1843

20 JAN 5 1962

Returned to Chicago by routing slip 1/12/62

RW:MDW

(5)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [Signature]

65 JAN 17 1962 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per [Signature]

CG 134-46, Sub B.

Of the eight items received, six were official publications of the CP of Indonesia and two were publications issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia.

The description of the items received and enclosed herewith is as follows:

1) A 69-page booklet printed 1958 and captioned, "Indonesian Society and the Indonesian Revolution."

2) A 43-page booklet captioned, "Aidit Accuses Madiun Affair."

3) A 59-page booklet printed 1961 and captioned, "Ever Forward to Storm Imperialism and Feudalism, Second Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia."

4) A 139-page booklet captioned, "Material for the Sixth National Congress of the Communist Party of Indonesia."

5) A 123-page booklet captioned, "Documents of the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia."

6) A 30-page pamphlet, apparently in Dutch, printed 1959 and captioned, "Tentang Pengalaman Perdjuaan Klas Di Hongaria."

7) A 38-page pamphlet printed in 1955 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia, captioned, "The Question of West Irian."

8) A 507-page bound, hard cover book captioned, "The Question of West Irian in the United Nations, 1954 - 1957."

While all of the above material is to be ultimately furnished to the CP, USA, the Party is not presently aware of its arrival in this country and, therefore, CG 5824-S* felt that the Bureau may desire to review these items prior to their actual delivery to the Party.

In view of the fact that the possibility exists that the Bureau may already possess much of this material, the Chicago Office has made no effort to prepare individual photostats

CG 134-46, Sub B

of these items. They are, however, being enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information and review. If it is found that any of these items have not previously been available or might be of some intelligence value, the Bureau may desire to prepare photostats of such items.

Request of the Bureau

When the Bureau has completed its review of the enclosed items, it is requested that they be expeditiously returned to Chicago so that they may be turned over by the source to the proper CP, USA official.

GALE

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D - SULLIVAN
JAN 2 10 40 AM '65

FBI

Date: 1/3/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the originals of 21 printed pamphlets, booklets, and folders received through a Chicago mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S* on 12/27/61.

In regard to the above, CG 5824-S* had previously advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN on 12/11/61 that prior to his departure from the Soviet Union he had, in his possession a large number of pamphlets and other miscellaneous material which he did not desire to carry back to the U.S. on his person. Accordingly, CG 5824-S* had packaged and sent to Chicago mail drops several packages, one of which consisted mainly of pamphlets relating to trade union material currently in circulation in the USSR and prepared in the English language.

On 12/29/61 CG 5824-S* advised that the items received through the Chicago mail drop on 12/27/61 had been one of the several packages mailed from the Soviet Union. While this material ultimately is to be made available to the CP, USA, the Party has no present knowledge of its receipt in this country nor as to the exact nature of the material. In view

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 21) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-1 100-428091-1844
FBI - NEW YORK
REC'D - 20 JAN 5 1962
EX-108

65 JAN 17 1962

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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of this, CG 5824-S* felt the Bureau might desire to review these items prior to their actual delivery to the CP, USA.

The items received on 12/27/61 were as follows:

- 1) A 60-page booklet entitled, "Rules of the Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R." published in 1959.
- 2) A 63-page booklet entitled, "The Soviet Trade Unions Advance the Welfare of the Working People."
- 3) A 16-page pamphlet printed 1959 and captioned, "Trade Union Committees and Production Conferences in the U.S.S.R. Powers and Functions."
- 4) A 26-page pamphlet printed 1960 and captioned, "Trade Unions and the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in the U.S.S.R."
- 5) A 22-page pamphlet printed 1960 and captioned, "Trade Unions in the U.S.S.R.: Organizational Structure, Forms and Methods of Work."
- 6) A 16-page pamphlet printed 1959 and captioned, "Soviet Trade Unions and Wages."
- 7) A 20-page pamphlet printed 1959 and captioned, "Role of Soviet Trade Unions in Production."
- 8) A 88-page booklet printed 1960 and captioned, "Factory Trade-Union Organization."
- 9) A 20-page pamphlet printed 1959 and captioned, "Cultural and Educational Work of Trade Unions in the U.S.S.R."
- 10) A 32-page pamphlet printed 1959 and captioned, "How Labour Disputes are Settled in the Soviet Union."
- 11) A 56-page booklet printed 1959 and captioned, "Report on the Work of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Tasks of the Soviet Trade Unions Arising Out of the Decisions of the 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. Delivered at the 12th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions March 23, 1959."

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- U.S.S.R." 12) A 48-page booklet captioned "Labour in
U.S.S.R." 13) A 28-page pamphlet captioned "Pension
System in the U.S.S.R." 14) A 20-page pamphlet printed 1959 and captioned,
"The Role of Trade Unions in Housing and Everyday Services." 15) A 66-page booklet captioned "How Soviet
Workers Take Part in Production Management." 16) A 100-page bound book printed 1960 captioned,
"Women in the U.S.S.R." 17) A 54-page booklet captioned "The Soviet Union's
Foreign Trade." 18) A 32-page pamphlet captioned "Soviet Union
Abolishes Taxes." 19) An approximately 22-page booklet published
1954 captioned, "Palace of Learning." 20) A 48-page booklet captioned "Education in the
U.S.S.R." 21) A hard cover folder depicting 23 Moscow scenes
captioned, "Mockba Moscow."

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GALE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 3
Page 78 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 79 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 265 ~ Referral/Direct